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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 24, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ERIC CANTOR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 25 minutes, and each Member except the majority leader, the minority leader or the minority whip limited to not to exceed 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue past 9:50 a.m.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for 5 minutes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GABRIELENO/TONGVA NATION ACT

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, a long time ago the Gabrieleno and Tongva Nation of California occupied the entire LA Basin and the islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente, from Topanga Canyon to Laguna Beach, from the San Gabriel Mountains to the sea. It was their land.

The California Gold Rush and railroad expansion assured that their land was taken and today is one of the larg-

est urban centers in the world, but some things have not changed.

According to the Census figures, California's Native American population of over 309,000 became one of the largest in the State of California. Many of these Native Americans populate the area, making it the city with the largest concentration of Gabrieleno Indians. Yet they are not a federally recognized tribe.

It is not because they are not there. They are. They have been there for many centuries. In fact, dating as far back as the 1700s, 1771 to be exact, this Federal Government recognized the Gabrieleno and Tongva Nation.

Back in 1851, the U.S. Government sent Commissioner Barbour to establish a treaty with the Indians of Los Angeles but was suddenly called away, so that effort failed.

Back in 1852, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, E.F. Beale, noted numerous Indian populations within Los Angeles County.

Numerous scholars and academics have also noted the existence of this nation, namely, Helen Hunt Jackson. In the mid-1880s she noted that the Gabrieleno/Tongva were continuing to live in the San Gabriel area as day laborers.

At the turn of the century, Hart Merriam and J.P. Harrington indicated that there were some groups of the nation living at the Tejon Reservation. It was further noted that one of the tribes represented at the reservation was the Tongva of San Gabriel.

In the early 1900s, the Federal Government allowed nation members, most of whom were ½ Indian blood, to register at the Sherman Indian School in Riverside, California.

The United States purchased land for the nation back in 1913, but by 1928 many nation members were still living in their traditional areas of San Gabriel and identifying themselves as tribal members, as evidenced by the California Indians' Jurisdictional Act.

Since 1928, the nation has participated in lobbying Congress via the Mission Indian Federation and was even a plaintiff in the Indian Claims Commission case.

Therefore, today I stand here to hopefully recognize and formalize this relationship that Commissioner Barbour was sent to treat back in 1851. Over and over again the Gabrieleno Indians have been the victims of bad timing or unfortunate circumstances, but nevertheless they exist today.

The bill federally recognizes the Gabrieleno Indians as a federally recognized tribe that will be eligible for current grants and services awarded to these entities. In a district like mine, this is a very significant and historical piece of legislation. In the 31st District of California, which is where I live and represent many, many constituents who live in poverty, this is no strange thing for us to be here today to recognize this very important tribe.

While Federal recognition would not guarantee necessarily food on their table, it would make this community eligible for housing, education, funds to clean the environment, and healthy care grants that would undoubtedly make their lives better.

It is important to note that this State-recognized tribe is not interested in gaming. In fact, they have turned away large companies that would have paid for their attorneys to fight for this Federal recognition. The tribe wants what is rightfully theirs, the recognition that they are always and have always been original citizens and we should treat them as such.

I ask my congressional colleagues here today to join me in providing Federal recognition of the Gabrieleno/Tongva Indians.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, waiting on the horizon of this legislative week is the debate over the Patients' Bill of Rights. There has been much heat about this subject but very little light.

As Dr. Daniel Johnson memorably wrote in the July issue of the Wall Street Journal, "The debate over the patients' bill of rights is predictable. The Democrats favor more regulation. The Republicans favor less regulation. The insurers are holding on to their wallets, and trial lawyers smell blood."

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Johnson went on to write, "Now that the Senate has passed its bill, we can expect another bloody clash in the House, but beyond today's battle lies the possibility of a system that will make life easier for all concerned, not only employers and insurers but patients and physicians."

It is, Mr. Speaker, seizing on that opportunity that I rise in this Chamber today.

I came to Congress earlier this year anxious to support a Patients' Bill of Rights. The one that has captured my imagination and the one that I believe should capture the majority in the House of Representatives is that offered by my friend and colleague, a physician and the gentleman from the State of Kentucky, (Mr. FLETCHER).

The Fletcher bill offers three key factors that I believe the people of East Central Indiana need in a Patients' Bill of Rights. First, the Fletcher bill expands access to medical savings accounts so that more Americans can save money to pay for health care. This provision, Mr. Speaker, will drastically reduce the ranks of the uninsured in our country and will give patients more control over their health care decisions.

Secondly, the Fletcher bill holds the right people responsible when patients are denied care or receive poor care. If an insurer or health plan makes a decision that harms a patient, the plan or the insurer will be held accountable in Federal and in State courts.

Finally, the Fletcher bill provides increased access to health insurance through associated health plans, allowing small businesses to join together to purchase health insurance. This will permit them to receive the same benefits of uniform regulation, economies of scale and administrative efficiency that large companies currently enjoy.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, there has been and likely this week will continue to be a great deal of heat and just a little bit of light in the debate over a Patients' Bill of Rights. But I rise today to urge my colleagues to strongly support the Fletcher legislation, a Patients' Bill of Rights that will protect not only patients and physicians but also our employer-based health insurance system in America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ORDINANCE AND EXPLOSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, for over two centuries the United States has been the stage for military action in training, beginning with the Revolutionary War. As a result, bombs and shells that did not go off as intended litter the countryside. Unexploded ordinance is an issue that deserves great attention and priority by this Congress.

It is difficult to find a congressional district across America that does not have a problem with unexploded ordinance. Well over 1,000 sites are known or suspected to be contaminated. They range from extremely remote areas in Alaska to dense urban environments such as Spring Valley here in Washington, D.C., adjacent to the American University campus where the gentleman from Washington, D.C. (Ms. NORTON) and I led a tour this spring.

The number of acres within the United States contaminated with UXO is estimated at 20 million acres to perhaps 50 million acres or more. One of the most unsettling facts is that there is no accurate estimate. Even so, we know the price tag for cleaning this problem up is huge. According to the General Accounting Office in a report earlier this year, the Department of Defense estimates that its liability may be \$100 billion or more just for cleaning up training ranges.

Today, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY) and I are introducing the Ordinance and Explosive Risk Management Act to help the Department of Defense do its job. The bill would establish a single point of contact for policy and budgeting regarding former military ranges and other sites around the country. It puts someone in charge by establishing a program manager for UXO who is directly accountable to the Secretary of the Army.

It requires an inventory of explosive risk sites at former military ranges. This provision requires the Department of Defense to complete and annually update an inventory it started as part of an earlier process and establishes criteria for site prioritization among these many sites that need our attention.

The bill protects the public with the requirement of enhanced security measures at former military ranges and public awareness efforts regarding the dangers associated with these sites. It requires the Department of Defense to develop education and site security plans for former ranges in cooperation with property owners and other agencies.

The broad interest in Congress has helped us shape this bill. The gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), who has been working with the Fort Ord cleanup for years, understands and has urged the provision in our bill that creates the separate Department of Defense account for the removal and cleanup. Because it is so fundamentally different, this provision enables everybody who cares to be able to follow the issue.

One of the most important elements of our bill is a result of the experience of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY) in dealing with the chemical demilitarization program. He feels strongly, and I agree, that it is important to have an independent panel to be able to look at the problems associated with cleaning up these contaminated sites. This advisory and review panel will include the National Academy of Science, nongovernmental organizations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and representatives of the States. They will report annually to Congress on the progress made by the Department of Defense and make further recommendations for program improvements.

I appreciate the contributions of people like the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY). This is a problem that is not going away. At least 65 people have been killed as a result of accidents from this military waste. Recently, American University just filed a lawsuit against the United States for almost \$100 million because of problems related to the contamination of that campus when it was used as a site for the development and testing of chemical weapons during World War I and still has not been cleaned up thoroughly.

We have a responsibility in Congress to address this issue. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation, along with the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY), and make sure that this Congress is not missing in action when it comes to dealing with the consequences of environmental military contamination.

THE REAL PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, let me say this morning as I did last evening that I am very hopeful that the Republican leadership will bring up HMO reform this week. We are hearing this perhaps Thursday or maybe Friday.

My greatest fear is that the true HMO reform, the real Patients' Bill of Rights, the Dingell-Ganske-Norwood bill, will not have an opportunity for a clean vote.

What we are hearing is that the President is coming back from Europe

today. He is going to make one final effort to try to convince my Republican colleagues who voted for the Dingell-Norwood-Ganske bill in the last session to come off that bill and to vote for what I consider a very weak alternative sponsored by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. FLETCHER), one of my Republican colleagues.

Let me stress again that there is a real difference between the Patients' Bill of Rights that almost all Democrats and a significant number of Republicans support that we voted on 2 years ago and would make the real reforms that are necessary to correct the problems and the abuses of HMOs, as opposed to this alternative bill that the Republican leadership is putting up sponsored by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. FLETCHER), which is a lot weaker and does not really achieve HMO reform.

Let me explain that a little bit. The two main focuses of HMO reform, one is to make sure that decisions about what kind of care you get, what kind of medical care you get, whether you are able to have a particular medical procedure, whether or not you are able to stay in the hospital for a certain length of time, these kinds of medical decisions should be made by the physician and the patient, not by the HMO, not by the insurance company. We need to switch that around.

Right now, unfortunately, many Americans are denied the care that they really need that is medically necessary because the HMO is not willing to pay or denies the care.

The second point that we are trying to achieve with true HMO reform is to make sure that if your care has been denied, if your doctor says that you need an operation and the HMO says we are not going to pay for it, that you have a way to redress that grievance, which is that you can go to an external review board quickly that can overturn that decision that can make sure that you get the procedure or operation; or, ultimately, if that does not work, that you can go to court.

The problem is that the Fletcher bill, the bill that the Republican leadership wants to bring up and supports, really does not guarantee those two points, does not achieve what is necessary for HMO reform in those two major areas. Let me explain why.

The decision about what is medically necessary, about whether or not you are going to be able to get a particular type of treatment, well, unfortunately, the standard of review for what is medically necessary in the Fletcher bill is a lot weaker. It allows for the HMO to use all the kinds of bureaucratic tricks to make sure that they still control the process or the standard as to what kind of care that you get.

The Dingell-Ganske-Norwood bill, the real Patients' Bill of Rights, guarantees that that standard of review is one that is the normal practice by medical practitioners, by doctors in

your community, and also with regard to specialty care.

For example, if you need a cardiovascular procedure, if it is a child and a pediatrician has to come into play, that that specialty care, the standard of review of what is medically necessary is made by the physicians by the standard in the medical community, by the standard in that specialty care community. You do not have that guarantee under the Fletcher bill.

On the second point, which is that if you are denied the care that you have the ability quickly to overturn that decision. Once again, the Fletcher bill falls short. It does not have the guarantee that we have in the real Patients' Bill of Rights that says that you have to be able to act quickly. That if you need an operation and you are being denied or you are in an emergency room and you are being denied something, that you can quickly go to an outside review board and have that overturned.

There are so many procedural roadblocks to your ability to overturn the decision in the Fletcher bill that you really do not have the ability to effectively address your grievances and to overturn that denial of care.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want anybody to be confused about what is going on here. What is going on here is that, once again, the Republican leadership is trying to deny the majority, most Democrats and enough Republicans that make up the majority for the real Patients' Bill of Rights, the opportunity to have a vote, a clean vote on that bill. That is what we want. That is what we demand. That is what we hope the Committee on Rules will achieve when we vote on this bill later this week. My greatest fear is we will not have this that clean vote, and I would ask that that be accomplished.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no further requests for morning hour debates, pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.) the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Reverend Timothy N. Armstrong, Crossroads Community Church, Mansfield, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God and Heavenly Father, we come to You this day, conscious of our own shortcomings, but nevertheless with great confidence, knowing

that our trust in You is a faith well founded.

You alone understand the difficulties and hardships of these men and women who serve You and our country. You alone understand the weight of responsibilities, both personal and professional, which they must carry. You alone know of the private sacrifices which Your servants have bore in their pursuit of patriotism.

I ask that You bless them. Watch over them and their families. Strengthen them with courage and peace. May they be endowed, above all things, with Your sovereign grace and wisdom.

On this day, at every chair in this Chamber, may there be the whisper of Your wisdom. May these men and women hear Your still small voice and follow Your guidance for the good of all people.

Empower these representatives to be the relentless crusaders for righteousness in the lives of the people of our Nation. For whatever is true, whatever is noble, whatever is right, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is admirable, whatever is excellent and praiseworthy, may they be passionate about these things.

We ask this in the strong name of Jesus Christ, for His sake and for His glory alone. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ISRAEL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING PASTOR TIMOTHY N. ARMSTRONG, CROSSROADS COMMUNITY CHURCH, MANSFIELD, OHIO

(Mr. OXLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to welcome one of my constituents as our guest chaplain, Pastor Timothy N. Armstrong of Mansfield, Ohio.

Pastor Armstrong is the founding and senior pastor of Mansfield's Crossroads Community Church. He started this interdenominational, independent evangelical church in a school gymnasium in 1996. With only 30 people in attendance initially, the church

swelled to 200 within a month. Today, after less than 5 years, Crossroads welcomes more than 1,700 people per week-end.

Pastor Armstrong is an inspiration to the Mansfield community, bringing a unique and meaningful preaching style to his congregation. Through practical application of the Bible's truths to everyday living, he reaches out to the unchurched in and around Mansfield in a most effective way.

A graduate of Dallas Theological Seminary, Pastor Armstrong initially pursued a business degree in college, ultimately realizing his calling to the ministry. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of twin girls, McKenna Kate and Isabelle Grace.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Father Coughlin for giving Pastor Armstrong the opportunity to open today's session; and on behalf of my colleagues, I want to thank Pastor Armstrong for his spiritual guidance as we begin our work today.

REFLECTING ON OUR FALLEN FRIENDS

(Mr. DELAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago have now passed since the hot, sad day that an act of senseless violence took our friends, Detective John Gibson and Officer J.J. Chestnut, from us. The tragic shock of their loss is gradually receding and the weight of their absence is settling on us more deeply. It weighs on us because of the special men that they were.

And when we reflect back on our lost friends, their bearing, conduct and commitment reminds us of David's words to Solomon. He said, "Be strong and courageous, and do the work. Do not be afraid nor discouraged, for the Lord God, my God, is with you."

As we know, David charged his son Solomon to build a great temple for the Lord. Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson were the protectors of a great tradition: open and accessible democracy.

Our fallen fellows and friends served their country and the cause of freedom in the United States Capitol, a building that stands as the world's foremost temple of liberty. But the Capitol could never have been built without an older American tradition of sacrifice and defense of the core freedoms that support our society. No less than other heroes who fell far from American soil, J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson are a part of that noble group.

Three years ago, hundreds of people were in grave danger. And as they operated under dire circumstances, Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson stood tall for all of us. When America needed them to be courageous and strong, they were. And I know that they are with the Lord now.

They have our deepest respect and our deepest gratitude. We will never

forget them or the values that they embodied. Today our hearts and prayers go out to the Chestnut and Gibson families. God bless them.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

On July 24, 1998, at 3:40 p.m., Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson of the United States Capitol Police were killed in the line of duty defending the Capitol against an intruder armed with a gun.

At 3:40 p.m. today, the Chair will recognize the anniversary of this tragedy by observing a moment of silence in their memory.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IS SECURE

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, this is a \$5 billion Treasury Note. More than \$1 trillion of these are on deposit. Let me read from it: "This bond is incontestable in the hands of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund," Social Security. This bond is supported by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. The United States of America is pledged to the payment of the bond with respect to both principal and interest. More than \$1 trillion is on deposit.

Americans will pay \$93 billion this year more in FICA taxes than is necessary to support the system, with the idea they are being deposited to pay for their retirement. In 2016, there will be \$6 trillion on deposit, and Secretary O'Neill of the Treasury and the Bush Privatization of Social Security Commission is downtown right now like a hive of termites trying to undermine the system and say we might not honor that \$6 trillion of debt.

Well, if the bonds on deposit backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America will not be paid for Social Security, what other debts will this government default on?

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record as saying I, for one, do not believe that former Senator Moynihan is a termite.

Mr. Speaker, I am worried about the left wing of the Democrat party. Mr. Speaker, I think they are losing it. In all corners of the Washington liberal establishment, there is panic. War has been declared on the people's tax relief.

Just as the checks are in the mail, dire predictions and horrifying stories are being told about a government doing without, catastrophe for the economy, all because we sent a small portion of record surpluses back to the taxpayers who sent their money to Washington.

Good grief, Mr. Speaker. What are we to do with this kind of panic on the left?

Over the weekend, they put their foot down. A very distinguished Member of this body announced with pride his belief that the tax increases of 1993 were the right thing to do and that he would do it again.

Mr. Speaker, in a fine bit of revisionist history, the Democrat leadership has proclaimed that 1993 budget, Bill Clinton's first budget, as a huge boon to the American economy and the American people.

Let me say this about that budget. It did do three very important things: it did raise taxes on energy; it did raise taxes on seniors; and it raised taxes on the working middle class, that is, Mr. Speaker, working moms trying to move up the economic ladder. And this Member said he would do it again. I give him credit for brutal honesty, that is, it is honest and it is brutal.

What a view of the world. What a denial of basic economics.

Tax relief is good for the American economy, good for American families. The refund checks being delivered today to American homes even as we meet will help buy school clothes, help pay bills, maybe even help with home improvement projects to make a house more energy efficient.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my friends from the other side of the aisle, reject this view that the Government needs this money more than real people do. Come out into the light. Reject this war on tax relief and embrace the sunshine of economic opportunity for the 20th century. Try it once. Try it once. Cut taxes for real people; and I bet you will feel so good you will say, I will do it again.

SUPPORT THE GANSKE-NORWOOD-DINGELL PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

(Mr. PASCRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I have always been a strong advocate of the Patients' Bill of Rights and am proud to be part of cosponsorship of the Ganske-Norwood-Dingell bill, which is the bill that we will be debating this week, and no other bill.

There are protections within the Patients' Bill of Rights. The Patients' Bill of Rights creates an external appeals process that, once exhausted, allows the patient to pursue claims against the HMO in State or Federal court, depending on the cause of their harm.

What is getting those opposed to patient protection all hot under the collar? Because opponents do not want

hard-working Americans to have access to their State courts when HMOs deny them proper health care. This hypocrisy escapes no one. No one is paying attention to the fact that the great defenders of "States' rights" in this Chamber are the ones opposed to allowing Americans access to State courts.

And why is it? Because they are afraid. They are afraid to let juries and State courts make decisions about what an HMO owes a patient who has been harmed as a result of the HMO's heartless, bottom-line-driven cost-cutting.

ALLOWING HANNAH TO LIVE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, right now the White House is trying to decide whether or not to allow scientists to kill living human embryos to harvest their stem cells. The debate, of course, is over whether or not living human embryos are people or property. If they are property, you can do anything you want with them. If they are people, they deserve protection.

Take a look at this chart of the life of Hannah, a 2½-year-old girl who was adopted as a frozen embryo. Here shortly after she was conceived; here when she was adopted and then implanted into her mother's, adoptive mother's womb; here on New Year's Eve, 1998, when she was born; and over here on the right you can see when she was a toddler, a baby.

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Where on this chart did Hannah become a person? Where on this chart does she deserve protection?

Many of us believe that she deserves the right to protection, that she deserves to continue to live from the start. We hope the White House will make sure that all unborn girls and boys have the same chance to live and grow.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2131. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the George Washington letter to Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, which is on display at the B'nai B'rith Klutznick National Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C., is one of the most significant early statements buttressing the nascent American constitutional guarantee of religious freedom.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 2761 of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, appoints the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group during the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The message also announced that in accordance with sections 1928a-1928d of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Assembly during the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

FBI GETTING AWAY WITH PERJURY

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the FBI did not steal guns nor computers? Beam me up. The FBI destroyed incriminating evidence that would have whacked the FBI right out of the box. Even Chief Inspector Clouseau can smell out this diversion. From Waco to Ruby Ridge to Boston, the FBI has not only suborned perjury, they have lied to the courts, they have lied to Congress, they have lied to the American people, and they are getting away with it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the fact that the FBI destroyed evidence deliberately. They had no intention and no need to take any guns or any computers.

WALK FOR HOPE AGAINST BREAST CANCER

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 7, hundreds of south Florida residents will participate in the third annual Walk for Hope Against Breast Cancer at Aventura Mall. Walk For Hope Against Breast Cancer will help raise funds for life-saving research at the City of Hope Medical Center and at Beckman Research Institute, a National Cancer Institute Designated Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Despite education on preventative measures and on early detection, the rate of cancer among women has continued to increase at an alarming rate. Current statistics indicate that 2.6 million women have breast cancer. Today, one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and this year we will lose more than 40,000 women to this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the event cochair of the walk, Michael

Yavner and Mason Mishcon who, through their efforts, will enable City of Hope Medical Center to continue to provide care, regardless of a patient's ability to pay. Funds from this walk at Aventura Mall will also benefit clinical trials and hereditary and genetic-associated research.

I congratulate City of Hope and all involved in Walk for Hope for their dedication to fighting breast cancer.

KOREAN WAR MIA'S SUPPORT INTERNET-BASED INITIATIVE CALLED FINDING THE FAMILIES

(Mr. ISRAEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, we recently celebrated the 51st anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, and among those that we honored were the 6,000 soldiers in that war who were designated as Missing In Action.

The cooling of tensions on the Korean Peninsula have allowed an unprecedented opportunity for the repatriation of the remains of those lost servicemen. At the same time, recent advances in DNA technology have made it possible to identify those remains once a DNA sample is obtained from a living descendant.

An organization called the Korean War Project has set up an Internet-based initiative called Finding the Families to locate the 6,000 families of servicemen missing in action from the Korean War. I have placed a link on my government Web site to their homepage so that the citizens of my district can search the directory of missing soldiers from their area in an attempt to find a living descendant who can provide a DNA sampling. I urge my colleagues to provide matching support in tracking down those missing families by providing similar links on their own Web sites, in addition to generating more public awareness of this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, our missing heroes deserve more than just our passive pledge not to forget, they deserve our active support. Supporting the Finding Families program is a way to do just that.

KEEPING PROMISES TO AMERICA'S PATIENTS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, Napoleon Bonaparte once said that "if you wanted to be a success in the world, promise everything, deliver nothing." But we all know how successful Napoleon fared.

Yet, the supporters of the Ganske-Dingell Patients' Bill of Rights and its Senate equivalent seem to have forgotten the lessons of Napoleon Bonaparte. They are promising American families new patient protections and rights to

health care. But, like Napoleon, they are promising everything and delivering nothing.

The unlimited liability in their "lawyer's right to sue" bill will result in over 6 million Americans losing their health care insurance. What type of patient protection is that? Rather than doctors taking care of their health needs, Americans will be finding trial lawyers taking them to the cleaners.

Americans deserve to get the health care they need and when they need it, a real promise we can keep and must deliver.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support a real Patients' Bill of Rights, the bipartisan Fletcher-Peterson Patients' Bill of Rights.

DEMAND THE RELEASE OF GAO ZHAN FROM CHINA

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, after a 1-day trial, China convicts a U.S.-based scholar of spying. Let me tell my colleagues who that is. Gao Zhan lives in this area. She is a mother, she is a wife, she is a researcher at the American University. She went to China to simply visit her relatives. She has a 5-year-old son that is a citizen. She has a husband that is a citizen of the United States. They would not allow the United States to sit in her trial and observe.

Gao Zhan needs to be released now. China needs to come into the world arena of friendship and understanding of human rights.

Secretary Colin Powell must demand her release, and we must pass a private bill in this Congress to make sure that Gao Zhan is a citizen of the United States. I have filed such a bill. There is a bill filed in the United States Senate. This bill must be brought forward, and we must demand that China understands that academics is not synonymous to spying. It is unfair. It is a tragedy. Unite this mother with her child; unite this wife with her husband. Unite this legal resident of the United States with her community. Demand Gao Zhan's release now.

SUPPORT A REAL PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll released last week shows that most Americans would oppose the McCain-Kennedy trial lawyers' bill because they know it would increase health costs. When asked point-blank if they are more concerned about suing HMOs or lawsuits driving up their health insurance costs, the majority of Americans said they feared the prospect of skyrocketing costs caused by lawsuits.

This is yet more proof that Americans want a Patients' Bill of Rights that ensures they get the care they need from a doctor they know. Americans want, need and deserve health care reform, not a trial lawyers' bill that would drive people into the ranks of the uninsured.

In short, I am with the American people who favor the responsible health care reform principles of the Fletcher-Peterson Patients' Bill of Rights. Under this bill, more Americans will be insured.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN OFFICERS J.J. CHESTNUT AND JOHN GIBSON

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise first to thank the Speaker of the House and the majority whip and all of the Members of the House who today, with one voice, rise on this floor to pay tribute to the brave, courageous heroes who gave their lives so that others could live: Officers Gibson and Chestnut. I rise today in sorrow at the loss that occurred here in the people's House 3 years ago today.

In the aftermath of this event, as we gathered around the families of both officers Gibson and Chestnut, we voted never to forget their acts of bravery and to memorialize what they did for us and their country on that day.

Officers Gibson and Chestnut literally saved the lives of countless Members of Congress, our staffs, and countless visitors who pass through our halls every day to visit this shrine to our American democracy. We owe them a gratitude for which words alone do no justice.

These two men, strong and decent, rank in the legion of honor of those who died so that freedom may live in the everyday lives of all Americans. They remind us that all of the officers who work in this building are real heroes of our democracy; they are guardians of our way of life. They are the men and women who face danger every day, and who are pledged to protect this citadel of freedom so that the people's business can be conducted, and so that people can visit this site of our government and take part in our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that I have the honor of being served by two similar plain-clothes officers, and I want to again, as I did 3 years ago, take this opportunity to thank them and all of their colleagues who protect this building and all of us on a daily basis. We will never forget the sacrifice of these two officers. We will always cherish them and their families, and we will never forget that they died so that others could live and be free.

ANWR TECHNOLOGY III

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, opponents of ANWR often hold up a picture of big, grimy, old oil rigs; and they ask this question: Do we want one of these on our precious wildlife refuges? Of course not, but that is the wrong question. The question should be: Can modern technology allow us to drill in the Arctic with absolutely no impact on the wildlife or plant life there? The answer is a resounding yes.

Cutting-edge technology, like horizontal drilling, allows us to reach oil 4 miles away from a surface location. Thirty years ago, it took a 65-acre drill site to slant drill only 3 square miles. Today, a 16-acre drill site can now drill 50 square miles of subsurface. That means that today we can drill 15 times further on a drill site one-fifth the size of what we used when we started developing oil in the Arctic.

We no longer build gravel roads in for oil development there. Instead, companies build ice roads that melt away with spring, leaving no hint that they were ever there. Let us use this amazing technology to help stabilize gasoline prices and make this country more self-reliant.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, instead of strengthening Social Security, the President has used the surplus for tax cuts that overwhelmingly benefit the wealthiest Americans. The President's Commission on Social Security has issued a report that tries to scare the public into thinking that sacrificing their guaranteed income is the only solution.

Social Security has allowed generations of retirees to live with independence and dignity, and in more than 60 years Social Security has never once missed a paycheck. Unfortunately, the President wants to privatize Social Security, a proposal that removes a promise that Social Security will be there. Under privatization, funds in the Social Security Trust Fund would be diverted into the stock market, subject to an unpredictable outcome.

Contrary to the report's claims, women and minorities do not do better under privatization. Because women and minorities tend to earn less during their lifetimes, they have less money to invest and accrue for retirement. Social Security guarantees that they will have a secure pension that grows with inflation. Privatization erases that guarantee and replaces it with a fixed, limited income.

Social Security's financial challenges are manageable. They do not warrant the President's radical restructuring. We need measures to preserve and strengthen Social Security, not rescind its guarantee.

□ 1030

TRIBUTE TO RON UNDERWOOD, UNITED STATES PROBATION OFFICER

(Mrs. MYRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ron Underwood will conclude 23 years of distinguished service to the Federal judiciary as a U.S. Probation Officer on August 31 of this year.

He grew up in Charlotte, North Carolina and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from UNCC and a Master's from North Carolina State. He put his education on hold while he went to serve his country in the U.S. Air Force from 1967 until 1971. He began his career as a U.S. Probation Officer on November 6 of 1978. As an officer, he showed great concern for his community and also compassion for the criminal offenders with which he dealt.

Throughout his military service, employment as a U.S. Probation Officer, family and civic responsibilities, Ron has been a model of integrity, hard work and professionalism. His service to his country has been outstanding and deserving of thanks by all of us in Congress.

THE FLETCHER BILL, THE BEST HEALTH CARE PLAN FOR AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the goals that I wanted to accomplish as a Member of Congress is to help make health care more affordable and more accessible.

This week we have a choice between two bills. One of them is the Dingell-Norwood-Ganske bill. That bill seems to be an inner baseball game, intramural game between the affluent trial lawyers, the affluent medical community and the affluent insurance companies on who can sue who. As a result, health care costs, of course, are sure to rise.

On the other hand, we have the Fletcher bill that, unlike the other bill, addresses the issues of affordability and accessibility. It offers a Medical Savings Account so that the insured individual will become responsible and have an incentive to save money on his or her health care. That is one element, a key element, that is missing in our health care delivery service today.

It also helps the uninsured. That brickmason back home who has two or three people on his crew, right now he is priced out of health care. Under the Fletcher bill, there will be more competition and more opportunity for him to buy health care.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the Fletcher health care bill for affordability and accessibility.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENERGY POLICY WILL STEER AMERICA SAFELY THROUGH ENERGY CRISIS

(Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, America needs more energy. The West needs more electricity. The East will need heating oil this winter, just like it did last year. The entire Nation needs more natural gas.

We saw natural gas prices quadruple last winter. We saw seniors and low-income families struggling to heat their homes and still afford groceries. It is likely to happen again this year.

We must conserve energy. Conservation efforts have already made a big difference. They are part of the reason gasoline prices have been dropping.

Yes, we must rely more heavily on clean, renewable fuels. Yes, we must build our energy future around emerging technologies. Yes, we must produce more energy. We must produce more oil. We must produce more natural gas. Our cars still run on gasoline, and many of our homes are heated with natural gas and heating oil. Virtually all of the new generating plants built in the last 10 years in this country use natural gas.

Next week, the House will consider a comprehensive package that does all of this. The bill implements the President's natural energy policy. It creates a blueprint for steering us safely through the energy challenges we face now and the energy challenges we will face this winter and next summer.

There is only one sure way to prevent spikes in energy prices that hurt us all: ample supply.

URGING THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE MEANINGFUL ACTION ON GLOBAL WARMING

(Mr. INSLEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I was at the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, where the Bush administration wants to drill for oil.

While we will be debating whether to change that precious intact ecosystem, I wanted to advise Members that we are already changing the Arctic Wildlife Refuge. The reason we are changing it is that we are already causing global climate change, global warming.

What I found at the Arctic ocean is that the ice pack in the Arctic Ocean is shrinking significantly, almost a 50 percent reduction in depth, a 10 percent reduction in coverage.

I went to Denali National Park. The rangers told me that the tree line is moving north already due to global climate change. We are already changing the Arctic.

When the world met in Bonn 2 days ago to try to do something about it,

the Bush administration sent the United States to the bench and did absolutely nothing. We as a leader in democracy abdicated, due to the Bush administration's ostrich like-proposals to do anything about global climate change.

I am urging the Bush administration to act, to lead the country and lead the world to do something meaningful about climate change so we do not destroy the world.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO- GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR). Pursuant to House Resolution 199 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2506.

□ 1035

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, July 19, 2001, the bill had been read through page 1, line 6.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, \$753,323,000 to remain available until September 30, 2005: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available until September 30,

2020 for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or any agency or national thereof.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 60 offered by Mr. VISCLOSKY:

In title I, in the item relating to "SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

In title I, in the item relating to "ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND"—

(1) after the aggregate dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$18,000,000)"; and

(2) in the 4th proviso—

(A) after the dollar amount allocated for vulnerable children, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)"; and

(B) after the dollar amount allocated for HIV/AIDS, insert "(increased by \$13,000,000)".

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, what does the amendment that I and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) are offering do today? Our amendment will cut \$3 million from the Ex-Im Bank's administrative expenses and \$15 million for the Bank's subsidy appropriations.

I would, first of all, point out to all of my colleagues that the remaining subsidies and dollars in this bill for the Ex-Im Bank would still be \$100 million more than the President of the United States requested in his budget this year. So even given the cut that the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) and I seek, we will be over the President's request by \$100 million.

It is my understanding that with the change in how we will score for loan subsidies, that the range estimated to be provided under this bill will be between \$12 and \$12.5 billion compared to about \$10.5 this year.

Why are we offering this amendment? We are offering this amendment because last year, over the objections of the administration and many Members of this House, the Ex-Im Bank approved an \$18 million loan guarantee to Benxi Iron and Steel in China.

This loan increases Benxi's hot roll steel capacity by 11.5 million metric tons at a time when the world capacity is in excess of 280 million tons. Benxi Steel is currently involved in an anti-dumping case before the International Trade Commission because the Depart-

ment of Commerce has already found that Benxi has dumped steel, and their margin of dumping on hot roll carbon steel dumping is 67.44 percent. This is also the highest margin found by the Commerce Department of six Chinese companies currently being investigated.

The American Iron and Steel Institute in April of last year wrote to the Ex-Im Bank and explained that China is increasing its government subsidies to steel in preparation for that country's entry into the WTO.

What is the consequence of this loan guarantee? This is a bad loan, and it has put American citizens out of work. Since 1998, 23,000 steel workers have lost their jobs. We now have 19 steel companies that are in bankruptcy, interestingly enough, one of whom declared bankruptcy last Monday when the Ex-Im Bank said they should revise some of their rules as to how these loan guarantees are made.

Within those companies, 42,556 Americans are now in jeopardy. Over 21 percent of all the steel capacity in the United States today is in bankruptcy; and, again, I emphasize there is already a 280-million ton excess capacity on the world market; and the Ex-Im Bank completely ignored that.

The industry has done everything possible to help itself. They have modernized. They have invested billions of dollars. They have closed 30 million tons of steel in the United States of America.

Hot roll products today sell for less than they did 20 years ago. Where are these employees and these bankrupt companies? They are in States like New York, Georgia, Connecticut, Alabama, Missouri, South Carolina, Minnesota, Arizona, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia, Texas, Utah, and now the State of California.

I find it interesting that Monday of last week, the week when people assumed this amendment would be debated in the House of Representatives, the President of the Ex-Im Bank proposed that they would sharpen their criteria in consideration of loans such as this. The President of the Bank said that they should apply to all products where there could be conceivable oversupply with the potential of harming domestic industry. What a terrific coincidence.

The gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) and I and others are offering an amendment today. Last Monday, the Ex-Im Bank found religion. The fact is, under their rules and under their policy handbook, they do not have to change the rules. The rules say they never should have made that loan guarantee in the first place, and they ignored their own handbook.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the gentleman has accom-

plished his mission here. He has gotten them, the Ex-Im Bank, to take seriously his point of view here on this particular matter.

It seems to me that to punish the Ex-Im Bank, this is what the gentleman would be doing, and they would be punishing the exporters of this country, many of which are small businesses who are struggling to stay in business, and take \$3 million of their funds, which are for salaries.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's argument is based on if we could count on the Ex-Im Bank to be serious about their reviews.

In February 9 of 2001, they wrote a letter to me saying that in 1999, the Ex-Im Bank amended its economic impact procedures to make them more restrictive in order to minimize any potential negative impacts on companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) has expired.

(On request of Mr. DICKS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. VISCLOSKY was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Then they granted this loan guarantee. Then they came out and said, "Another review of this policy has already been planned to begin shortly."

We are waiting forever for the Ex-Im Bank to review its plans not to hurt American manufacturers as they finance this overcapacity around the world.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is an experienced legislator here. Obviously, if he is going to change the law, he has to change the substantive law here.

This is an appropriations bill, where we are trying to provide money to run the agency. What the gentleman needs to do is amend the legislation.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I have to reclaim my time.

I would simply respond to the gentleman that we want to drive home the point, because it is not a coincidence that the Ex-Im Bank found religion on Monday of last week. The fact is, and it is not a coincidence, that today and yesterday and last year the Ex-Im Bank, under their policy handbook and under the law, were prohibited from making a loan like that.

It is a fact that the Secretary of Commerce wrote to the Ex-Im Bank and said, "Do not make this loan. You have 280 million excess tons. You have lost 23,000 jobs in this country. You have 18 companies in bankruptcy, and

another one went over the cliff last Monday.'

They do not listen. The only thing they are going to understand is this entire House today voting to cut the recommendation that is contained in this bill, which I again would emphasize would leave the Ex-Im Bank at \$100 million more than the President of the United States asked for in his budget request.

I would implore my colleagues to vote for the Mollohan-Visclosky amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. Chairman, I do rise in opposition to this. I think, as the gentleman from Washington explained very well, this is an attempt to try to take a baseball bat and hit Ex-Im Bank over the head. I understand. We do that a lot around here. But it does not get at the substance of it. It does not really get at the issue that the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from West Virginia really want to address, because of course it does not deal with a specific loan to a specific entity at all.

As the gentleman from Indiana has explained, it would take \$18 million from the Export-Import Bank and transfer it to some other very worthy programs, like HIV/AIDS. It does so in the exact same amount as the Bank lent to the Benxi Iron and Steel Company in China.

Let me just address for a moment what the impact of this amendment would be on the work that the Ex-Im Bank does.

□ 1045

First of all, it needs to be noted that while the gentleman from Indiana referred to this as being still well above what the President had requested, this is the area that has taken the biggest decrease from last year in terms of what the President requested.

The President asked for a 25 percent cut to the Ex-Im Bank, \$229 million less than the 2001 level of \$927 million. We provided for \$118 million more than that, but it is still \$107 million less than last year. So there is no question that this amendment will significantly cut in to the work that the Ex-Im Bank does.

Fewer funds are in the Ex-Im Bank in their subsidy program this year, because if there are fewer funds, it relates directly to a lower volume of bank export financing. In fact, we cannot translate this and say this is \$18 million, because the fact is this would result directly in \$275 million less in Ex-Im Bank loan guarantees for next year. That is the result of taking this amount of money, \$18 million of guarantees out, and what it translates into in terms of the impact on the Export-Import Bank.

We already have exporters in this country that are hurting because of the very strong dollar. A strong dollar is

good for us, good for the economy, but it really hurts when it comes to our exporters, and we are hurt in that area. Alan Greenspan just last week testified in the Senate that the U.S. economy still faces a number of weaknesses. The capital spending is lagging, and unequivocally this demonstrates the pain we are feeling in today's economy. So this is not the time to be cutting one of the few tools that we have to help to promote exports and to help export-related jobs, specifically export-related jobs in the gentleman's district, and export-related jobs in all the other districts around this country.

Now, let me also point out the impact a \$3 million cut to the Ex-Im Bank's administrative expenses would have. It disproportionately hurts small businesses. We have already recommended a level that is \$2 million below what the President's request is. So this would cut into the technological upgrades that Ex-Im Bank is trying to do, and those are essential if we are going to process small business transactions, especially insurance transactions.

So let me summarize by saying that the gentleman's amendment is going to cut the work of the Ex-Im Bank. It is not going to have anything to do with the particular loan the gentleman is concerned about; but it is going to cut out jobs in his district, it will cut out jobs in West Virginia, it will cut out jobs around the rest of the country, because companies that want to do business overseas will not be able to compete with the work that other countries are able to do and to subsidize their companies in those countries.

So this is the wrong amendment at the wrong time, and I would urge we not do this.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. The gentleman has said this is about export-related jobs. Indeed, it is about export-related jobs. We have exported 23,000 steel workers' jobs because of the insensitivity of the American Government, and particularly this institution, over the last 3 years.

This particular loan was egregious, and we should be expressing as much concern about the export of jobs from this country. That is what we ought to be interested in. Those are the export jobs we ought to be interested in.

Mr. KOLBE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, in the brief time that is remaining, I would just say I would challenge the figure that the gentleman has used as to whether that kind of job loss is a direct result of giving loans to the companies in question. But there is no doubt that cutting out Ex-Im all together, by cutting out the loans that they do, does result in a loss of sales and that does result in a loss of jobs.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to join my colleague from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), who has done such a tremendous job in this area in offering this amendment. The substance of our amendment is simple: we are seeking to cut \$18 million in funds from the Export-Import Bank. Our amendment cuts \$3 million from the \$63 million provided for the administration expenses of the bank and \$15 million from the approximately \$753 million provided for the bank's subsidy.

Now, understand that the President only requested \$633 million for the subsidy account. The committee has appropriated \$753. So there is about a 120 million dollars between what the President requests. We are only taking \$18 million from what the committee has appropriated, far higher than the President's request is still remaining.

The Visclosky-Mollohan amendment then takes the \$18 million and places it in good places, Mr. Chairman, in the Child Survival and Health Programs fund, with \$13 million targeted to the HIV-AIDS subaccount and \$5 million targeted to the Vulnerable Children's subaccount that provides money for displaced children, orphans and blind children.

Mr. Chairman, why \$18 million? Why an \$18 million cut? The Export-Import Bank guaranteed an \$18 million loan made by the Deutsche Bank of North America to the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China for purposes of modernizing the Benxi Iron & Steel Company's hot strip mill located in China. The Benxi hot strip mill located in China.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce opposing this loan at the time it was being considered dated December 13, 2000, says "Imports of hot rolled steel from China have increased dramatically over the past several years from less than 6,000 metric tons in 1997 to possibly more than 450,000 metric tons by the end of 2000." We need to loan money so that China can increase its capacity in hot rolled steel? I think not, Mr. Chairman.

I want to offer my colleagues here in the House the following time line, which explains the climate in which the Export-Import Bank approved this particular loan guarantee:

November 13 of 2000, nine U.S. companies who produce hot rolled steel, including five integrated producers, one of whom is in my congressional district, four mini-mills, the Independent Steelworkers of America, and the United Steelworkers of America filed antidumping cases against China and 10 other countries. Benxi was cited in the case as an exporter of a product dumped in the United States.

December 3, 2000, the U.S. Department of Commerce decided to initiate the case based on the belief that there was evidence of dumping.

December 19, 13 days later, the Export-Import Bank, in its wisdom, approved the \$18 million loan guarantee in spite of the evidence of dumping from China, and Benxi was a producer.

Two days later, December 22, the International Trade Commission made a preliminary determination that the imports of dumped hot rolled steel from China were causing injury to the United States industry.

Hello!

A Department of Commerce final determination will be issued in September, and the ITC will vote by the end of October on whether to impose duties. As my colleagues can see, the evidence of illegal dumping was overwhelming; yet nonetheless, the Export-Import Bank arrogantly ignored the fact that the world does not need any more steel capacity.

The steel report issued last July by the Department of Commerce correctly points out that there is significant overcapacity in the global steel industry. The report further points out that the London-based Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau estimated world excess capacity to be 250 and 275 million metric tons in 1997 and 1998. These figures have not fallen significantly, Mr. Chairman.

All of this information was available to the Export-Import Bank when they made this loan. We cannot allow an institution that is funded by American taxpayers' dollars to use that money to guarantee loans to support projects that put Americans out of work. Mr. Chairman, the 19th steel company has just declared bankruptcy, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) pointed out a few moments ago, at the beginning of the week; 23,000 steelworkers have lost their jobs as a result of this crisis.

This loan was egregious, Mr. Chairman. This loan was outrageous, and we cannot let it stand.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment to cut the Export-Import Bank, and I urge my colleagues to do likewise and to join me in voting against it.

The Export-Import Bank provides crucial support for America's exporting businesses, especially small businesses and the workers that those businesses employ. Support for Ex-Im means real jobs for real people. In fiscal year 2000, Ex-Im Bank financed more than 2,500 U.S. export sales, supporting \$15.5 billion of U.S. exports to markets worldwide. Eighty-six percent of these transactions directly supported small businesses.

In my district alone, since 1996, Ex-Im has supported 76 million in exports. Eleven of the 15 businesses supported are small businesses. Without Ex-Im, these transactions simply would not go forward. Ex-Im only gets involved when the private sector will not. Cutting Ex-Im means eliminating opportunities for American businesses and their employees.

Especially with our economy wavering, this is simply the wrong thing to do. Exports are crucial to the U.S.

economy. Exports account for over one-quarter of U.S. economic growth over the last decade and support an estimated 12 million American jobs. In order to grow the U.S. economy and also to increase the number of jobs, export opportunities need to grow as well.

However, when it comes to international trade, the U.S. is falling rapidly behind. There are over 130 preferential-treatment trade agreements in effect in the world today. The European Union has 27, 20 of which they finalized in the last 10 years. Meanwhile, the U.S. is a party to only two, NAFTA and a free trade agreement with Israel. Exporting countries and other countries therefore have advantages in markets around the world that U.S. companies do not. In this environment, Ex-Im is increasingly important to support exports for U.S. businesses. Cutting Ex-Im will only push us further behind.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is especially troubling because it cuts \$3 million from Ex-Im's administrative budget. That is a direct blow to small business. Eighty-five percent of Ex-Im's administrative budget is comprised of fixed costs. Out of the remainder, Ex-Im uses a significant portion for seminars and other efforts to reach out to small business. In reality, transactions involving small businesses are the most labor intensive. Therefore, cutting Ex-Im's administrative budget has the real effect of cutting out export opportunities for small businesses.

I understand the sponsors of this amendment have concerns about a specific transaction. They want to make sure, and I understand this, that Ex-Im has appropriate economic impact protections in place. However, this amendment is clearly not the means to achieve that goal. First of all, Ex-Im does indeed have economic impact protections in place. More importantly, Ex-Im has responded to the concerns raised by the sponsors of this amendment by going through an extensive review of its economic impact procedures. The methods of evaluating economic impact are being reformed. In fact, the bank has released new draft procedures that are currently open for comment. So there is a process under way to address the concerns being raised by this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, cutting Ex-Im means cutting U.S. exports, and cutting Ex-Im's administrative budget means squeezing out opportunities for small businesses. I believe this is the wrong thing to do, is not necessary, and should be defeated. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against it.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me, and I appreciate the statistics that the gentleman cites, these general statistics about the benefit of exporting to the American economy. Obviously, the

benefit of exports to the American economy are great and very important to its well-being. I will stipulate to that.

What does concern me when we have this debate and there are those who cite the statistics, and stand up and do so so eloquently, is when do we talk about the downside? When do we talk about concern for the 23,000 steelworkers who have lost their jobs because of this kind of importing and the outrageous impact of the loan?

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I would just say to the gentleman that there is a review process in place. They are looking at the gentleman's concerns.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. They said that in February of this year.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Reclaiming my time, I think it would be out of line to cut now because that does not do anything for the gentleman's problem.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment, and I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

□ 1100

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong opposition to the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment. I believe my colleagues are well intentioned here today. I would argue that they should take their case to the authorizing committee, and I would join them in trying to change the law so we would not be in this position in the future.

I also think that the Department of Commerce in the anti-dumping case is already directing real attention at this problem. That is what we should be focusing on.

Mr. Chairman, to come in here today and take \$18 million out of the Export-Import Bank, \$3 million of which comes from the administrative funds which were only increased by \$1 million over last year's level, means an actual cut of 2 percent. This is salaries. This is health care. This is the fixed cost of the agency. I would say that is a very brutal cut.

The other money would come out of the money that is used by small businesses and large businesses to support U.S. exports. My concern with this amendment is we are punishing America's exporters who are also creating jobs. I feel for the gentleman for the loss of jobs to steelworkers. The gentleman has to admit that not all of their losses are due to the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman gets me additional time, I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, my concern is we are punishing another sector of the economy which is crucial to our economic health. In my State of Washington, one

out of every three jobs is an export job. So my State would be punished by this amendment. In fact, we are \$100 million below last year's level in terms of the loan guarantees. This administration has cut it. I would also point out that this is a new administration that is not responsible for what the previous administration did on this particular loan; and they have said that they are going to review this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman he has won his victory here today. The gentleman has convinced the new administration that this is something which should not be done in the future; and so do not punish the Export-Import Bank where jobs in my State will be lost.

(On request of Mr. MOLLOHAN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. DICKS was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, first of all, the gentleman speaks in terms that this cut is going to have a disastrous impact on exporters who are assisted by the Export-Import Bank and people in his congressional district, perhaps. Hardly. The President requested \$633 million. This committee is appropriating \$753 million, which is \$120 million more than the President requested. We are simply taking \$18 million.

Mr. DICKS. Reclaiming my time, but \$100 million less than last year.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, to follow up on the point of the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN), the word "cut" has been used here a lot. I used it myself.

Mr. Chairman, we are over the President's request; but my understanding is that the dollars appropriated, and the way it will be budgeted will provide for about 12 to 12.5 billion worth of subsidies.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, if we had gotten last year's level, we would be at \$15 billion in export support, so it is about a \$2.5 billion cut which the gentleman will make worse with this \$18 million cut.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, we have had, in the last 3 years, 19 steel companies go bankrupt. That is sobering. Nineteen steel companies in this country. We have had 23,000 steelworkers, real jobs for real people, laid off. This is here and now.

Mr. DICKS. Reclaiming my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, if I may finish. When the gentleman talks about going to the authorizing committee, we are not talking about deal-

ing with an imminent danger. The gentleman serves on the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations can make a statement here and now. If we were to go to the authorizing committee, it may be 2 more years and another 19 steel companies going bankrupt.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the gentleman makes a mistake if he does not consider trying to change the law so the Export-Import Bank has to take into account the impact on the domestic economy of these exporters.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I look forward to joining the gentleman in that effort.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I told the gentleman I would be glad to help in that effort. But the point here today is this is a meat-axe approach. Coming in here and cutting \$18 million out of Export-Import Bank does not make any sense. The new administration says they are going to take the gentleman's position into account. I would urge the gentleman to withdraw his amendment, he has made his point, and not hurt another sector of the economy.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should urge something else because he knows that is not going to happen. Maybe the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) should urge his colleagues who might support his position to vote with him.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I always think my colleagues have good judgment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair requests Members follow regular order.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. PAUL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment. This is a token amount of money being cut from the Export-Import Bank. The President asked for a \$120 million cut. This is only \$18 million. There was \$120 million added over the present request. This is not a project that is a favorite of the President, and he has referred to this as a form of corporate welfare.

This is just a small effort to rein in the power of the special interests, the powerful special interests. It has been mentioned that jobs could be lost. In the debate, there has been emphasis on jobs, and the truth is that it may happen. Jobs could be lost. But what Members fail to realize is that the jobs lost are special interest jobs. If my colleagues take that same funding, and we never talk about what would happen to that \$75 billion line of credit of the Export-Import Bank if it were allowed to remain in the economy. Other jobs would be created, so my colleagues cannot argue half of the case. We have to look at the whole picture. Special interest jobs would be lost. True market jobs would be increased.

Mr. Chairman, last week we had a vote on trade with China. I supported

that vote. I believe in free trade and low tariffs. I believe in the right of people to spend their money where they please, and I believe it is best for countries to be trading with each other. But the very same people today arguing for these corporate subsidies claim they are for free trade. If my colleagues are for free trade, they should not be for corporate subsidies. They are not one and the same. They are different.

Free trade means there are low tariffs, but we do not subsidize any special interests. To me it is rather amazing, the paragraph that we are dealing with is called Subsidy Authorization. There is no pretension anymore. We just advertise, this as a subsidies. When did we get into the business of subsidies? A long time ago, unfortunately. I do not think that the Congress should be in the business of subsidies.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment has something to do with campaign finance reform. I am in favor of some reforms, that is, less control. People have the right to spend their own money the way they want; and when we have the problem of big corporations coming here and lobbying us, that is a secondary problem.

If my colleagues look at the corporations that get the biggest subsidies from the Export-Import Bank, they really lobby us.

Mr. Chairman, what I say is let us have some real campaign finance reform and let us get rid of the subsidies and the motivation for these huge corporations to come here and influence our vote. That is what the problem is. We do not need to get the money out of politics, we need to get the money out of Washington and out of the business of subsidizing special interests. That is where our problem is.

Last week we voted to trade with China, and I said I supported that. But anybody who voted against that bill because they do not like what is happening in China should vote for this amendment and also my amendment that is likely to come up.

China gets \$6.2 billion, the largest subsidy to any country in the world from the Export-Import Banks. China gets it. So why do we first want to trade with China, then subsidize them as well, and then complain? I would suggest that those who claim they believe in free trade, they need to support this amendment because we are getting into the interference and manipulation of trade, the subsidy to big corporations.

Those who do not like China should vote for this because there is a suggestion that the Export-Import Bank serves the interest of China. So to me it should be an easy vote. The only problem with this amendment is that it is so small. It does not really address the big subject on whether or not the Congress should be in this business. Obviously they should not be. Where do you find the authorization to give subsidy appropriations in the Constitution? It is not there.

This is a charade. This is fiction when it comes to looking at constitutional law.

I would strongly urge a yes vote on this amendment and do not support this effort to benefit the big companies and hurt the little guys. The little guys are the ones who lose this line of credit and push their interest rates up.

Who gets the risk under this situation? The taxpayer. There is a lot of insurance in the Export-Import Bank. The risk goes to the taxpayer, but the profits go to the corporations. What is fair about that? The big corporation cannot lose. So why would the banks not loan to the big special interest corporations?

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have not seen such obfuscation in all my life as I have seen here this morning. Somehow they want us to believe that if we take \$18 million out of their budget, that the whole import/export budget will collapse. The President's budget has \$687 million in it. The House budget is \$805 million.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment which cuts \$15 million from the Export-Import Bank subsidy appropriations and \$3 million from their administrative expenses. It troubles me that the Ex-Im Bank approved an \$18 million loan guarantee to modernize and improve production for a Chinese steel company. Yes, you heard it correctly. We are using American taxpayer dollars to modernize a Chinese steel company so that it can produce more steel for import into the United States, thereby, putting more steel workers on the unemployment line.

To add insult to injury, Benxi, the Chinese steel company, is currently involved in an anti-dumping case before the International Trade Commission. Once again, you heard it correctly. We are guaranteeing a loan for a Chinese steel company which has been charged with dumping steel on the American market.

Does the Ex-Im Bank not know that our domestic steel industry has been hurting since the flood of imports began in the late 1990s? In fact, since December of 1997, 18 steel companies, and I understand one more steel company with a combined total of 36,000 employees, have declared Chapter 11 bankruptcy which means 36,000 steel worker jobs could be in jeopardy. Since 1998 over 20,000 steel workers have lost their jobs.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the competitiveness of the international marketplace, and I know our companies can compete if the playing field is level. In fact, we have the most efficient and productive steel workers in the world. However, not only do we lack a level playing field, but American taxpayers are now being asked to subsidize our competitors.

As John Stosel says on ABC's 20/20, "Give me a break." This must stop and

Congress needs to send a message that it will not tolerate these misguided policies. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASCARA. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to point out that on December 15, 2000 the board of directors of Ex-Im approved a guarantee for an \$18 million credit to support export sales from General Electric in Salem, Virginia; Carlen Controls in Roanoke, Virginia; and CIC Company in Glenshaw, Pennsylvania for software control systems and main drive power supplies and it does go for this project. These are U.S. companies that got the loan guarantees.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASCARA. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman just made our point.

The lack of wisdom is in paying off these companies to support investments of the Benxi steel facility in China in order to enable the production of tremendous excess capacity in that plant. The gentleman just made the point.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will continue to yield, the point I was trying to make was that the gentleman said that the guarantee was given to the Chinese company. It was not given to the Chinese company. It was given to these three American companies.

□ 1115

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us agree that the Ex-Im Bank is valuable, that it is valuable to small businesses, that it is important for trade, but we are sick and tired of throwing it in our face. I represent steelworkers as well as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN), and we are sick and tired of this country in our face, our workers being put out of work and using our taxpayers' dollars to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I am asking all my colleagues to support the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment as the chairman of the authorizing subcommittee on the Committee on Financial Services. The ranking member of that subcommittee is the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS). While I have served for 21 years on the Banking Committee, now the Financial Services Committee, this is the first year that I

have been the chairman of the authorizing subcommittee that relates to the Export-Import Bank.

I would say to the gentleman from West Virginia and the gentleman from Indiana that the authorization for the Export-Import Bank expires on September 30, 2001 and there is broad and bipartisan concern with the case that the gentlemen have brought to our attention. It has also been brought to our attention by all of the members of the Steel Caucus. In fact, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and I introduced legislation last week at this time, H.R. 2517 and we have a section in that legislation specifically related to Benxi Steel and the transaction approved by the Export-Import Bank in December of 2000.

I would tell the gentlemen that the Export-Import Bank and Treasury, which has exercised veto authority over the transactions of the Export-Import Bank, also has this Member's attention, and I want to make changes. If the Banks think they are going to have a straight, clean reauthorization bill, they are not going to do it with my approval or my active involvement. I very much think we need to give some very specific direction to the Export-Import Bank in many areas, and I will welcome these gentlemen and other Members' concerns about this specific transaction and on other issues.

I also think it is crucial that the industries that uses the export credit guarantee programs of the Bank understand we need to build a base of support for the Bank within the small business community. Currently the small business community has about 18 percent of the transactions in dollars allocated. That is probably only because Congress pushed the Bank to move ahead in its 1996 authorization legislation.

Furthermore, the Export-Import Bank has this Member's attention because the Treasury stepped in earlier this year and vetoed two transactions, one of which is in my home State, on the use of the tied aid war chest. An Austrian firm got that contract for \$7-9 million; and we lost \$100 million worth of follow-up sales annually in irrigation equipment—all for no good reason.

So the Export-Import Bank deserves plenty of scrutiny. We need to give them very specific directions. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and I have begun that effort with section 16 in the legislation we introduced. If after examining it you do not think it is strong enough, we will listen to your ideas in a further way.

I also would say this, that you have had an impact already—at least potentially. As already pointed out, the Export-Import Bank is now going through a process of enlarging and clarifying and getting it right in terms of the Ex-Im Bank's impact procedures that they will consider. In short, and this is a quote from the Bank's statement of objectives, they want to make sure they

have more information on the following: one, indicators of oversupply that could impact the long-term economic health of the potentially affected U.S. industries. They go on to clarify that objective. Secondly, to consider the broad competitive impact to U.S. industries. Here they are proposing to consider both direct and indirect impacts. And, third, to consider the views of interested parties, including the affected U.S. industry, labor organizations, U.S. manufacturers, Congress, nongovernment organizations and other U.S. Government agencies, to allow each group's view to be weighed in Export-Import Bank's deliberative process.

I cannot under House rules specifically speak about what the other body is going to do about this steel case, but let me just say it has their attention as well, and I think it should.

Now, I would like to ask my colleagues to think long and hard about what you are asking the House to do in addressing what is an appropriate redress of a very real grievance. Right now, the Export-Import Bank is dramatically underfunded, under-resourced as compared to our competitors. The rationale escapes me, but this administration proposed to further cut the Bank's resources by 25 percent. The Committee on Appropriations has made up some of that difference.

One of the concerns I have is about the limit on the administrative budget of the Bank, not the transaction budget. The authorizing limitations are too skimpy. By this amendment you are cutting back the administrative account by \$3 million. It should be going the other way. In fact, in our legislation, I would establish a sub-line item for funds for the administrative activities and boost such an authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BEREUTER was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, this agency also needs more information technology capabilities. They are obsolete. The past chairman and the present chairman will admit that is a reality. We need to make changes in that respect. We need to make sure that they upgrade. That is particularly important for small business. If small business is going to take advantage of the opportunities or resources of the Export-Import Bank, they are the ones that really need to have good information technology in place in this agency. We push the Bank directly ahead in that area through the authorization legislation we have offered.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I would simply ask the question that, with the bill that we have today, is it not true that the sub-

sidies that are going to be able to be provided with the Ex-Im Bank, even though we have an amendment to cut \$18 million, is going to be increased substantially?

Additionally, I would ask the Member, is it not true that the Ex-Im Bank is required by law to assess whether its loans and guarantees are likely to cause substantial, direct injury to U.S. industry today?

I trust the gentleman's intention. I believe what he says. The law today says they are not supposed to do what they did last year. We need to drive home that point, and someone at the Ex-Im Bank ought to know what it is like to lose a job.

Mr. BEREUTER. I think the gentleman is accurately describing the language that is there. I think it does not go far enough. I think a clarification or elaboration or additional kind of limitations are appropriate. Now, they itemize in their proposed review process some of the things that might be considered. I hope that that gentleman, like this gentleman, will make his comments known to the Export-Import Bank during the comment period now underway.

Is there a cut in the resources of the Export-Import Bank? There is a dramatic cut in the resources proposed for the next fiscal year, despite the fact that the appropriators have restored some of that cut. A 25 percent cut was the original figure that came with the administration's budget. That would dramatically reduce our ability to compete with the export credit and guarantee agencies of other countries. It is the wrong direction. I can understand why these gentlemen want to see a change. I do, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) has again expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BEREUTER was allowed to proceed for 30 additional seconds.)

Mr. BEREUTER. We have this deadline coming up on the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank, September 30. This is an issue that has to be resolved. It is a time for us to make the kind of changes, not to do something which punishes the Bank and not some changes which they can ignore, anyway. We need to give very specific guidelines and make sure that in fact acting in a fashion which is beneficial to American industry. We need to assure that the Bank does create jobs in this country and that it does not have the opposite effect. We need to assure that the Bank is particularly attractive for the use of small business as well as for some of the largest firms in the United States.

I ask my colleagues, therefore, to reject this amendment and work with us when the authorizing legislation comes to the floor.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, it is always interesting to listen to these discussions

about the Export-Import Bank. Every nation in the world, the industrialized world, has an equivalent organization. The United States has the least of that kind of organized support of the business community through the Export-Import Bank. I hear Members come out here on the floor and deplore the trade deficit, that the United States takes everything in and never exports anything.

One of the problems with exporting into the Third World or to even other parts of the industrialized world is the question of whether or not they can pay back the debt. Now, if a bank wants to lend money to General Electric to sell some equipment to whatever country, all the Export-Import Bank does is guarantee that if the money is not paid back, they will pay the money. They have not lost any money in this process. But they need the capital as a backup for all the loans that go out into the world.

We have changed the Export-Import Bank. When I came to the Congress back in 1988, it used to be called the Boeing Bank. It is not the Boeing Bank anymore. It is a whole lot of other things. In fact, as we heard the list of people in this particular one, Boeing is not in it. It is General Electric and a lot of other things.

Last year, fiscal year 2000, there were loans to 2,176 small businesses. If you make one loan for Boeing for \$100 million, it only takes one person, but if you are going to take 2,176 small business loans and help small business people get into the international economy, you have got to have people who can help them through that process. That is why the staff has gotten larger and why taking money out of the staff simply makes no sense.

I see the reason for the size of this amendment, \$18 million. It fits the \$18 million that already went out the door for the Chinese loan guarantee. But we are not canceling the loan. It is still going to go ahead. This is not the place to fight the argument that you have here.

If you want to make a change, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) has said it more correctly, get in the authorizing bill and decide which industries you are not going to lend to. "We are not going to lend to any foreign steel industry because they compete with the United States." Then General Electric will not bother going out trying to sell anything to them. They will know at the beginning.

But this coming in afterward and saying to the bank, "Well, you lent to the wrong people so we're going to take your money back," I do not know what message they get out of that. I guess the message is, we should not loan to anybody who makes steel. Maybe we should not loan to anybody who makes cars. I mean, the Koreans make cars, the Indonesians make cars and other people. Maybe we should never lend any money to a country that has carmaking because it competes with Detroit.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDERMOTT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I think the message is that you do not approve a loan guarantee that undermines an industry that is being already devastated by imports.

A point that we made earlier in the debate that Secretary Mineta made when he was Secretary of Commerce to the Export-Import Bank on this very subject was that China has gone from 6,000 metric tons in 1997 of hot-rolled production to 450,000 tons, and they did not need any more capacity. In that same time period we had nine bankruptcies and 23,000 unemployed steelworkers. That is the message that we are trying to send.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Reclaiming my time, I understand the gentleman's point, but the fact is the message has been sent and received. We have heard the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) already talk about it. That is going to be dealt with. But taking this money out of the bank is only going to cripple their ability to aid small businesses.

Big businesses can take risks. They do. It is nice to have the comfort of the Export-Import Bank. But little businesses who make a deal in some country, in Africa or Asia, are very much at risk and they need the capital. I do not see, unless you want to say that the Export-Import Bank cannot lend to any industry that is in competition with the United States, anything made in the United States, why pick on steel? Why should you protect steel? I do not think that you should protect steel any more than you should protect anybody else. We can do that in the authorizing bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) has expired.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I just want to put Members on notice, we have been very generous here in extending the 5-minute debate continually here. At some point we are going to have to insist that each Member get their 5 minutes and speak. But I will not object at this point.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) is recognized for 1 additional minute.

There was no objection.

□ 1130

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, we are not trying to protect the steel industry in the sense the Member has used. I think, to my understanding, he has used that phrase. We are trying to protect the steel industry from unfair foreign competition, on the one hand; and we are definitely trying to protect it from an agency that is funded with the people's money going out and empowering China, which has a tremendous excess capacity at this point, from developing greater excess capacity.

Yes, we are trying to protect them from that kind of conduct and a major American agency that we fund being instrumental in making that possible.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDERMOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman knows that a 201 case has been filed on steel, and Benxi Steel is one of the companies named in that pending International Trade Commission case on steel products being imported into the U.S. from a variety of countries. So I think there is another potential area where redress can be pursued. A ruling is to be made on August 17, 2001.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), we are glad we have the attention of his committee and other Members of the Congress with regard to the steel industry.

I hail from the great city of Cleveland, the home of LTV Steel. Let me just give you some statistical information about how important LTV Steel is to my community and the fact that it, along with 17 other steel companies in the United States, are currently in bankruptcy.

It is estimated that \$2.27 billion of the 2001 gross State production in Ohio comes from LTV, an impressive amount given the total gross State product of Ohio is about \$400 billion.

LTV employs 5,200 persons in Cuyahoga County and 6,600 Ohioans, including both organized and exempt positions.

Based upon the 2000 tax rates, LTV has 3,607 employees in local municipalities and provides tax revenue of \$4,474,276 generated from the workers at LTV.

Based upon estimates, an additional 12,970 Cuyahoga County jobs are dependent on LTV operations and employees. Statewide, 27,020 jobs are relying on LTV. These jobs generate an additional \$1.1 billion in wages.

LTV pays \$338 million in annual wages and salaries and \$68 million in benefits to current employees in Cuyahoga County, which amounts to about \$406 million annually in the county.

Statewide, LTV represents \$430 million in annual wages and \$85 million in benefits to employees.

More than 34,000 employees, retirees and dependents across northeast Ohio rely on LTV for more than \$72 million in medical benefits annually.

There are 15,000 retirees in Greater Cleveland alone receiving pension benefits.

Annually, LTV purchases \$1 billion in goods and services from 1,600 Ohio companies.

The steel industry has about 1.75 percent of all the jobs in northeast Ohio, with LTV providing nearly 22 percent of the region's steel jobs, according to the latest information.

Why are we standing in support of the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment? Because we are standing in support of the steel industry in this country. The real dilemma is, and I heard someone talk about Alan Greenspan talking about the fact that the steel industry, or industry, was not in a dilemma, Alan Greenspan is the one who said last week that we should get rid of minimum wage.

Why are we talking about this issue right here on the floor of the House? Because where else do we stand up for workers in the United States but on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States?

There have been a rising tide of layoffs and bankruptcies, driven in large part by our government's failure to enact trade policies that are important and support the steel industry.

Why are we after Ex-Im Bank? Because it has in fact supported the steel industry in another country while the steel industry is dying in the United States. Steelworkers built our country, and we need to let the steelworkers continue to work and the steel industry to continue to prosper. In other countries, they subsidize the steel industry. In our country, we do not. Therefore, we should not be using public dollars in these United States, other United States taxpayers, to subsidize a country, a steel industry in another country like China.

Now, you are arguing to me these dollars go to American companies in the United States to support a steel company in China. I say to you we should not subsidize American companies that subsidize steel companies in foreign countries when we are in fact at a trade deficit in the steel industry.

Let me give you just a few more statistics. By the end of last year, the industry was operating at less than 65 percent of its capacity in the United States, the lowest operating level in more than 15 years.

Steel imports, which totaled less than 16 million tons in 1991, more than doubled in 10 years to an annual total in 2000 of 39 million tons. Where are they making the 39 million tons of imported steel? In companies like Benxi, which is subsidized by money from Ex-Im Bank.

More than 15,000 steelworkers have lost their jobs since January of 1998; 84,000 in the last 6 months.

Mr. Chairman, I say support the Visclosky-Mollohan amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me begin by thanking my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), for the work that he has done as chairman of the authorizing committee. The problem is that while he has conducted that subcommittee in a very nonpartisan way, and I think we have done some very, very good work to fundamentally reform the Export-Import Bank in terms of making it more responsive to American workers rather than multinational corporations, it remains to be seen whether the effort that we have labored for will in fact become law or even be heard. We were supposed to have a meeting of the subcommittee, which was canceled, I gather by the chairman of the committee. So we will learn more about that later.

Having said that, I rise in support of the amendment, because I am not at all sure that the reforms that need to be happening will in fact happen. Let me basically talk about the main concern that I have and why I support this amendment.

This amendment is right unto itself, but it touches on a broader issue. If American taxpayers are going to be laying out money to create decent-paying American jobs, then we have a right to expect that the companies who receive that money in fact are expanding their American workforce. That is not a very difficult proposition. The truth of the matter is that many of the major recipients of Export-Import funds have been some of the major companies in this country who are laying off American workers. In fact, according to Time Magazine, the top five recipients of Export-Import subsidies over the last decade have reduced their workforce by 38 percent.

So you take large corporations who go running to the Export-Import Bank, and they say, hey, we need this corporate welfare, and they get the support. And the next day they say, oh, by the way, thank you for the money; but we are now moving our factories to China or Mexico and laying off tens of thousands of American workers.

Our current trade policy, in my view, is a disaster. We have over a \$400 billion trade deficit. We have close to a \$100 billion trade deficit with China. To the degree that American taxpayers' money is to be used to subsidize American companies, the taxpayers of this country have a right to know that those companies are doing everything they can to increase jobs in the United States.

If a company like General Electric, and let me be specific about General Electric, says, and they advertise it to the world, they say, gee, we wish that we had a barge so that we could take all of our factories to the cheapest-labor countries in the world and layoff more American workers, that is what we want to do, that is what they say. And then they come to the Export-Im-

port Bank and they say, here is a check for you. Go out, take your jobs to China, take your jobs to Mexico, use American taxpayer dollars for that purpose. The average American taxpayer is outraged by this behavior.

What the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and I have attempted to do is to craft legislation which does two things: it says to companies that are hell-bent on taking our jobs to China and Mexico, you can do it; but do not come in and ask taxpayers of this country to subsidize it.

Second of all, we believe that small businesses are the engines for job creation in this country, and Export-Import has got to put more money into small businesses.

The issue of the steel company in China is just one of many examples. Taxpayer money, American taxpayer money, should not be used to hurt American workers.

In my view, in terms of the Export-Import Bank, we could do one of two things: we could kill the whole thing and say we are not giving any more subsidies, because it is corporate welfare. That would not be an irrational thing to do. The other thing that we can do, and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and I are attempting to do that, is to make the Export-Import Bank work for American workers, to support those companies that want to grow American jobs.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the only thing I would say to the gentleman, over the last few years the Export-Import Bank has created \$60 billion of exports from the United States. That means that those were jobs created.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Let me say, this has been a spirited debate; and I want to first say that the gentleman from Indiana, I have great respect for, and I am a member of the Steel Caucus and I come from a steel State. But I have to tell you, this does not help the steel industry. It does not help our ability to create export-related jobs. This is an amendment that would severely cripple the Export-Import Bank's ability to create jobs, particularly in small business.

We have to understand that 80 percent of the transactions of the Export-Import bank deal with small business and help small business creating export markets all over the world. Every dollar of taxpayer money that is invested in Export-Import's program has seen historical returns of some \$15 for every \$1 in credit support for export transactions.

So the result of this amendment, whether we like it or not, and it is great to get up here and waive the

bloody shirt about the steel industry, is it is going to cost us jobs, it is going to shrink our ability to export in other markets; and while this budget that we are dealing with is critical to creating export jobs, the amendment does quite the opposite.

Let us not try to punish the Export-Import Bank or do what we are trying to do here because of one controversial loan. I would say to my friend from Vermont, that was an aberration, not certainly something that is business as usual in regard to the China steel issue.

As the chairman of the authorizing committee, I am here to say that our committee is working assiduously on Export-Import reauthorization with the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER); and I fully expect that we will report a bill that is balanced and fair and promotes exports all over the world.

Let me just say also to my friend from Vermont, who pointed out General Electric specifically, let me tell my friend from Vermont about a plant that I have in my congressional district in Bucyrus, Ohio, that is a General Electric plant. They make fluorescent lighting tubes. They currently create and build millions of those that are exported to Japan. They make a specific kind of smaller tube than that used over here that fits into the Japanese architecture and their homes and businesses; and, as a result of using Export-Import facilities, they are able to increase that market substantially. Those General Electric jobs in my congressional district are very, very important to me and to our community.

I would point out before the gentleman from Vermont makes what would appear to be a bad example of General Electric, I would say that the General Electric situation certainly that I pointed out is a very positive one and points out how good the Export-Import Bank can be.

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Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OXLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just wanted to mention to my friend that between 1985 and 1995, the workforce, the American workforce of General Electric went down from 245,000 to 150,000, precisely because it is the policy of General Electric to take American jobs to China and Mexico in order to get cheap labor. Does my friend not agree with me that we should use institutions like the Export-Import Bank to tell General Electric to reinvest in America so that we can create more good jobs like the one the gentleman referred to?

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I think the last thing the Export-Import Bank needs, and certainly the private sector needs, is micromanaging on the part of Congress

dealing with a worldwide global economy.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OXLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the point I would like to make is what they are doing here today with this amendment is punishing the export segment of the economy that creates thousands of jobs. In the State of Washington, the Boeing Company is the Nation's largest exporter. We are in a life and death struggle with Airbus. Airbus is subsidized by foreign governments. They have all kinds of loan programs to sell their exports all over the world.

What we are trying to ask for here is a level playing field. Let our American exporters compete. I want to protect the steel workers, but not at the expense of the machinists in the State of Washington. That is what we are talking about here.

Let us protect them both. Let us protect the steel workers and the machinists.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, let me thank the gentleman from Washington for his strong comments. Indeed, we are trying to expand the pie here. We are not trying to get in a situation, hopefully, that the gentleman from Vermont wants, which is the Congress determines what private industry hires and fires and then punishes the Export-Import Bank or successful exporters as a result.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) has expired.

(On request of Mr. MOLLOHAN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. OXLEY was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN).

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's comments. The gentleman describes the situation, I think, inaccurately; and I would like to calibrate his comments a little bit. The gentleman suggests and uses the word "cripple"; that the gentleman's amendment would severely cripple the Export-Import Bank.

I would like to point out to the gentleman in the short time we have that the President requested \$120 million in the subsidy account less than the House appropriated. We are taking \$18 million from the House. So, therefore, there is about \$100 million left more in this bill than the President requested to do the good things that the gentleman is talking about and that the gentleman from Washington is talking about so that the government can support Boeing in its efforts against Airbus around the world.

We are not getting at the good things and the good jobs that are created by the Export-Import Bank. What we are getting at are the policies that undermine domestic industries that are extremely vulnerable at this period of

time by financing projects that incredibly enhances capacity.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have come to the floor on the abstract, ideological, theoretical underpinnings of this debate which others have been eloquent on. I have just come to a very parochial, prosaic but, in my district, very meaningful position: this amendment is going to cost jobs of people who do work and export products around the world if it passes.

Now, I know that does not sound like a very high-falutin' argument couched in great economic theory, but the fact of the matter is, we are truly, as the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) said, in a life and death struggle in the aeronautics industry to see whether we are going to remain dominant internationally, or whether we will lose the dominant position in the world. It is just real simple. It is meat and potatoes. The fact of the matter is, if this amendment passes, we are going to lose the opportunity to export \$275 million worth of products which means thousands of jobs.

Because the fact of the matter is, this is, and since a lot of people look at the Ex-Im Bank and think, if we just cut the Ex-Im Bank, these other entities will not have products. People are not going to just stop buying airplanes if we cut the Ex-Im Bank. They are just going to buy them someplace else. This is help for the American worker, not the foreign worker.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INSLEE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia has talked about all the steel companies that are gone. McDonnell Douglas used to build commercial airplanes; they are gone. Lockheed used to build commercial airplanes; they are gone. We have suffered in this area. We have one commercial airplane producer left in America: the Boeing Company. And they are in a life and death struggle against four governments that underwrite Airbus. I wish my friend from Vermont were as passionate in supporting the American companies trying to export as we are trying to protect the steel companies. I want to protect them as well.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INSLEE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman suggesting that all of the money that we are funding in the Export-Import Bank is going to go to Boeing?

Mr. INSLEE. Well, that would be acceptable, of course.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure how many votes the gentleman can get for it. Does the gentleman know how much money the committee is appropriating?

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, clearly, Boeing and Boeing workers are not the only ones who have a stake in this controversy.

What I am trying to point out is that this has an immediate, real-life ramification for people who this morning got up and went to work in an industry that we are going to have a great chance of losing if we do not use the one very modest tool in our tool box to compete with this international conspiracy, if you will, to gain international dominance in this industry. And this is a very small tool we have. If we look at this compared to the subsidization of Airbus by the European community, this is almost nothing. Yes, Boeing is not the only player in this. But I came here to say that I have people in my district who care about it.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INSLEE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I just want to answer the gentleman's question. Twenty-five hundred small businesses last year got Ex-Im Bank loans, totaling about \$2.3 billion. Yes, the Boeing Company is a major user of this thing, and we finance sales that could not be financed any other way and the money is paid back. So what is wrong with that? I want to support the gentleman. I hope some day the American steel industry can export as well, and then the gentleman will be with me in supporting the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the other thing I want to point out is, although Boeing is a significant player in this, there are small businesses, we are talking 5- and 20-person shops, who can avail themselves of this benefit. Those jobs are just as important as the machinist jobs in Seattle. They may not be as visible, but they are just as important.

I also want to point out that I believe the future of the Ex-Im Bank is not just manufacturing, it is services. Because when we design various functions for financial services, insurance and the like, those are going to be small businesses as well dealing with intellectual capital. I believe that is more in the future of the Ex-Im Bank.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INSLEE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman describes legitimate purposes and missions of the Export-Import Bank. What the gentleman may not understand if he did not hear the very beginning of the debate is we are going after with this amendment some egregious decisions made by the Export-Import Bank in subsidizing three of these small companies that empowers the Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 56 offered by Mr. PAUL:

Page 2, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 17 on page 3.

(Mr. PAUL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes the paragraph on page 2, line 21 entitled "subsidy appropriation." I do not believe this Congress should be in the business of subsidizing anyone. We should be protecting the American taxpayer, and we should be protecting the individual liberty of all American citizens, not dealing in subsidies.

This paragraph is found in the bill which is called "foreign operations." It is a subsidy to large corporations, and it is a subsidy to foreign entities and foreign governments. The largest foreign recipient of the foreign aid from this bill is Red China, \$6.2 billion. So if one is for free trade, as I am, and as I voted last week to trade with China, one should be positively in favor of my amendment, because this is not free trade. This is subsidized, special interest trade, and I think that is wrong.

There has been a lot of talk today on the previous amendment dealing with jobs, and jobs are important. We have an economy now that is turning downwards and jobs are being lost. In this bill, this particular paragraph and the Export-Import Bank does deal with jobs.

Those in opposition to my amendment make the point that jobs are enhanced in the big corporations like Boeing. That is true, to a degree, but there is a net loss of jobs because the same entity, the Export-Import Bank, literally exports jobs by subsidizing and loaning money to foreign entities that compete with us. Not only does some of this money end up in the hands of our competitors and hurt us here at home, but it ends up in the hands of our potential enemies. This is the reason why we should be out of the business of the Export-Import Bank.

It has been said that this is a benefit to so many small corporations. In the last 2 years, more than half of the Export-Import Bank money went to Boeing. So it is not surprising that the gentleman early on mentioned that yes, he would not mind it if all of it went to Boeing. It is said that 85 percent of the money in the individual loans goes to smaller corporations. That is true, but 86 percent of the money goes to the giant corporations.

So the big bucks serve the big interests who lobby us and spend a lot of time influencing Washington.

There is a lot of mal-investment in the economy, misappropriation of money and investments that generates overcapacity, which is a consequence of monetary policy. It is a serious problem; and we are today facing the consequence, because we are now moving into a rather severe recession. But at the same time, export financing compounds that problem. It adds on to it because it is an allocation of credit.

This argument that we create jobs is fictitious. We do not create jobs; we shift jobs, from the weak to the powerful. We do not create a new job by stealing, taking out \$75 billion worth of a line of credit from the banks and giving it to special interests. Yes, it looks like they are getting a benefit, but the little guy does not have access to that amount of money. Why should the banks not loan Export-Import Bank money to the large corporations. They are protected. They are insured. Who insures them? The taxpayer. It is a rip-off. The taxpayer suffers all of the risks.

Now, if the deal is successful and there is no economic calamity in the country where we go and there is no political crisis, then who makes the profits? Corporations make the profits. It is the best deal going for large corporations.

If we oppose corporate welfare and think we ought to address it on principle and decide whether or not the Congress and the U.S. Government and the taxpayers should be in this type of business, we have to vote for my amendment to get us out of this business. This does not serve the interests of the general welfare of the people. This is antagonistic toward the general welfare of the people. It costs the taxpayers money, it puts the risk on the taxpayer, it serves the interests of the powerful special interests. Why else would they come with their lobbying funds? Why else would they come with their huge donations to the political action committees, unless it is a darn good deal for them?

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They say it is a good deal for Boeing workers, but in 1995 there was a strike by the machinists against Boeing because Boeing agreed to buy the tail portion of the 737 from Red China.

We are certainly losing jobs to Red China, Mexico, and other places. I do not mind it if that is a market consequence, but when it is done at the expense of the American taxpayer and it hurts us, we should not do it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Export-Import Bank is a vital tool for helping United States businesses export United States goods. It should not be eliminated.

In an ideal world, governments around the world would not subsidize their exports, and the United States

would not, as well. However, we all know that other countries sometimes engage in ruthless trading practices, and we must give the United States exporters the tools to compete. As long as exporters in Europe and elsewhere are getting assistance, the Export-Import Bank will be a vital tool for American exporters.

Recent trends show that export financing is becoming more, rather than less common, and major trading nations increased their government-provided export credit by 30 percent between 1993 and 1998. Total credit reached \$488 billion in 1988 from other nations, while Export-Import Bank credits totaled just \$14 billion.

Given the huge and growing trade deficits we face, it is imperative, in my judgment, that we give our exporters assistance to remain competitive in world markets.

I have questioned and will continue to question some of the Bank's practices and procedures, and the committee will continue to recommend appropriate funding levels for the Bank based upon our oversight and review of these practices.

However, eliminating them entirely, as this amendment proposes to do, would inflict serious harm on United States exporters, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from New York has just given some of the reasons, with data, to oppose this amendment. This is a draconian amendment. It eliminates the Export-Import Bank's transaction program altogether. It ends it. It is abject, total, unilateral disarmament.

Mr. Chairman, the American Export Credit and Guarantee Agency of the Export-Import Bank is already underfunded as compared to the similar institutions from other major export countries of Europe, Japan, and even elsewhere. We are outstripped as it is.

In a perfect world, we would not have to have subsidy, but we are dependent to a major extent in our economy on our job base, on being able to export. We have negotiated, with some success, rules for the use of subsidies by the major export countries through the OECD. We have not completely tied that down, if I may use that down, on tied aid. We still have to have a war chest the administration is about to use.

But this is not a perfect world. If our exporters are to compete, if we are to build and sustain a job base in this country, we must have an effective, properly funded Export-Import Bank in this country. This would totally eliminate it.

I would say that the gentleman is not guilty of doing things halfway. He goes all the way on a proposal.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PAUL. I thank the gentleman for yielding, Mr. Chairman.

The gentleman makes the point that we fund in our Export-Import Bank less compared to other nations. That possibly is true.

Mr. BEREUTER. In absolute terms.

Mr. PAUL. The gentleman argues for an increase. But is it not true that the United States has had a healthier economy in the last 10 years than most of our competitors, indicating that it probably has not done us that much harm by not doing the same things that other countries do by penalizing their people with high taxation and making these subsidies?

Mr. BEREUTER. Reclaiming my time, our economic health relies on a lot of things, but we cannot confuse cause and effect. If we lost our export sector, we would be in deep trouble.

Take my own home State, for example, agriculture being one of the two major largest exporters. One-third, maybe even more, of everything we grow, like the rest of this country, is export. If we lose that base, if we would write off 95 percent of the world's people, we are in a hopeless condition.

I would say to the gentleman, I understand his ideological reasons for offering this. I happen to dramatically disagree. I think American citizens do not support the unilateral disarmament.

Mr. PAUL. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Chairman, why is it assumed that there would be no export funds available to export goods if we did not subsidize the exports?

Mr. BEREUTER. I would say to the gentleman, it does not totally cut off exports, but it does cut off a very significant base if we unilaterally disarm. Because in many areas, of course, we are competing for third-country markets where the subsidy from the French or the Germans or Japanese or some other major export company make the difference.

Without us being there, we certainly do not have a chance to effectively compete for those jobs, for those products to be exported abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I urge strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I will be brief. Let me just say that I think the arguments have been laid out by my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the arguments against this.

I have a lot of respect for the gentleman from Texas; and his position on these matters. He is very consistent on these kinds of amendments. I do appreciate that.

Mr. Chairman, I find myself conflicted in the sense that I am a free trader and I oppose many of the things that many of my colleagues around here do endorse. However, in this case, the case of the Export-Import Bank, I do not go as far as the gentleman from Texas. The reason for not doing so I think is fairly simple.

As the gentleman from Nebraska pointed out, in a perfect world, in a perfect world we would not have an Export-Import Bank. The Europeans and the Japanese and all the other countries would not have the kinds of export subsidies that they have.

But the world is not perfect. The world of trade between countries is not perfect. There is taxation, there are regulations, there are export subsidies, there are a whole variety of things that go into making it a totally imperfect world.

So in this imperfect world, we have to deal with the reality of what we have. I believe that the Export-Import Bank helps us, helps particularly our small- and medium-sized businesses, not only the very large who ones who do get some of the money. They are not the ones who would not have access. They would have access. But it is the small and medium businesses that I think are very important to the United States, and it is very important particularly to smaller communities around the country that they are able to have access to this export financing credit that enables them to make a sale overseas, to close the deal.

The final thing that closes the deal is this Export-Import Bank subsidy. It enables them to do that where they would not otherwise be able to do it. Many of the other countries in the world use their aid very much as tied aid, and we have gotten away from that.

But the idea that you would have a specific loan given only if it buys a product from that country, we have tried to get away from doing that with our economic assistance, and I am glad to see that we have. The export financing, however, is absolutely critical for our companies that try to do this business overseas and are dealing in the imperfect world out there.

So I think it is very important that we keep that. Abolishing it completely, as the gentleman from Texas would have us do, abolishing that completely and taking away all of our ability to do that I think would simply be the wrong thing for us to do.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment and for us to continue to reform the Export-Import Bank, to continue to reform the whole process worldwide so we can rely less on these kinds of subsidies.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I just want to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks and rise in strong opposition to the Paul amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) will be postponed until disposition of all perfecting amendments to this paragraph.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 48 offered by Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

Page 2, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$25,000,000)".

Page 36, line 26, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$25,000,000)".

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the amendment restores \$25 million that was cut by the Committee on Appropriations from the administration's request of \$107.5 million for the Global Environment Facility administered by the World Bank.

In considering this amendment, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind my colleagues of the motto "Think globally, act locally."

The GEF was established to forge international cooperation and help to finance efforts to address four environmental threats that transcend borders: climate change, degradation of international waters, biodiversity laws, and ozone depletion. It is administered jointly by the World Bank, the U.N. Development Program, and the U.N. Environmental Program, with a mission of bringing together governments, developing institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, and the NGOs toward a common goal of bringing about sustainable economic development.

In the period 1991 to 1999, GEF oversaw more than \$2.7 billion in grants, which helped to leverage billions more in co-financing from partners, that is, recipient nation NGOs, the private sector, et cetera. More importantly, these projects are usually small in scale. However, when we add them altogether, they have a large, cumulative benefit to the global environment.

The United States is the leading donor to the GEF, and it is essential that we continue to lead the way in fostering sustainable development and sound environmental practices in developing countries.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would help to ensure that the U.S. pays its full 2002 contribution of \$107.5 million. GEF funding is especially critical in the area of global climate change, where we have tended to focus on alleged flaws in the Kyoto Treaty that place too much of a burden on industrialized nations, such as the U.S., and not enough on developing countries.

Whether one agrees with this proposition or not, we should all be in agreement when it comes to providing funds to help the developing world to do their part in reducing the risk of global climate change while providing the energy that is necessary for vigorous, sustainable economic development.

The GEF also will play a critical role in the implementation of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. So-called POPs include PCBs, DDT, and dioxins. Most have already been banned or are severely limited here in the U.S. However, since these chemicals do stay in the environment for a long time and have a tendency to spread around in the food chain, our own restrictions will be undermined if we do not also help developing nations reduce their use of these chemicals.

My amendment is supported by the leading environmental groups and organizations, including the NRDC, Friends of the Earth, US PIRG, LCV, Environmental Defense, American Oceans Campaign, and the World Wildlife Fund.

My proposed increase for the GEF is offset by the cuts to the Export-Import Bank subsidy appropriation. I am proposing this offset not because I have any particular animus toward the Export-Import Bank. I have always supported it. I personally come from a State that relies heavily on exporting goods to other countries.

However, we are putting more in that budget than the administration requests, and we are cutting this part of the budget below the administration request. The administration seems to believe that the Export-Import Bank can successfully carry out its mission with less funding, and I am willing to go along with that recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I appreciate the comments that the gentlewoman from Texas has made and the substance of her amendment. I know what she is looking for, as she has said, is a full request for the Global Environment Facility.

Mr. Chairman, I would just say that I think this matter is one that is going to continue to be discussed between the House and Senate. Historically, the other body has usually funded this at a higher level, and I know we are going to be reviewing this in conference.

Certainly the issue is an important one, as recent debate worldwide and on the Kyoto matter just this last weekend has highlighted the importance of environmental issues; and having a body that looks at these issues and also one that helps to fund some of the projects dealing with the environment, I think that is very important. So I would just say to the gentlewoman that I believe that we will be reviewing this matter in the conference. I think she is probably going to be much happier when the conference report

comes back as it relates to the Global Environment Facility.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, in view of that commitment and interest, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

□ 1215

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 12 offered by Mr. CROWLEY:

Page 2, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

Page 11, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 25, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment in conjunction with my colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT). As cochairmen of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) have been leaders in their work with India and the Indian-American community.

Mr. Chairman, in January of this year, the Indian state of Gujarat was decimated by a devastating earthquake that killed thousands of people and turned its infrastructure into rubble. In the aftermath of this tragedy, there was a lot of Monday-morning quarterbacking as to why so many people were killed and why so much damage was inflicted. The answer, Mr. Chairman, is simple: the Gujarati Government was not prepared to deal with a disaster of such magnitude, despite the fact that this region and the south Asian region as a whole is routinely subject to such natural disasters.

The Crowley-Royce-McDermott amendment seeks to provide sorely needed funds to the U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Relief, the Kathmandu office, so that it may work with the governments and communities of Southeast Asia to develop emergency response and disaster preparedness capabilities.

There is no FEMA in India, there is no FEMA in Bangladesh, there is no FEMA in Nepal, there is no FEMA in Sri Lanka. In many Indian states like Gujarat, there is a serious lack of emergency equipment such as ambulances and fire trucks; and as a result, many thousands of people in Gujarat died needlessly because of such shortages in sorely needed equipment.

The Gujarat earthquake was but one more in a long series of natural disasters

that have plagued South Asia. South Asia is in a geographical and geological crossroads that makes it very vulnerable to disasters. Massive cyclones regularly batter not only Gujarat, but also Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra, Pradesh, and Sindh. Drought is a periodic way of life in western India and Pakistan as well. Every season, countless thousands die in Bangladesh due to flooding. The instability of the Himalayan Mountains forces Nepal in northern India to constantly dig out from avalanches and other slides.

Earthquakes have been a fact of life not only in Gujarat but all across the subcontinent for years. No country in the region fully has the capability to institute disaster preparedness and response programs in a manner that will be sufficient to deal with these disasters. Several countries of the region have approached the United States Government for technical assistance in order to establish their own agencies for disaster management. The establishment of FEMA-like organizations in South Asia would greatly increase the capacity of nations to deal with such disasters.

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, OFDA, currently has a representative based in Kathmandu, Nepal, who is charged with covering the entire region. Over the past 15 years, OFDA has developed a strong working relationship with these countries to help them identify the best response and preparedness system for each of these countries. An increase to OFDA's funding will allow that representative to expand and enhance programs in the region to help these nations prepare the appropriate response and preparedness capability to deal with past and future natural disasters.

The \$10 million for this enhancement would be offset by a \$10 million decrease in the Andean initiative. This is a small price to pay to enable the people of South Asia to survive natural disasters. The countless lives that could be saved by enhancing disaster preparedness in South Asia far outweigh the small amount of arms and military training that would be sent to South America for the same funds.

The consequences of natural disasters are varied. They may be considered in terms of human lives, material goods, economic activities, political impacts, associate or psychological factors. Societal and economic consequences of such natural disasters are too countless to mention. The severe cyclone that developed in the Bay of Bengal in October of 1999 hit the eastern coast of India with tremendous force, causing floods and wind damage in Orissa, Andhra, Pradesh, and West Bengal states.

A second, larger cyclone, the worst storm in almost 30 years, struck India's eastern coastline further impacting those states and the Bengal states.

The Indian Ministry of Agriculture's Central Disaster Mitigation Center reported 9,465 persons killed, 2,260 persons injured as a result of the two cyclones. Infrastructure destruction was catastrophic. More than 15 million people were impacted, 1.5 million homes completely destroyed, and damage to the power grid totaled more than 300 million rupees. There was a loss of substantial grain storage and limited access to safe drinking water, as well as damage to sewer systems.

Basically, Mr. Chairman, the country was decimated. If we do not do this, there will be economies that may never recover.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment; and I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT), who serves with me as the cochairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans. I want to thank them for their leadership on this amendment.

The three of us have introduced this amendment basically to add \$10 million to the international disaster assistance fund for USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. And the reason we have done this is really in the wake of that earthquake that struck Gujarat. Our hearts go out to the people of Gujarat. We had a chance to visit Gujarat and see the devastation caused by a quake of a magnitude of 6.9. There was one town we were in, the town of Bhuj, where literally every building seemed to have collapsed. In Ahmadabad, apartment complexes had collapsed like accordions on the people inside.

I think we know of more than 17,000 people that lost their lives in Gujarat. There are at least 600,000 homeless. I had, as I said, the opportunity to visit the people there after that quake; and it is hard to put into words the feeling one gets seeing block after block of homes collapsed, seeing the fact that the relief work did not get in early enough to save the people, many of the people whose lives could have been saved. And the tragic fact is that natural disasters come often to South Asia, to that subcontinent. And after the disaster, to add insult to injury, comes the monsoon season. Summer brings those monsoon rains and the cyclones whipping through the coastal regions. And so in western India and Pakistan, where this quake occurred, drought is a constant.

And now in the wake of this earthquake, we have the destruction of the dams and so thousands now will die from flooding, and thousands will die from flooding in Bangladesh as well. And, unfortunately, no country in the region has the capability, Mr. Chairman, to institute disaster preparedness and response programs in a manner sufficient to deal with these catastrophes. If they did, if they did, tens of thousands of human lives would be saved.

Now, we are in a position to help ensure that the nations of South Asia

will be prepared to deal with its next natural disaster, and let there be no doubt there will be another one, by passing this amendment. This amendment would enable south Asian nations to establish a FEMA-type organization that would greatly increase their capacity to deal with any of the disasters of this type.

When I traveled to India shortly after the earthquake, I heard from Indian Government officials and relief organizations about the importance of a long-term disaster management plan. There was great interest in India in developing a disaster response agency and learning from FEMA's expertise. Currently, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has a single representative in South Asia, only one, charged with covering the entire region of South Asia.

This increase in the budget in OFDA's funding would allow for the expansion and enhancement of our efforts to help these nations develop this much-needed program. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. It honors America's humanitarian interests; it also reflects America's growing political relations with this area of the world.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I rise in support of this amendment, which would help mitigate the effects of future disasters in South Asia.

We witnessed with horror the devastation caused by the recent earthquake in Gujarat, India; but this was not the first nor will it be the last such occurrence in Southeast Asia. As reconstruction from the earthquake continues, we must look to improve the capacity of countries in the region to deal with similar events. The central purpose of our foreign assistance program is to help other countries build the capacity to help themselves.

We help build vibrant NGO networks in the developing world, we help ministries of education train teachers and develop curricula to educate their children, and we help create health care infrastructures to allow poor countries to deliver medication and care efficiently and effectively. We should also be helping other countries build their capacity to handle unavoidable natural disasters.

FEMA does a wonderful job dealing with crises in the United States. Our friends in India, Bangladesh, and elsewhere in the region require similar agencies to help them manage the devastation wrought by earthquakes, cyclones, avalanches and other disasters. Better disaster management will save lives. It will allow countries that have experienced tragedies to recover and reconstruct expeditiously. In the long run, it will lessen the massive need for United States foreign disaster assistance. I urge my conclusion to support this amendment.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am very interested in this discussion of India, and I appre-

ciate the sensitivities of it and feel great sympathy; but I have been watching on television this morning the debate that is occurring on the Ex-Im Bank and I really am very alarmed. So at this moment I rise in concern over the several amendments, two of which we will be voting on to cut or eliminate the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Chairman, it is vital to restore this amount of money that already has been reduced by \$107 million from the 2001's budget allocation. It is also important for us to think in terms of loans rather than subsidies. The Ex-Im Bank provides loan guarantees, not subsidies, to foreign nations. But the Ex-Im Bank support particularly is critical to the world's developing and emerging markets and nations that otherwise would not be able to receive private commercial lending guarantees to finance their sales.

I think anybody who lives in the Pacific Northwest has to be known as a fan of Boeing, and I am one of those. In fiscal year 2000 alone, the Export-Import Bank guaranteed aircraft loans for the sale of more than 60 aircraft to airlines in 15 different countries. In the last 2 years, Ex-Im Bank has guaranteed loans for 185 aircraft that are worth \$11 billion. In my corner of the world, that means 17 percent of Boeing's commercial business.

The Ex-Im Bank is indispensable to the global competitiveness of United States exporters like Boeing and many other companies. I think this bank helps in its loan guarantees to level the playing field with our European competitors in many overseas markets. So I would certainly hope that the Members of this body, in their great wisdom and with great thoughtfulness, would maintain our competitive edge by opposing these amendments when they come to a vote.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in support of the Crowley amendment to the foreign ops bill that would add \$10 million to the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance at USAID.

It is my understanding that this amendment is going to be changed somewhat so that it is \$1 million instead of \$10 million but that we will try in conference to get the larger amount. I know that there is likely to be more money available at that level in conference, so I commend the author of this amendment for his efforts here.

I think this is very important, and let me stress that those of us who have been around here for a few years know that there are many natural disasters that befall the South Asia area, whether it be cyclones in Bangladesh, or earthquakes in India, or some of the other natural disasters that we have seen over the years. And, of course, the U.S. is always there to help out and to provide assistance when those disasters occur in India and surrounding countries. But the bottom line is what we are trying to do here today is, I think

in many ways, much more important than disaster relief, and that is preparedness.

□ 1230

The idea of having a FEMA-type organization in place in South Asia to address a long-term disaster management program is probably the best idea I have seen around here in years in trying to cope with these natural disasters.

I can tell you from my experience as I live along the shore in New Jersey, we have had FEMA many times coming down and helping us with hurricane or Northeastern preparedness. It has saved millions of dollars and so many lives over the years because we have FEMA and we have preparedness in place.

I have to imagine that in the case of South Asia, this will make a tremendous difference. That is why I encourage this effort whether it is \$1 million or the \$10 million that we hopefully will get eventually.

Let me say South Asia's geographic location makes it very vulnerable to disaster. The Gujarat earthquake in January was just one in a long series of natural disasters that has plagued the subcontinent. In fact, many states in India alone are continually ravaged by massive cyclones; and drought is a way of life in western India. Bangladesh sees thousands die in flooding, and the instability of the Himalayan Mountains force Nepal and Northern India to constantly dig out from avalanches and other slides.

India, and certainly no other country in this region, fully has the capability to institute disaster preparedness and response programs in a manner that will be sufficient to deal with these disasters. Several countries in the region have approached the U.S. for technical assistance in order to establish their own agencies for disaster management. The establishment for a FEMA-like organization in South Asia would greatly increase the capacity of nations to deal with such disasters.

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance currently has a lone representative based in Kathmandu, Nepal who is charged with covering the whole region. An increase in that office would allow that representative to expand in and enhance our programs in the region to help these nations develop the needed programs.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very important. I cannot stress how important it is. I offer my full support to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), and other Members of our India caucus and encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I rise in reluctant opposition to the gentleman's amendment to increase the amount available for international disaster assistance for South Asia for

earthquake monitoring. While the Crowley initiative is important and well-intentioned, it is regrettable that he intends to find the needed resources by reducing the money set aside for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. That portion of this initiative I cannot support.

The Andean Drug Initiative is critical to fighting the movement of illicit drugs coming into our Nation. Every community in our America has been touched by the pain and suffering that accompanies illicit drug usage. Having indicated these concerns, I understand that a compromise has now been worked out to reduce the \$10 million portion to \$1 million; and I will reluctantly support that compromise.

The recent earthquake in India did kill thousands of people and cause millions of dollars of damage. I would hope an appropriate amount is found to fund this much needed program.

If our Nation can help develop a monitoring system that will forecast future quakes, we would be greatly contributing to the safety of millions of South Asians. This is an important and worthy goal to achieve. Accordingly, I fully support the Kolbe compromise agreement.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I come to the floor because I want to tell a tale of two cities. Seattle and Bhuj in Gujarat had earthquakes of about the same strength. Seattle lost one life, and a few buildings had some cracks here and there. There was quite a bit of physical damage but nothing like what happened to the city of Bhuj, the area in which Bhuj exists, that is, Gujarat, had somewhere between 25,000 and 100,000 people die. About 100,000 homes were flattened, and it had to do with the system of preparedness we have in this country for disasters and the absence of such a system in India.

As you heard from a previous speaker, USAID presently has one person sitting in Kathmandu to cover all of the subcontinent, and it is clearly not enough when you are looking at situations like this.

It used to be, the first years I was in Congress, we were out here every year giving money to some disaster here or there or another place. Hurricane Mitch or the Mozambican floods or a whole bunch of things. But this administration has said there will be no disaster relief for India or for El Salvador, and they are cutting down the use of money from the Surplus Commodities Program. All of those used to be programs that were used to deal with human misery.

I originally started with \$100 million for earthquake rehabilitation to help them build homes that would survive this kind of an earthquake. I am down to \$10 million now, and I cannot get it into that. But at least we can help them establish a system of earthquake preparedness like our own.

One of problems when you have buildings fall down like that is, how do you get to the people who are underneath it? What is required is saws that will cut concrete. One of things we know in the United States is if we have a disaster anywhere, we can have cement cutting saws there within a few hours. The ones that went to India came from Switzerland. You can imagine how long it took them to get organized in Switzerland, get them on a plane, and fly them. By that time people have been lying in rubble for 12 to 24 hours.

Mr. Chairman, a person can only survive in most of these situations for about 72 hours. Occasionally they find somebody after 4 or 5 days; generally, however, it is a very short window. So the Office of Disaster Preparedness is really to have a list and a cataloging of where are the things that we can use for this.

Mr. Chairman, we also need cranes. If workers are going to lift a 20-ton slab of concrete, they have got to have cranes available. All of these things in the United States, we do not have them sitting someplace, but FEMA knows where they are. If there is a problem, the calls go immediately, and the equipment comes in. That is what we are talking about here with this money for India.

Mr. Chairman, I hear there is perhaps a compromise in the works for \$1 million. I only have this to say about \$1 million. We are the richest country in the world. For us to look at a country of a billion people and say hey, we can find \$1 million, that is not even a rounding error in this place today.

In my view, \$10 million is a minimal contribution that we should be able to make to this. I hope the chairman and the ranking member, when they get to conference, will see if they cannot get the number up.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Crowley, Royce, McDermott Amendment. This Amendment will add \$10 million to the International Disaster Assistance fund for USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to help six South Asian nations prepare and increase response capabilities for natural disasters. In turn, a heightened state of readiness will help the governments of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan save much-needed monetary and natural resources as well as countless lives.

The earthquake that hit India in January was the latest in a long series of reminders that South Asia is in a geological crossroads, which makes it especially vulnerable to disasters. The 7.9-magnitude earthquake in the State of Gujarat shook office buildings 900 miles away in New Delhi and was felt 2,000 miles away in Calcutta. The deaths of 15,000 people were a sobering illustration of the lack of disaster preparedness in India and South Asia.

As the world's two largest democracies, India and the United States have enjoyed a common commitment to the rule of law and basic freedoms as well as longstanding cooperation in the economic, commercial, and agricultural fields. The U.S.-India friendship

extends to the fight against terrorism, the protection of the environment, and the expansion of trade.

Furthermore, India's unwavering dedication to democracy; universal suffrage; freedom of religion, speech, and the press; and a deep-rooted tradition of nonviolence and tolerance, have demonstrated that nation's progress on human rights. As a linguistically, religiously, and ethnically diverse nation—home to more than one billion people—India presents its leaders with daunting challenges. Nevertheless, India's leaders have confronted all problems directly and have shown the world how to live with differences under trying circumstances. They have demonstrated that tolerance and respect are often the keys to our mutual survival.

At the dawn of the 21st Century, as India and the United States continue to grow closer in terms of economic and trade relations, joint efforts on counter-terrorism, and strategic cooperation, let us extend our hand of friendship and our commitment to strong relations to all South Asian nations.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on India, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the Crowley, Royce, McDermott Amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and I want to thank my colleagues from the International Relations Committee—Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. ROYCE—as well as Mr. MCDERMOTT, the co-chair of the India Caucus for introducing this amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. This amendment would add \$10 million to the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance at USAID to fund a disaster preparedness and prevention program in South Asia.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen over the last two years a series of natural disasters that have wreaked havoc in the countries of South Asia—everything from the droughts, cyclones and floods that regularly afflict the subcontinent to the devastating earthquake that hit India and Pakistan earlier this year.

The South Asia region is one of the most disaster prone parts of the world has some of the poorest and most densely populated countries. Experts believe that there is a very high likelihood that an earthquake similar to the Bhuj earthquake will strike Nepal within the decade. Pakistan and Afghanistan are even now experiencing a severe drought that is causing thousands to flee their homes and abandon their farms.

And yet we have first hand experience in how effective response and early warning systems can save lives and minimize destruction from natural disasters.

Our Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established a worldwide reputation for fast and effective disaster response. When disaster strikes in America, FEMA works with state and local governments, non-governmental organizations like the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, military and police authorities, and a myriad other actors to coordinate an effective disaster response. Such capacity is clearly needed in South Asia.

By working with each of these countries individually and collectively, OFDA can help these countries improve their response capacity and reduce the devastation and loss of life that inevitably follow natural disasters in South Asia.

Furthermore, by helping to establish greater regional cooperation in disaster management will help the countries of South Asia access and deploy much needed assets in a more cost effective way and could lead to greater cooperation in other areas.

Mr. Chairman, clearly all of the countries of South Asia could benefit enormously from better emergency preparedness and mitigation programs.

However, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) currently has a lone representative based in Kathmandu, Nepal who is charged with covering the whole region. An increase to OFDA's funding would allow that representative to expand and enhance programs in the region to help these nations develop the needed programs.

These programs will help save thousands of lives and will ultimately save U.S. taxpayer money over the long run as the countries of South Asia improve and build their own disaster management and response capacity, thereby reducing their need for American assistance when disaster strikes—as it inevitably will.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Crowley-Royce-McDermott Amendment. It is difficult for us to imagine the magnitude of destruction and loss caused by India's devastating earthquake in Gujarat. With over 30,000 dead, 500,000 homeless, and over \$5.5 billion worth of damage, Gujarat desperately needs the resources to begin rebuilding and recovering from this tragic event. As India's largest trading partner and investor, the United States has a duty to help the people of Gujarat and ensure that natural disasters do not fracture the foundation of the world's largest democracy.

The key to avoiding the unnecessary deaths of thousands of individuals is to institute disaster preparedness and response programs throughout India. Many South Asian countries have asked our government for technical assistance so that they can develop disaster management programs. In order to be successful, however, these efforts need sufficient funds and resources. An additional \$10 million in aid, a relatively modest contribution for the U.S., would not only provide relief to victims of the recent earthquake, but also help prevent future deaths should another earthquake strike this geographically vulnerable region.

With the proper resources, India can harness its manpower to surmount nature's greatest obstacles including cyclones, droughts, floods, and earthquakes. We cannot afford to see a repeat of January's tragedy, and we cannot watch as a nation which accounts for a quarter of the world's poor experiences needless suffering. I am certain that Congress will recognize that it would be inhumane not to vote in favor of this highly cost-effective amendment.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KOLBE as a substitute for amendment No. 12 offered by Mr. CROWLEY.

In lieu of the pending amendment:

Page 2, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1)”.

Page 11, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 25, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with great interest to the remarks that have been made here on the floor, most notably by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY); and I associate myself fully with the remarks about the importance of providing disaster relief to India and South Asia and planning for this kind of thing in advance so the number of lives lost can be reduced so the damage can be reduced so that the recovery can be greatly speeded up. I think the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) has proposed an excellent idea.

Mr. Chairman, let me say why I have my amendment here. First of all, we have \$200 million in the disaster assistance account. Whether we add \$1 million or \$10 million more is not going to direct \$1 more to India or South Asia. There are adequate monies in that fund to handle the disasters that are likely to occur during the course of the year.

My second point is our report has language in it that urges them to give attention to this problem of disaster mitigation. I think the discussion we have had here today reinforces that. My substitute amendment, by adding the \$1 million that is included in our report language into this account, makes it even more abundantly clear.

Mr. Chairman, I think the substitute amendment avoids us getting into the issues such as the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has pointed out, all of the issues where this money comes out of, and we will have those debates shortly, and still makes the point that we expect the Agency for International Development and the Disaster Assistance Program to look carefully at this issue of mitigation of disasters.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's bringing this to our attention and would hope that Members would be able to support our amendment.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, is it the intention of the gentleman's amendment to increase the funding for AID from \$200 million to \$201 million?

Mr. KOLBE. That is correct.

Mr. CROWLEY. And the gentleman has agreed to allocate through the conference process to work to ensure that \$10 million will be allocated from the AID fund that will be directed to the South Asia region, the Kathmandu office?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would use the word “direct” rather than “allocate.” We do not earmark. We have a direction that they make this money available, and they look carefully at the mitigation issues in South Asia. I believe it accomplishes exactly what the gentleman is asking us to do.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to accept the gentleman's substitute. I appreciate my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) expressing my views on the importance of the ability to respond to emergencies such as happened in India and Gujarat, and I am very pleased to work with the chairman to direct AID to direct the funds of \$10 million towards this account. We both acknowledge the very important work of FEMA and the ability to respond to emergencies such as occurred in Gujarat, and working with countries to build that capacity.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this must be a real affirmation. As the gentleman recalls, we discussed this issue last week, and I support the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) and thank him for his leadership and thank the gentleman for this amendment.

There are a number of Indo-Americans who have worked so hard on this disaster in India, among other places, and I think this is a very important step to help them in their efforts, and I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

The amendment offered as a substitute for the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

□ 1245

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$63,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Export-Import Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, shall be considered nonadministrative expenses for the purposes

of this heading: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2002.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$38,608,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit Account and merged with said account.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$50,024,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: amendment No. 60 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY); amendment No. 56 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKEY

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 258, noes 162, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

AYES—258

Abercrombie	Akin	Armey
Ackerman	Allen	Baca
Aderholt	Andrews	Bachus

Baldacci	Hastings (FL)	Peterson (PA)
Baldwin	Hayworth	Petri
Barcia	Hill	Phelps
Barr	Hilleary	Pickering
Barrett	Hilliard	Platts
Barton	Hinchey	Pombo
Bass	Hinojosa	Price (NC)
Becerra	Hoeffel	Quinn
Berkley	Hoekstra	Rahall
Berman	Holden	Rangel
Berry	Holt	Regula
Bilirakis	Honda	Rehberg
Bishop	Hostettler	Reynolds
Blagojevich	Hoyer	Riley
Boehlert	Hulshof	Rivers
Bonior	Hunter	Rodriguez
Borski	Jackson (IL)	Roemer
Boucher	Jackson-Lee	Rogers (KY)
Boyd	(TX)	Rogers (MI)
Brady (PA)	Jefferson	Rohrabacher
Brown (FL)	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Brown (OH)	John	Ross
Brown (SC)	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman
Buyer	Jones (NC)	Roybal-Allard
Cannon	Jones (OH)	Royce
Capito	Kanjorski	Rush
Capps	Kaptur	Ryan (WI)
Capuano	Kelly	Sanders
Cardin	Kennedy (MN)	Sandlin
Carson (IN)	Kennedy (RI)	Sawyer
Chabot	Kildee	Schaffer
Clay	King (NY)	Schakowsky
Clayton	Klecicka	Schiff
Clement	Kucinich	Scott
Clyburn	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Coble	Lampson	Serrano
Condit	Langevin	Sherman
Conyers	Lantos	Sherwood
Costello	Largent	Shimkus
Coyne	LaTourette	Shows
Cramer	Lee	Shuster
Crowley	Levin	Skelton
Culberson	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Cummings	Lowe	Smith (MI)
Davis (IL)	Lucas (KY)	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Jo Ann	Luther	Solis
DeFazio	Maloney (NY)	Spratt
DeLauro	Markey	Stark
Deutsch	Mascara	Stearns
Diaz-Balart	Matheson	Strickland
Dingell	Matsui	Stupak
Doggett	McCarthy (MO)	Sweeney
Doolittle	McCarthy (NY)	Tancred
Doyle	McCollum	Tanner
Duncan	McGovern	Taylor (MS)
Edwards	McHugh	Thompson (CA)
Emerson	McInnis	Thompson (MS)
Engel	McIntyre	Thune
English	McKinney	Thurman
Etheridge	McNulty	Tierney
Evans	Meek (FL)	Towns
Everett	Meeks (NY)	Trafficant
Farr	Miller, George	Turner
Fattah	Mink	Udall (CO)
Filner	Mollohan	Udall (NM)
Flake	Moran (KS)	Upton
Foley	Murtha	Velazquez
Ford	Nadler	Visclosky
Fossella	Napolitano	Wamp
Frank	Neal	Waters
Frost	Ney	Watkins (OK)
Gekas	Oberstar	Watt (NC)
Gephardt	Obey	Waxman
Gibbons	Olver	Weiner
Goode	Ortiz	Weldon (PA)
Gordon	Owens	Wexler
Graham	Pallone	Whitfield
Green (TX)	Pascrell	Wolf
Green (WI)	Pastor	Woolsey
Grucci	Paul	Wu
Gutierrez	Payne	Wynn
Gutknecht	Pelosi	Young (AK)
Hall (OH)	Pence	
Hart	Peterson (MN)	

NOES—162

Baird	Brady (TX)	Cooksey
Baker	Bryant	Cox
Ballenger	Burr	Crane
Bartlett	Burton	Crenshaw
Bentsen	Callahan	Cubin
Bereuter	Calvert	Cunningham
Biggart	Camp	Davis (CA)
Blumenauer	Cantor	Davis (FL)
Blunt	Carson (OK)	Davis, Tom
Boehner	Castle	Deal
Bonilla	Chambliss	DeLay
Bono	Collins	DeMint
Boswell	Combest	Dicks

Dooley	Kirk	Radanovich
Dreier	Knollenberg	Ramstad
Dunn	Kolbe	Roukema
Ehlers	LaFalce	Ryun (KS)
Ehrlich	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez
Eshoo	Larson (CT)	Saxton
Ferguson	Latham	Schrock
Fletcher	Leach	Sessions
Forbes	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (KY)	Shaw
Ganske	Linder	Shays
Gilchrest	LoBiondo	Simmons
Gillmor	Lofgren	Simpson
Gilman	Lucas (OK)	Skeen
Gonzalez	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Goodlatte	McCrery	Smith (WA)
Goss	McDermott	Snyder
Granger	McKeon	Souder
Graves	Menendez	Stenholm
Greenwood	Mica	Stump
Hall (TX)	Millender-	Sununu
Hansen	McDonald	Tauscher
Harman	Miller (FL)	Tauzin
Hayes	Miller, Gary	Taylor (NC)
Hefley	Moore	Terry
Herger	Moran (VA)	Thomas
Hobson	Morella	Thornberry
Hooley	Myrick	Tiahrt
Houghton	Nethercutt	Tiberi
Hyde	Northup	Toomey
Inlee	Norwood	Vitter
Isakson	Nussle	Walden
Israel	Osborne	Walsh
Issa	Ose	Watson (CA)
Istook	Otter	Watts (OK)
Johnson (CT)	Oxley	Weldon (FL)
Johnson (IL)	Pitts	Weller
Johnson, Sam	Pomeroy	Wicker
Keller	Portman	Wilson
Kerns	Pryce (OH)	Young (FL)
Kind (WI)	Putnam	
Kingston		

NOT VOTING—13

DeGette	Hutchinson	Sabo
Delahunt	Kilpatrick	Scarborough
Gallegly	Lipinski	Spence
Hastings (WA)	Meehan	
Horn	Reyes	

□ 1310

Messrs. GANSKE, GILCHREST, WELLER and DEMINT changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. SPRATT, RANGEL, SANDLIN, BISHOP, RUSH, BACHUS, EVERETT, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, JENKINS and WHITFIELD, Mrs. KELLY and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HORN. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 260 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6, rule XVIII, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the amendment on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 47, noes 375, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

AYES—47

Akin	Flake	Pence
Armey	Gibbons	Petri
Barr	Goode	Platts
Bartlett	Hayworth	Pombo
Bass	Herger	Rohrabacher
Burton	Hilleary	Royce
Chabot	Hilliard	Schaffer
Coble	Hoekstra	Sensenbrenner
Conyers	Hostettler	Shadegg
Cox	Hunter	Smith (MI)
Crane	Jones (NC)	Tancredo
Culberson	McInnis	Taylor (MS)
DeLay	McKinney	Taylor (NC)
Doolittle	Ney	Trafigant
Duncan	Otter	Wamp
Edwards	Paul	

NOES—375

Abercrombie	Coyne	Hall (TX)
Ackerman	Cramer	Hansen
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Harman
Allen	Crowley	Hart
Andrews	Cubin	Hastings (FL)
Baca	Cummings	Hayes
Bachus	Cunningham	Hefley
Baird	Davis (CA)	Hill
Baker	Davis (FL)	Hinchey
Baldacci	Davis (IL)	Hinojosa
Baldwin	Davis, Jo Ann	Hobson
Ballenger	Davis, Tom	Hoeffel
Barcia	Deal	Holden
Barrett	DeFazio	Holt
Barton	DeLauro	Honda
Becerra	DeMint	Hooley
Bentsen	Deutsch	Horn
Bereuter	Diaz-Balart	Houghton
Berkley	Dicks	Hoyer
Berman	Dingell	Hulshof
Berry	Doggett	Hutchinson
Biggert	Dooley	Hyde
Bilirakis	Doyle	Inlee
Bishop	Dreier	Isakson
Blagojevich	Dunn	Israel
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Issa
Blunt	Ehrlich	Istook
Boehlert	Emerson	Jackson (IL)
Boehner	Engel	Jackson-Lee
Bonilla	English	(TX)
Bonior	Eshoo	Jefferson
Bono	Etheridge	Jenkins
Borski	Evans	John
Boswell	Everett	Johnson (CT)
Boucher	Farr	Johnson (IL)
Boyd	Fattah	Johnson, E. B.
Brady (PA)	Ferguson	Johnson, Sam
Brady (TX)	Filner	Jones (OH)
Brown (FL)	Fletcher	Kanjorski
Brown (OH)	Foley	Kaptur
Brown (SC)	Forbes	Keller
Bryant	Ford	Kelly
Burr	Fossella	Kennedy (MN)
Buyer	Frank	Kennedy (RI)
Callahan	Frelinghuysen	Kerns
Calvert	Frost	Kildee
Camp	Ganske	Kind (WI)
Cannon	Gekas	King (NY)
Cantor	Gephardt	Kingston
Capito	Gilchrest	Kirk
Capps	Gillmor	Klecza
Capuano	Gilman	Knollenberg
Cardin	Gonzalez	Kolbe
Carson (IN)	Goodlatte	Kucinich
Carson (OK)	Gordon	LaFalce
Castle	Goss	LaHood
Chambliss	Graham	Lampson
Clay	Granger	Langevin
Clayton	Graves	Lantos
Clement	Green (TX)	Largent
Clyburn	Green (WI)	Larsen (WA)
Collins	Greenwood	Larson (CT)
Combest	Grucci	Latham
Condit	Gutierrez	LaTourette
Cooksey	Gutknecht	Leach
Costello	Hall (OH)	Lee

Levin	Pallone	Slaughter
Lewis (CA)	Pascarell	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Smith (TX)
Lewis (KY)	Payne	Smith (WA)
Linder	Pelosi	Snyder
LoBiondo	Peterson (MN)	Solis
Lofgren	Peterson (PA)	Souder
Lowey	Phelps	Spratt
Lucas (KY)	Pickering	Stark
Lucas (OK)	Pitts	Stearns
Luther	Pomeroy	Strickland
Maloney (CT)	Portman	Stump
Maloney (NY)	Price (NC)	Stupak
Manzullo	Pryce (OH)	Sununu
Markey	Putnam	Sweeney
Mascara	Quinn	Tanner
Matheson	Radanovich	Tauscher
Matsui	Rahall	Tauzin
McCarthy (MO)	Ramstad	Terry
McCarthy (NY)	Rangel	Thomas
McCollum	Regula	Thompson (CA)
McCrery	Rehberg	Thompson (MS)
McDermott	Reynolds	Thornberry
McGovern	Riley	Thune
McHugh	Rivers	Thurman
McIntyre	Rodriguez	Tiahrt
McKeon	Roemer	Tiberi
McNulty	Rogers (KY)	Tierney
Meek (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Toomey
Meeks (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Towns
Menendez	Ross	Turner
Mica	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Millender-	Roukema	Udall (NM)
McDonald	Roybal-Allard	Upton
Miller (FL)	Rush	Velazquez
Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Miller, George	Ryun (KS)	Vitter
Mink	Sabo	Walden
Mollohan	Sanchez	Walsh
Moore	Sanders	Waters
Moran (KS)	Sandlin	Watkins (OK)
Moran (VA)	Sawyer	Watson (CA)
Morella	Saxton	Watt (NC)
Murtha	Schakowsky	Watts (OK)
Myrick	Schiff	Waxman
Nadler	Schrock	Weiner
Napolitano	Scott	Weldon (FL)
Neal	Serrano	Weldon (PA)
Nethercutt	Sessions	Weller
Northup	Shaw	Wexler
Norwood	Shays	Whitfield
Nussle	Sherman	Wicker
Oberstar	Sherwood	Wilson
Obey	Shimkus	Wolf
Oliver	Shows	Woolsey
Ortiz	Shuster	Wu
Osborne	Simmons	Wynn
Ose	Simpson	Young (AK)
Owens	Skeen	Young (FL)
Oxley	Skelton	

NOT VOTING—11

DeGette	Kilpatrick	Scarborough
Delahunt	Lipinski	Spence
Gallegly	Meehan	Stenholm
Hastings (WA)	Reyes	

□ 1319

Mr. HERGER changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2002, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and title I of Public Law 106-570, for child survival, reproductive health, assistance to combat tropical and other infectious diseases, and

related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$1,387,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs, and related education programs, which directly address the needs of mothers and children; (4) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, malaria and other infectious diseases; and (6) reproductive health: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$125,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of child survival, maternal health, and infectious disease programs: *Provided further*, That the following amounts should be allocated as follows: \$295,000,000 for child survival and maternal health; \$25,000,000 for vulnerable children; \$434,000,000 for HIV/AIDS; \$155,000,000 for other infectious diseases; \$120,000,000 for UNICEF; and \$358,000,000 for reproductive health: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$60,000,000 may be made available for a United States contribution to the The Vaccine Fund and up to \$10,000,000 may be made available for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund" in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001, up to \$100,000,000 may be made available for a United States contribution to a multilateral trust fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate

in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 26 offered by Ms. LEE:

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$60,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the third dollar amount in the fourth proviso, insert the following: "(increased by \$60,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the dollar amount in the sixth proviso, insert the following: "(increased by \$60,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$38,000,000)".

In title III of the bill in the item relating to "FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$22,000,000)".

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, first, I would like to begin by thanking the

gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for cosponsoring this amendment which would increase the United States contribution to the Global AIDS Trust Fund from \$100 million to \$160 million in fiscal year 2002. I would also like to acknowledge and thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for their strong leadership in the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and for increasing global HIV and AIDS with this initial \$100 million increase, and by a proposed \$100 million in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill.

Now, the United Nations Secretary General, General Kofi Annan, has stated that a \$10 billion annual war chest is needed to fight HIV/AIDS. The Harvard AIDS Institute has stated that \$10 billion is needed annually for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. So while these increases are taking us in the right direction, there still is not enough money for the Global AIDS Trust Fund.

Last year, the United States spent \$490 million on global HIV/AIDS programs. This amount falls short of the billions required to fight the global AIDS crisis.

Now, we all know that the global AIDS crisis, particularly as it is affecting the African continent, is the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time. Eight thousand people died of AIDS every day last year and that means six people died every minute. Since the virus was first recognized 20 years ago, 58 million people have been infected and, at current rates of spread, the total will exceed \$100 million by 2005. AIDS has orphaned over 10 million children in Africa. By 2010, there will be more than 40 million AIDS orphans.

I participated in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS as part of the official United States delegation. World leaders, international HIV experts, and economists in civil society called for a \$7 billion to \$10 billion Global AIDS Trust Fund in order to address HIV and AIDS prevention, education, care, and treatment in Africa.

So I want to remind my colleagues that last year, both the House and Senate passed bipartisan legislation which authorized the establishment of the World Bank AIDS Trust Fund. This bill was signed into law by President Clinton.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I will insert for the RECORD a letter I received from the Secretary which indicates the importance of this legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, DC July 11, 2001.

Hon. BARBARA LEE,

Committee on Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MRS. LEE: Thank you for your letter of June 22nd on the negotiations to create a global fund for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. I appreciate the leadership and support

that Congress has demonstrated on this issue, and agree that the international community should work to reach agreement to establish the fund as quickly as possible. There has been considerable progress toward this end, and the United States is pushing hard to reach agreement on process details and timetables that will enable the fund to be established and operational by January 2002.

The United States support a fiduciary role for the World Bank in the global fund, and we are working with other donors to achieve consensus on such a role. We have already had preliminary discussions with the Bank on the substantive elements of such a function.

It is also the United States' position that the fund should be donor-controlled and broadly representative of all stakeholders, with a major operational role for medical and public health experts. We believe that a consensus is also beginning to form around these issues.

Thank you again for your continuing interest and concern in this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL H. O'NEILL.

Mr. Chairman, in order to remain at the forefront, our leadership, the United States leadership, must include providing significant funding to the Global AIDS Trust Fund. Actually, this year our authorization, which was agreed upon by our Committee on International Relations under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), calls for approximately a \$750 million distribution. The trust fund will provide direct funding for HIV/AIDS prevention, education, treatment, and care services. These funds are desperately needed.

I believe, and experts support, the fact that the United States must commit a minimum of \$1 billion for the Global AIDS Trust Fund in order to lead this international effort. This will help leverage the \$10 billion requirement, and it will keep the United States in a leadership position.

Now, I understand the financial constraints which are presented in this bill. However, I strongly believe that we must do everything that we can at every opportunity to bring us closer to that \$1 billion level. So our \$60 million amendment will do just that.

As discussions about a comprehensive and coordinated global response to the AIDS crisis has ensued, there have been many questions about whether or not African countries and HIV/AIDS service providers will be able to expend large amounts of funding on the pandemic. I want to remind my colleagues about the authorizing language in H.R. 3519, the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000. The authorizing language included language that indicated that we must build the necessary health care and social infrastructure, while at the same time providing for care and treatment to ensure long-term success.

There have been reports which claim the developing countries and HIV/AIDS service providers will not effectively be able to absorb or distribute large amounts of money for the global pandemic. But according to a USAID re-

port, there are over 25 countries that have been identified as high impact countries, yet aid is only scaling up in four of these countries. According to the USAID missions, capacities for increases in funding in Africa alone could be doubled and spent effectively.

As for offsets, I want to state for the record that the offsets for this amendment will come from an across-the-board cut of the foreign military financing budget increases from last year. These cuts do not include funding for Israel, Egypt, or Jordan. Our amendment will also cut funding from the Andean antinarcotic initiatives specifically, military spending for Peru only, once again, only from the increase this year.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlewoman from California and the leadership that she has shown in this fight against HIV and AIDS, and I also want to say the same about the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the other member of our subcommittee. Both of them have been true leaders in this and, really, the conscience of the House in this matter.

I wish I could agree with the amendment, but I think that we have a carefully balanced bill when it comes to our priorities, so I find myself in disagreement with this amendment. I think it is worth noting that the committee has recommended a generous increase for international health, and it has reduced the President's request for both of the accounts that this amendment would reduce even further.

The amendment, while it may be well motivated, threatens the balance among competing interests, competing national interests that are found in this bill. Arriving at that balance with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member, has not been easy; and I do not expect that all of the Members necessarily are going to agree with it. But once we upset that, once we demolish that balance, I do not think it is going to be easy to restore.

Unlike last year, we cannot count on the other body to restore assistance to the Andean nations, nor can we count on the other body to restore further cuts we make in military assistance to Poland or to the Baltic States.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment would also cut \$22 million from the foreign military financing program. This is an account that is very large at \$3.627 billion. But 94 percent of those funds in this year's bill are allocated for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. Only \$177 million is available to the rest of the world. Let me repeat those two figures. This amendment cuts \$22 million, and that is one-eighth of the military assistance to countries outside of the Middle East.

Who is going to be affected by that? Will this cut be allocated against our

friends in Poland, in Hungary, or the Czech Republic, those who have just joined NATO? It is inevitable that they are going to be affected by this. Last year we had a similar amendment, together with the Waters amendment, that eliminated all military assistance except to Israel and Egypt, and even reduced funding for those countries.

□ 1330

It also eliminated our military assistance to the Baltic States. Members ignored warnings from the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman CALLAHAN) in their rush to support popular causes of the day.

I know that many Americans of Baltic and Central European origin were concerned about the action taken by this body last year, because most of us heard from them. Those Americans recognized not just the symbolic importance but the material importance of the assistance we give to the Baltic States and to Poland and to Hungary.

We should not make the same mistake again, in my view, of ignoring those concerns and the vital strategic interest we have in that region.

With regard to HIV/AIDS, my own commitment and involvement in this issue I think is a matter of public record. Just last Friday I chaired a day-long panel here in the House of Representatives, four panels of experts and leaders who updated dozens of staff members and other Members of this body on the current situation with regard to the pandemic.

That day-long seminar drove home very clearly to me the comments and remarks and the truth of what the gentlewoman from California has said. The crisis in HIV/AIDS has not abated. It is getting worse in the world. It requires more resources, a lot more resources.

Our bill does provide those resources, above and beyond what was requested by the President, at the expense of other programs. My chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Agencies reflects the priority we are giving in this global fight against the scourge of AIDS. We have \$474 million for HIV/AIDS, and we just added in a recent amendment another \$18 million to that. Another \$80 million was provided by the supplemental appropriations conference agreement that Congress sent to the President last Friday.

Taking those two bills together, this bill and the supplemental that we just sent to the President, the House would increase AIDS funding by 76 percent in this year, from \$315 million in fiscal year 2001 to \$554 million in 2002, and my mental calculations here are not reflecting the \$18 million we just added in with the adoption of the other amendment a few minutes ago.

This increase, over 76 percent in HIV/AIDS funding, is what the committee has concluded that we can afford and effectively use within the allocation provided for this bill. I am uncertain whether another \$60 million would be

obligated and effectively used during the fiscal year 2002, but it would be spent eventually.

I know the gentlewoman has put all of this money into the International Trust Fund, which I think, as the gentlewoman knows, at this point is still just on paper. We do not have it organized.

So I would oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues not to adopt this amendment but to allow the subcommittee and committee's work in this area to stand.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Leach amendment. This amendment proposes a smart shifting of funds. It moves foreign military funds to an HIV/AIDS initiative that will affect positive changes in people's lives around the world.

HIV/AIDS affects more than 10 million young people around the world, making it the largest health crisis children face. As bad or worse is that this horrific virus has made orphans of millions of uninfected children whose parents have died from HIV/AIDS. How bad does it have to get before this Congress realizes that we need to take immediate and effective action against the global AIDS epidemic?

As yet, our response as a nation to this global pandemic has not kept pace with the enormous growth in this deadly disease. The countries hit hardest remain ill-equipped and unable to respond adequately.

AIDS is no longer only a health matter. It is a matter of social stability. It is a matter of economic development. It is a matter of international security.

Increasing the World Bank's HIV/AIDS Trust Fund by \$60 million will help to reduce the rate of new infections. It will extend the lives of people living with HIV and provide care and support for children and families impacted by the disease. The availability of this funding will make the difference between death and a healthy future.

By passing this amendment, the United States will make a practical investment and a necessary investment in those across the globe who need our help, help they need now. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

First, let me congratulate and thank my good friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for her leadership in this effort; and I would also express my deep respect for the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for his commitment in this area.

I know it is awkward for the Committee on Appropriations, after putting substantially more money into this process, to have Members come to the floor and ask for more. But let me explain why I think this is important.

If one were sitting on the moon and were to look down at this country and

the world at this time, it is hard not to conclude that the greatest difficulty we have is disease control, particularly AIDS. Our Surgeon General has said that this is going to be the largest pandemic in human history, exceeding that of the bubonic plague of the 1300s and the epidemic of flu in the early part of the last century which both killed over 20 million people.

Twenty-two million have now died from AIDS, and in Africa alone 25 million have the HIV virus. Obviously, this is a disease that knows no borders. Obviously, it cannot be contained in continents. It is rapidly spreading into the subcontinent of Central Asia, into Southeast Asia, into the former Soviet Union. Over 1 million American citizens have the HIV virus.

Mr. Chairman, now with regard to where the resources for this amendment come from, this is a very modest amendment. It takes about \$60 million from a military interdiction program in Peru and from foreign military sales.

Intriguingly, from a national security perspective, one of the great questions is, is the security of the average American citizen going to be more likely protected with giving guns and bullets to others at the turn of this century or through dealing with this disease in this kind of way—especially when those guns and bullets apply to foreign military sales, not provisions for the military of the United States of America?

Finally, let me say why it is with some concern that I rise with the gentlewoman. In the last Congress, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services established a World Bank AIDS Trust Fund and authorized a substantial sum of money. Unfortunately, the appropriations process did not come forth with the matching obligation.

So what the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and I are attempting to do is to meet the beginning of that obligation in a much more serious way. This is the will of the Congress in an authorizing sense, and it is our view it ought to be matched in an appropriations way.

Finally, let me just say that it is self-evident that we have a humanitarian crisis, but it also is an economic crisis. It is a national security crisis. It is a crisis that has to be dealt with on a worldwide basis. That is precisely what the leaders of the world met this last week to talk about. It is precisely what this Congress has to deal with today.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEACH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her effective

work to fight for and provide funding for HIV/AIDS. I know the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) has been an outstanding advocate of the same program.

Mr. Chairman, I have consistently tried to support that. But I reluctantly oppose this amendment, as it will cut into our important Andean antidrug initiatives and reduce some very important military assistance initiatives, as the chairman pointed out.

With regard to Peru, I just would like my colleagues, as they discuss assistance for Peru, to bear in mind the case of Lori Berenson, the case of the American citizen who has been wrongly imprisoned for far too long in Peru.

Mr. Chairman, while I commend our colleague, the gentlewoman from California, Ms. BARBARA LEE, on her effective work to fight and provide funding for HIV/AIDS, which I have continually supported, I reluctantly oppose this amendment as it will cut into our important Andean anti-drug initiatives and reduce some important military assistance initiatives.

And with regard to Peru, I urge my colleagues to bear in mind the case of Lori Berenson, the American citizen who has been wrongly imprisoned in Peru on charges of terrorism. This case needs to be closely examined before we consider granting the Peruvian government U.S. aid. Peru needs to understand that the present status of Lori Berenson is unacceptable.

While Peru has made great strides in improving its economy and fighting drugs, the Fujimori regime created a judicial system that is seriously lacking in independence. Lori Berenson was initially condemned under a flawed military court system that imprisoned hundreds of innocent Peruvians. Peru has now conceded that Lori was innocent of leading or participating in any terrorist organization. Her second trial should not have been held without a major revision and reform of Peru's anti-terrorism legislation. Her case will remain a thorny issue between the United States and Peru until Lori is released from prison.

Lori has been in prison for 5½ years, it is time for her to be able to return home.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, let me just conclude by thanking again the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a stalwart and wonderful leader on this cause, and her fine staff.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lee-Leach amendment that would increase the United States contribution to the global HIV/AIDS fund from \$1 million to \$160 million. World leaders, HIV/AIDS experts and economists have called for a \$7 billion to \$10 billion fund in order to address HIV/AIDS. This amendment is simply a down payment.

Why are such funds needed? Because we are facing a worldwide crisis. More than 36.1 million people are currently infected and living with HIV worldwide, and 1.4 million of them, Mr. Chairman, are children. In the year 2000 alone, 8,000 deaths occurred every day, or nearly six deaths every minute.

Experts predict more people will die of AIDS in the next decade than have died in all of the wars of the 20th century.

Equally devastating, the disease also threatens the health and well-being of uninfected children by taking the lives of their parents. By the year 2000, over 42 million children worldwide have been orphaned due to HIV/AIDS.

In the most severely affected regions of the world, a high proportion of teachers are too sick to work or are dying of complications due to AIDS.

Condom distribution is key to a successful HIV/AIDS prevention campaign. USAID has distributed over 1 billion condoms. In addition, USAID is supporting the development of female-controlled methods of prevention, such as microbicides.

If the U.S. Government is committed to supporting efforts that reduce mother-to-child transmission, we must put our money where our mouth is. An alarming number of children have acquired HIV/AIDS through MTCT, and 3 million children under the age of 15 have died of AIDS. USAID is also funding community outreach to pregnant women to make them aware of the risk for the unborn children.

We must ensure that African governments and development agencies in Africa receive the funding needed to continue to expand their work to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS and to treat the victims.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge support of the Lee-Leach global health amendment increasing contributions to the global HIV/AIDS fund. It is a pro-life effort, Mr. Chairman. I would encourage support.

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the Committee on International Relations, I have had a great deal of time and effort spent on the Andean area of this hemisphere; and if there is a place in this world that deserves some kind of financial aid, this is it, both in the military and also because of the fact that we have created a drug problem in this country and have made people in much weaker areas like the Andes region develop the idea of growing drugs there.

We need to support those areas. We need to support them in every way we can. Over half of this money that is involved here is for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Chairman, I noticed on the amendment that it applies all of this money to child survival and health programs. I was reading in record of the bill that, and not everybody talks about this, there is \$434 million, and then it is \$474 million in the bill. That is \$45 million above the President's request and above \$315 million last year. There is also \$100 million in our supplement.

Mr. Chairman, the Child Survival and Health Program funds, and this is the part that I found interesting, it funds

\$295 million just for child survival, maternal health; for vulnerable children, \$25 million; and for HIV/AIDS, \$434 million. For other infectious disease, I checked on that, tuberculosis and others that generally spring up following on HIV/AIDS, and reproductive health and voluntary family planning, that also fits the HIV/AIDS program. Then there is a grant to UNICEF. Again, much of this could be applied to HIV/AIDS.

When we add it all up, there is over \$1 billion 387 million that can be used in this particular area, much more than anybody has been willing to talk about so far.

I would just like to say that the Andean region deserves every consideration that we can give it because we have created the problem that exists there. The use of drugs in this country has created a monstrous drug problem in all of the Andean region; and it is, in my considered opinion, very important that we continue to support that area, especially since the people in Europe and the other parts of the world who have the same drug problem are doing nothing to assist.

□ 1345

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. I thank the sponsors of this legislation, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), for the outstanding work that they have done continuously, along with many, many Members who have joined in, including the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and many others who have joined in on this particular aspect of support of the HIV problem.

Let me simply say that my theme today is that we are our brothers' keepers. In newspaper reports we find that 95 percent of all AIDS cases are in the developing world and that this strain of AIDS could cause a drastic explosion if it jumps to the Western world. More than 70 percent of all people living with the disease, or 25.3 million HIV-positive individuals, live in Africa. However, this disease is moving to India. We find that the disease is growing the fastest in places like Russia and China; and, therefore, this is a world-wide disaster.

Over 10 percent of the population is infected in 16 African nations, but it is spreading. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates that by 2010 average life expectancy will be reduced by 40 years in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and in South Africa by 30 years. The disease destabilizes these nations by decimating their workforce, destroying any economic prosperity, depleting their military and peacekeeping forces, and leaving thousands and thousands of orphans. We expect in the years to come that we will find 40 million children orphaned in sub-Saharan Africa.

Let me emphasize the crux of this particular amendment. It is a modest

amendment. And I do appreciate the needs of peacekeeping in our European nations, but I would simply say that there will be no opportunity for peacekeeping if we do not fight the devastation of AIDS. AIDS devastates the militaries of these respective countries. It provides military instability because the military personnel travel from country to country and take the infection and carry it elsewhere. It destroys economic development; and certainly because AIDS has no borders, our children are impacted.

So I simply offer my support for this amendment, and I believe it is a modest amendment in terms of the funds that it takes from the respective accounts.

I would lastly say on the drug issue, as would anyone, we want to diminish or decrease the amount of drug use in this country. But I believe a key element of that is treatment. No matter how much we try to fight the supply, if we do not deal with the issue of treatment, we are fighting almost a losing battle. I believe these funds will be vitally necessary and useful to be utilized to fight the devastation of HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to extend my strong support for the Lee-Leach Global AIDS amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. This amendment would increase the United States contribution to the global HIV/AIDS fund from \$100 million to \$160 million.

The Lee-Leach amendment addresses the global HIV/AIDS crisis—the most urgent humanitarian crisis of our time. More people have died from HIV/AIDS over the last twenty years than from any other disease in history—21.8 million people. In this country we have been able to slow the rate of AIDS' death, but the disease is at crisis proportions in sub-Saharan Africa, where four-fifths of those deaths have occurred—an average of one death every eight seconds.

The Houston Chronicle reports that 95 percent of all AIDS cases are in the developing world, and that this strain of AIDS could cause a drastic explosion if it jumps to the Western world. More than 70 percent of all people living with the disease, or 25.3 million HIV-positive individuals, live in Africa. Over 10 percent of the population is infected in sixteen African nations. The U.S. Census Bureau calculates that by 2010, average life expectancy will be reduced by 40 years in Zimbabwe and Botswana, and in South Africa by 30 years. The disease destabilizes these nations by decimating its workforce, destroying any economic prosperity, depleting its military and peacekeeping forces and leaving thousands of orphans.

The epidemic is not limited to Africa. Indeed, the fastest growing front of the epidemic is now in Russia, where the number of new infections last year exceeded the total from all previous years combined. In 2000, the number of Russians living with HIV/AIDS skyrocketed from 130,000 to 300,000.

A multilateral response to the global AIDS crisis is the quickest mechanism to engage international donors and to initiate a coordinated international response to the global AIDS pandemic. World leaders, international

HIV/AIDS experts and economists and civil society have called for a \$7–\$10 billion dollar fund in order to address HIV/AIDS prevention, education, care and treatment in Africa. A significant contribution to this goal would be a wide political and national security investment.

The global AIDS trust fund is designed to leverage significant contributions from the international community to fight this global killer. The Lee-Leach amendment would send a strong message that the United States is committed to eradicating HIV/AIDS from the face of the earth. If the Lee-Leach amendment is made law, it would provide significant direct grant funding to African governments, NGO's and civil society in regions of the world that have been hard hit by HIV/AIDS to turn the tide of HIV/AIDS. The Bush administration has told us that the trust fund would be ready to disburse funds by the end December 2001.

I urge all of my colleagues to remember that AIDS knows no borders. With more than 4 million infections annually, Africa remains the epicenter of the AIDS epidemic. However, AIDS is truly a problem that threatens global stability. In India, more than 3.7 million people are living with the virus. In 1999, the highest increase in reported rates of HIV transmission were found not in Africa, but in the former states of the Soviet Union. Keep in mind that stability in those countries that possess nuclear weaponry has been a goal of our foreign policy since the early days of the Cold War.

The \$60 million we are seeking will be a down payment on a larger investment in the global AIDS trust fund. I urge my colleagues to recognize this investment and support those amendments.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. However, I do want to commend the author for her sincerity and the work that she has done on the HIV situation.

I oppose this for a number of reasons. First of all, let me reiterate what the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) just said, that we have over \$1 billion in various appropriation efforts to combat AIDS. This bill alone, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has said, we have a \$474 million earmark, and then another \$80 million that was in the supplemental budget, and we just increased this \$18 million with the Visclosky amendment.

Now, compare that over \$500 million, just on this bill, Mr. Chairman, to last year's \$315 and the year before about \$220 million. Clearly, this foreign operations committee is moving at a very aggressive pace to try to help this situation worldwide, but also in coordination with 12 other appropriation committees in their efforts.

This committee is also funding or encouraging the funding of such products as the Morehouse School of Medicine is doing in Atlanta, and other nonprofit organizations and research institutes. So we are clearly committed to fighting the AIDS situation.

I want to also talk about where this money is coming from, because the author of this amendment is taking money out of some very, very vital pro-

grams, the foreign military financing assistance programs. Let me just read the names of some of the recipients of this valuable money: Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. These are all emerging democracies in the Balkans.

How can we, at this critical point in their most recent history, turn our backs on them? Why would we cut this money to what are emerging as not just great democracies but also free people and allies for the United States of America? That is what is going on in the Balkans. That is where this money is coming from.

Now, let us look at the Western Hemisphere. This cuts money from people in Argentina, Belize, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica. Certainly, right now, with all the trouble Jamaica is having, it is not time to pull the rug out from under their military assistance.

So I would say, as well intended as this amendment is, it is financed through the wrong mechanisms. And, Mr. Chairman, if that is not bad enough, I want to talk about the Andean initiative and a lot of the criticism of that. And I share the criticism when we rush out on a defense contractor buyer spree, buying helicopters and creating a cottage industry for people who deal in quasi-military equipment, but there are some other programs in there that are extremely important.

Judicial training and witness monitoring that NGOs are doing for some of these countries. Now, I had a constituent several years ago who was jailed in Ecuador. And under the Ecuadorian system of government, an individual has to prove that they are innocent. The state does not have to prove that they are guilty. It is completely different than America. People are put in jail, and they have to build their own case. The government does not even have to tell the person jailed what they are charged for.

One of the great disservices we could inadvertently do for our constituents in America is to put them at further risk when they go to some of these countries in South America. They do need judicial reform, and this money cuts that very needed judicial reform.

So for these reasons I oppose this amendment. Again, I appreciate the sincerity of the authors and the supporters of it, by I think we need to look again at where they are taking the money and the track record of this committee, what it has done, and what its commitment remains to be on HIV.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in support of the Lee-Leach global AIDS amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for their leadership on this issue. My second term in the House of Representatives, and last year, through

my work with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), I became more and more aware of the need for this country to step up to the plate and take its leadership role in addressing the pandemic of AIDS.

In reality, as we nickel and dime our way towards paying for the AIDS pandemic in our country and across the world, we ought to be anteing up \$1 billion from the United States that would allow us to leverage another \$8 to \$9 billion across the world to support this AIDS, to get rid of this AIDS pandemic.

The prior speaker specifically said that we were cutting funds. But in fact we are looking at funds to leverage to the trust fund, and we are not cutting USAID funds. We are not talking about bilateral funds, and we are not talking about decreasing the income of the various countries that are being dealt with. We are talking about decreasing an increase for these countries, because some of the dollars have actually sat being unused. For example, in the country of Peru, military funds for the Andean initiative sat unused for a number of years. In addition, funds in Colombia would not be affected. Additionally, cuts to this initiative are budget cuts only to budget increases over the next few years.

Let me for a moment, Mr. Chairman, tell my colleagues some of the 24 organizations that are supporting this piece of legislation, and these are organizations that are religious, health, hunger and research oriented groups.

They include ACT UP out of Philadelphia, AIDS Action, AIDS Alliance for Children Youth and Families, AIDS Nutrition Services Alliance, AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition, Advocates for Youth, the American Public Health Association, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Gay Men's Health Crisis, Global Campaign for Microbicides, Global Health Council, Health GAP Coalition, HIV Medicine Association, the Human Rights Campaign, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Maryknoll AIDS Task Force, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, the National AIDS Fund, PLAN International, the Presbyterian Church USA, Washington Office, the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, Student Global AIDS Campaign, and the Washington Office on Africa.

All of these organizations get it. All of these organizations understand the importance of our addressing the AIDS pandemic across the world.

Now, I am knowledgeable to the point that I have seen and I have read that there are grandparents across sub-Saharan Africa that are raising 35 and 40 grandchildren, and they are raising 35 and 40 grandchildren as a result of the fact that AIDS has wiped out generations across sub-Saharan Africa. We should not continue to let that happen.

It would be different if we could not make an impact. It would be different if we had to say to the world, World, we

cannot help you, we can let this AIDS pandemic continue to spread. But we can make a difference, the big United States of America, the one that comes to the plate for everybody else.

Step up, America. Step up, United States, and fund this AIDS pandemic program at its maximum.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. This amendment has the right heart but the wrong idea.

We all support increased efforts to address the world's HIV-AIDS crisis and the chairman of this committee is to be commended for his efforts to fund such programs. But the solution to AIDS is not to reduce the funding to combat illegal drugs on the streets of the United States or to reduce assistance to our allies.

This amendment reduces military assistance to many of our allies. Approximately half of this budget is dedicated to Israel and another large percent to Egypt. It is earmarked. That leaves only \$177 million for the rest of the world, of which this amendment would strike \$22 million, putting pressure both on Israel and Egypt as well as the rest of the countries of the world.

I represent a large Macedonian population. The country of Macedonia allowed our troops to be based there. They were drawn into the Balkan wars. A unified government that represented all different parts of Macedonia has come under duress because of their willingness to support America. Now we would turn around with this amendment and reduce aid to them.

I particularly rise as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources to discuss the importance of fully funding the Andean Regional Initiative, to ensure we continue effective efforts to reduce the supply of drugs to the United States. Of our total narcotics control budget, and I believe in a balanced approach, we spend just 17 percent on interdiction and all international aid programs, including our past support of Plan Colombia at \$1.3 billion. We spend almost twice as much, 31 percent, on demand-reduction programs as well as other issues.

Although I strongly believe we must pursue a national strategy evenly balanced between supply and demand reduction, it is clear that our funding for international programs is not only extremely reasonable in proportion to overall drug control spending, but dollar for dollar has a disproportionate impact on our strategy. Moreover, it is a critical time to our allies in Central and South America.

In Colombia, opium growing in the north has continued unchecked and now provides the vast majority of the heroin that is on the streets of America and in our neighborhoods. In south Colombia, we are at the start of an aggressive program to eradicate the primary source of the world's cocaine. It is important for my colleagues to understand that we are still at the start

of Plan Colombia. We are likely to falsely hear over and over today that it somehow has not worked. How can the plan have worked when the first helicopters are just arriving at the end of this month and in the next month? Last year's funding is just reaching there now.

□ 1400

Yet we already see the coca growers and the poppy growers starting to move to other countries which is why we now have an Andean initiative.

The political situation continues to be unstable and politically volatile. The consequences of a lack of resolve on the part of the United States to maintain stability and democracy in Colombia will be monumental. Many of those consequences will be felt almost as harshly on the streets in our hometowns and in our neighborhoods in America.

To ensure that our efforts are effective, it is equally critical to support a regional strategy to maintain stability and democracy throughout the Andean region. Almost half of the money requested for the Andean initiative is for countries other than Colombia. Without military aid to help restore order, terrorism and conflict funded by American and European drug habits have exported terrorism and an unbelievable mess in each of these countries.

When you look at this, we talk about rebuilding their legal systems, we talk about alternative economic development, but when the judges are being killed, when families and children are being kidnapped, we first need to get order. As we work towards order, then we help to rebuild their countries. These countries need our help to ensure that narco-traffic does not simply spread from Colombia to destabilize and corrupt other nations, especially those who have made a concerted effort to eliminate the drug trade from their countries.

We need to battle the AIDS virus but we also need to battle the drug crisis.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a couple of points quickly in response to what has been said here today.

There is \$38 million that comes out of the economic assistance for the Andean countries. Forty-seven percent of the money that we have in that account goes to economic assistance. Half of it goes to economic assistance. So you are cutting the money from that.

You cannot just say you are cutting it from military. You are cutting it from the justice programs. You are cutting it from the poverty programs. You are cutting it from the alternative economic assistance programs.

Most of our programs have been consolidated to the Andean initiative, those in Latin America. If you take those out, there is only \$146 million total for the entire region that is left

in all other programs of assistance. So you are cutting drastically into those programs.

Lastly let me say a few words with regard to the trust fund. In this bill, we have \$100 million in the trust fund. There is \$100 million that we appropriated the other day that is in the supplemental. And, there is \$100 million that will be included in the Labor HHS. In total, for the trust fund, we have \$300 million. This amendment would increase it to \$360 million. I say we are doing everything we can in the area of the international trust fund for AIDS and the other diseases.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, today I rise not only as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources of the Committee on Government Reform that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), who just spoke, is chairman of, so I am very familiar with our efforts to fight drugs all over the world, but at the same time I stand here as one who was just informed by my health commissioner that in the City of Baltimore, which is only 45 miles away from here, in my district and three ZIP Codes, we have a level of AIDS that is approaching very rapidly the levels found in Africa and third world countries. That is 45 miles from here, less than an hour's drive.

So when the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) spoke a little bit earlier about his concerns about making sure that we provide a proper defense for this country, that not only affects the third world but it also affects these very United States.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Lee amendment which seeks to add the \$60 million to the U.S. contribution to the Global AIDS and Health Fund, and I compliment her on her efforts and those associated with it.

I would also like to state for the record that I am disturbed by some of the comments made about this amendment. I am disturbed because I cannot believe that Members of this great House have questioned the integrity of the amendment. Last week I read in the CQ Daily Monitor a quote from a Member on the other side of the aisle when he said, "Are they really trying to add money to HIV/AIDS or trying to cut money from the other side?"

While our efforts in fighting international narcotics are a very serious issue and concern, there are many valid issues that must be addressed regarding our role in the Andean region.

Although I am a supporter of Plan Colombia, some of the concerns you have heard about today are valid and need further scrutiny. What is important at this juncture is finding a cure and stopping the spread of a deadly pandemic. AIDS is an all inclusive, nondiscriminatory disease that transcends country boundaries, age, gender, and race.

Experts predict that more people will die of AIDS in the next decade than have died in all the wars of the 20th century. It is estimated that \$7 to \$10 billion are needed to fight this global AIDS pandemic. Further, I recently read a statement that and I quote, "It is a dramatic paradox that the same continent that saw the appearance of a man 6 million years ago is starting to witness our disappearance this millennium." Yet we continue to quibble over \$60 million.

Listen to the statistics. Worldwide, more than 36 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. That is more than the entire population of the great State of California. There are more than five million new infections each year; 600,000 of those are in children under the age of 15. By 2010, AIDS will orphan 44 million children. More than a fifth of all adults in at least four African countries are infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. According to the joint United Nations program on HIV/AIDS, if the crisis is not addressed, 100 million people will be infected worldwide by 2005.

I believe that the Congress and the President's demonstrated unwillingness to increase international family planning funds and the crushing debt burden these countries face leave many developing countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, with limited options, thereby exacerbating this devastating health crisis.

Of the 22 countries who have received debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, two-thirds will spend more on servicing their debt than they spend on basic health care. As such, those who are suffering from HIV/AIDS and its related illnesses are left untreated and unaccounted for.

Mr. Chairman, we have the means and the moral obligation to maintain a commitment to be leaders and fighters on this issue. As such, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE). The funding is critical to sustaining the role that the Global AIDS Health Fund can play in eradicating the deadly effects of HIV/AIDS. Let us remain steadfast in our commitment.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Lee-Leach amendment which would increase the funding for the United States contribution to the Global AIDS Fund from \$100 million to \$160 million. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for all of their leadership that they have provided on this issue.

Last year I recall that they came to this floor and they asked for a bit more assistance; and the Members of Congress saw the wisdom in their words and work, and they supported them. I hope that the House will give support to this amendment that is being placed before Members today.

The global HIV/AIDS pandemic is the most severe health crisis of our time.

Over 36 million people are currently living with HIV/AIDS, and 95 percent of them live in developing countries. The impact of the pandemic on sub-Saharan Africa defies description. Seventeen million Africans have already died of AIDS since the beginning of the pandemic, and 25 million Africans are living with HIV/AIDS. Over 6,000 people die from AIDS-related diseases every day in sub-Saharan Africa.

The pandemic has been especially devastating for children. Approximately 1 million children are living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, and an estimated 600,000 African infants become infected with HIV each year through mother-to-child transmission either at birth or through breast feeding. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, U.N. AIDS, projects that at least half of all 15-year-olds will eventually die of AIDS in the worst-affected countries such as Zambia, Botswana, and South Africa.

Furthermore, over 12 million African children have lost their mother to AIDS and are considered AIDS orphans. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has curtailed the economic development of many African countries. AIDS is believed responsible for shortages of skilled workers and teachers, high rates of absenteeism, labor turnover, and the deaths of Africans at upper levels of management in business and government in many areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

USAID has estimated that Kenya's GNP will be 14.4 percent smaller in the year 2005 than it would have been without AIDS. In the Ivory Coast, five teachers reportedly die from AIDS during each week of the school year. Teachers and other skilled workers can be very difficult to replace. In some parts of Africa, employers find it necessary to hire two workers for each job opening because they expect one out of every two workers to die from HIV/AIDS.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has disrupted the lives of farm communities and reduced agricultural production. When adult members of farm families become ill, they become unable to continue farming. Farm tools and animals may be sold to pay for their care. Children are forced to leave school and care for their parents. Sharp reduction in crops such as maize and cotton and other crops in Zimbabwe have been attributed to widespread illness and death from AIDS among farm families and agricultural workers.

United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan has asked for the establishment of a Global AIDS Fund to address this devastating pandemic. He estimated that it will take \$7 billion to \$10 billion per year to mount a successful effort to treat HIV-infected people and stop the spread of AIDS.

The Global AIDS Alliance estimates that it will take \$15 billion per year, yet current spending on HIV/AIDS is only \$1 billion per year from all sources

combined. This bill provides a paltry \$474 million in funding for international HIV/AIDS programs. The United States certainly can do better. The United States should be a leader in global AIDS funding.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Lee-Leach amendment and demonstrate the commitment of Congress to worldwide efforts to stop the spread of this deadly disease.

Mr. Chairman, I know that some of us are beginning to sound like a broken record. But we will be on this floor day in and day out at every point that we can join this issue. We will be here. We will not sit silently by and watch the devastation that we are witnessing in the world, and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and be quiet.

One of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle said, What more do they expect? We are putting money in the budget. We keep putting money in the budget. Members heard what the estimates are. \$1 billion from all sources when we need \$10 billion to 15 billion. We have a long way to go.

Mr. Chairman, Members will be hearing from us often. Members will be hearing from us in the most profound way we can put forth this issue. We have got to have more money to stop the pandemic.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Lee-Leach amendment. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for introducing this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard about the severity of the AIDS pandemic. It has at this point exceeded in damage to human life the flu pandemic of 1918; and before it is stopped, it probably will exceed the damage to human beings of the Black Death of the 14th century.

There are some countries where one out of every four people is already affected. We still do not have a cure. We have some ameliorative treatments, and those treatments are not affordable to people in most of the developing world. It is the greatest single threat that humanity faces today.

The amounts of money we are spending on it, frankly, put us to shame when we consider the priorities. Any budget is a set of priorities. The Global AIDS Trust Fund in this budget will get \$100 million in this bill; another \$100 million in the Labor-HHS bill; bilateral aid from AID adds another \$247 million, for a total of \$447 million proposed in the United States budget.

Mr. Chairman, we are spending about \$6 billion a year on missile defense research. Some people think we ought to spend more, some think we ought to spend less. \$6 billion for a possible threat; \$447 million for an existing mortal threat that is in front of our eyes.

□ 1415

The U.N. has estimated that we should be spending 7 to \$10 billion a year, the world, not just the United States, seven to 10 times the \$1 billion the world is spending on this now. This modest amendment would add \$60 million. The total U.S. commitment would go from \$447 million to \$507 million in a budget of roughly \$1.8 trillion.

Again, look what we spend money on: \$6 billion on missile defense. This money, \$60 million, is minimal. It is taken from foreign military aid, mostly to Latin American countries which, frankly, is not all that necessary. I do not know about the great military threats faced by Latin American countries, and from drug initiatives abroad which have not cut down the flow of drugs into this country. The threat of AIDS is a heck of a lot more threatening to us than any drug problem could ever conceivably be.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that we adopt this amendment. \$60 million is a pittance. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) should have added another zero. It should have been \$600 million. But then we would not seriously consider it. But the pittance that is added here is the very, very least we can do so that we can say to our children, we did not ignore the AIDS crisis, the worst crisis to humanity in at least 600 years.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just briefly wanted to rise to commend the makers of this motion, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), and commend them for their leadership. I also want to acknowledge the great job that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) did in the bill in increasing the funds for HIV/AIDS because the number has increased. As one who has worked on this issue over the years, I can only say that this problem of HIV/AIDS has been exacerbated by poverty in the world. AIDS and poverty are a terrible combination. They exist side by side in the developing world.

But it is the poverty of our language that I wanted to address right now. We must have some poverty because we have not been able to convince the Congress of the need for us to have more funds into the global fund for AIDS and other infectious diseases.

My colleagues have spoken eloquently to the numbers of people with HIV/AIDS, and I want to repeat one of those numbers. That is, that left at the pace that we are going now, the UNAIDS program reports that, by the year 2005, 100 million people will be infected with HIV/AIDS. How much more staggering would the numbers have to become for us to respond in a way that is commensurate with the leadership of our country, that is commensurate with the need that is out there?

The HIV/AIDS issue internationally and at home challenges the conscience

of the world. The United States must lead the way in meeting that challenge.

I will submit the rest of my statement for the record, but I commend once again the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for their leadership on this.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to speak today in support of the Lee-Leach amendment to dedicate resources to the fight against the global HIV/AIDS crisis. The scope and severity of this crisis are not just a global health challenge but one of economics as well. The crisis has been felt harshly by less developed countries, the very countries whose governments are least equipped to handle this scourge.

Critics of this amendment are concerned that it would reduce foreign military spending. But the global HIV/AIDS crisis poses as direct a threat to the security of many nations and the safety of their citizens as a more conventional military challenge would. The global fight against HIV/AIDS requires at least the same commitment that this Nation has made to training foreign militaries or fighting our war on drugs. If we do not take part in funding the research and the treatment, it could wipe out our forces, not only abroad but here in this country, too.

Let us shift our priorities. Let us train an army of doctors to fight the global HIV/AIDS crisis. Let us declare war on this dreaded disease. And, most importantly, let us vote for the Lee-Leach amendment which will take a strong first step at addressing the economic challenge of the global HIV/AIDS crisis.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I rise in support of the Lee amendment. It is not a matter of debate that the HIV/AIDS crisis is devastating Africa. More than 25 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are living with HIV/AIDS. Nearly 4 million were infected during 2000 alone. AIDS has deprived children of their parents, robbed schools of their best teachers, and stripped businesses of their most able employees. It is devastating the military forces of many African countries, posing a serious threat to United States national security interests in the region, and AIDS will cut life expectancy in some African countries in half in the next decade. That is just Africa. HIV infections are growing exponentially in the Russian Federation, 3.7 million are already infected in India, and there is an emerging crisis in China.

HIV/AIDS is both a national security issue and a moral one. Our response must reflect the massive humanitarian and national security implications of the crisis. I am very pleased that this

bill provides a total of \$474 million to address the HIV/AIDS crisis. I am also pleased that our subcommittee has established a pattern in recent years of providing increasingly higher funding levels for this purpose. But I do believe we can do more. Our efforts to address this pandemic must be bilateral and multilateral and must encompass everything from care and treatment to prevention and education. The United States through USAID has taken a leadership role in the fight against HIV/AIDS. We should play a similar role in multilateral efforts as well.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her amendment.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I commend my friends on both sides of the aisle who have brought to the attention of the House and the American people the pandemic problem of AIDS. I salute them in their efforts. Unfortunately, I believe that their efforts here may be well-intended, but in fact this amendment is somewhat misplaced.

Anyone who has held a dying African child in their arms, or witnessed someone suffering from AIDS, shares their well-intended compassion. I think this Congress has demonstrated, both in this bill and by the action of the Congress last week to increase the AIDS contribution by some 76 percent. I have held one of those dying African AIDS children in my arms. Unfortunately, at this time, to be honest, the only thing we can do is give them some comfort. Most of them will unfortunately die, and your heart does ache when you see the rows of graves across the African landscape and now across the horizon of many other countries.

The key to success in this area is research. We should be devoting our resources to research. I am pleased under the Republican Congress we have doubled the amount of money for medical research, and I think we are well targeted to finding a cure.

What we do not want to do here today in misguided compassion is to turn the clock back, though, on our efforts to stem illegal narcotics. This is a headline from my newspaper: Drug Deaths Top Homicides. For the first time, in 1999, drug-related deaths in this country exceeded homicides.

We knew that some years ago when we took over the House of Representatives as a new majority the seriousness of the threat we were facing with illegal narcotics. They made the same decision some time ago in the Clinton administration to start cutting some of these programs. On this chart is where the cuts started in 1993, the same kind of cut that is proposed here today. Unfortunately back then they started dismantling the Andean strategy and assistance. When this occurred we saw a skyrocketing of drug abuse in this country and drug deaths in this country. Only after we restarted this effort, and the chart here clearly points it

out, have we made a dent in this problem.

Now would be the worst time to turn the clock back. Where is the heroin and the cocaine and the other drugs coming from that are killing our youth and our population in unprecedented numbers? They are coming from Colombia. That is why we targeted Colombia.

Does the plan work to stop illegal narcotics? With the Speaker and others involved in the subcommittee on drug efforts which the Speaker chaired before me, and we targeted the places where our drugs are coming from, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. Unfortunately, the Clinton administration cut assistance to Colombia; and we were able just recently to start that with Plan Colombia. But we see in Peru almost a complete eradication of cocaine production. In Bolivia, I can announce that our task is complete and accomplished with few dollars.

The problem we have in Colombia is that terrorism, which is killing thousands and thousands of people, is financed by illegal narcotics traffic. Colombia is now the source of deadly heroin. Look at this chart. In 1993, zero amount of heroin was produced there. Now, 75 percent of the heroin killing men and women and children in our streets comes from Colombia. That is why we are targeting this country.

This is not a pretty picture. This is one of my constituents. His mother gave me this picture to show the Members of the House. This young man was one of my constituents. He died of a heroin overdose. That heroin is coming from Colombia. It came from this route that we now eliminate and destroy a program that we have started and that we have begun anew to curtail these deadly drugs from coming into our country.

What is worse about the drug epidemic, and we will hear more testimony about this in the coming weeks, is the heroin use and hard drug use is hitting our teens. It is hitting our minorities, but it is also hitting those most vulnerable in our society, our young people, both minority and others.

To make a mistake here with misplaced compassion, I urge my colleagues not to do it. Do not make that mistake. We can address both the problems of AIDS and we can also fight the war on illegal narcotics.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Lee-Leach Global AIDS Amendment for the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is the most devastating human disaster our world has ever known, with more people having died from AIDS-related complications than any disease, war, or natural human disaster ever recorded. Since the beginning of the fight against HIV/AIDS in the early 80's, more than 22 million people have died, with Sub-Saharan Africa bearing the brunt of the devastation.

At the present time, more than 70 percent of the 35 million people infected with HIV live in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the nation of South

Africa having the world's largest number of HIV infected individuals, more than 4 million people, living with AIDS.

My area of the world, the Caribbean, though much smaller in size and population, has an HIV infection rates second only to those in Africa. AIDS is already the leading cause of death in the Caribbean for those aged 15 to 45 and as in many other areas of the world, the number of cases is growing at an exponential rate according to the Caribbean Epidemiology Center.

I am alarmed, as I am sure we all are, by the fact that left un-addressed, more than 100 million people, well more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the population of the United States, will be infected with HIV by the year 2005. Something must be done!

Although the loss of life presents the most tragic consequences of HIV/AIDS, additional consequences include resulting military, social, and economic instability. AIDS, unlike many diseases, takes those in the most productive years of life, resulting in a significant decline in the number of individuals in affected countries that are available to serve as educators, health care providers, and other skilled laborers.

In addition, it has resulted in more than 13 million orphans, 95 percent of whom live in African nations. As a result of the significant losses of life, some developing democracies have begun to recruit these orphans, many of whom have not completed adolescence, into armies used to fight regional wars.

Although we still wish it were more, the Lee-Leach Amendment provides the opportunity for the United States to do its part in the global fight against HIV/AIDS, increasing the U.S. contribution to the global HIV/AIDS funds by \$60 million dollars, to a total of \$160 million. Our contribution will be used to leverage additional funds from our international partners in the public and private sector, with the hope of raising the \$10–15 billion dollars per year requested by United Nations.

It would send a strong signal that the United States is committed to eradicating HIV/AIDS from the face of the earth and also provide significant direct grant funding to African and Caribbean governments, NGO's and civil society in regions of the world that have been hard hit by HIV/AIDS so that we can finally begin to turn the tide of the disease.

I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile amendment, which will help save the lives of millions of people infected with HIV.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bipartisan Lee-Leach amendment to increase the United States contribution' the global HIV/AIDS fund \$100 million to \$160 million.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee Mr. KOLBE and the Ranking Democrat, NITA LOWEY for their hard work on this bill. I am grateful that they were able to find additional money for the bilateral HIV/AIDS program over the Administration request.

However, this amendment seeks additional funds for the Multilateral efforts. Mr. Chairman, a multilateral response to the global AIDS crisis is clearly the quickest mechanism to engage international donors and to initiate a co-ordinated international response to the global AIDS pandemic. World leaders including UN Secretary General Kofi Anan and international HIV/AIDS experts and economists have called

for a \$7–\$10 billion dollar fund in order to address HIV/AIDS prevention, education, care and treatment in Africa.

The global AIDS trust fund is designed to leverage significant contributions from the international community to fight this global killer. The Lee-Leach amendment would send a strong message that the United States is committed to eradicating HIV/AIDS from the face of the earth. If the Lee-Leach Amendment is passed, it would provide significant direct grant funding to African countries, NGO's and civil society in regions of the world that have been hard hit by HIV/AIDS to turn the tide of HIV/AIDS.

Furthermore, the Bush Administration has briefed us that the trust fund is making strong progress and should be ready to disburse funds by the end of this year.

A few weeks ago, my committee, under the leadership of our distinguished chairman, HENRY HYDE, passed a bipartisan, groundbreaking bill authorizing \$750 million dollars for a multilateral fund to combat HIV/AIDS.

So far, the Bush administration has offered \$200 million—100 million from Foreign Ops and 100 million from Health and Human Services.

While this was a good start, it is by no means a good end. I urge my colleagues to support an increase to this fund by supporting the Lee-Leach amendment.

I know it is not easy to cut other programs and I wish it were not necessary. However, the Administration, in all its wisdom, has decided that a 1.6 trillion dollar tax cut is more important than funding these global priorities.

Well, that being the case, we cannot afford to wait around until the Administration gets its priorities straight. We must act now.

The Global AIDS fight must be joined now. The consequences if we wait are too terrible to contemplate.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word. The Lee-Leach amendment will increase the United States contribution to the global HIV/AIDS fund from \$100 million to \$160 million. This increase—albeit not enough to curb the pandemic, will be of enormous help in the short run because HIV/AIDS continues to devastate every corner of the globe. Mr. Chairman, it is incomprehensible to think that the increase called for in this amendment possibly cannot be adopted tonight because of the cynical few in this chamber who believe that Congress has more pressing needs right now than to further increase appropriations to control this epidemic. To them I say it is our duty and responsibility to not turn away now.

This year marks the 20th year since the Centers for Disease Control published its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report with a small segment dedicated to a rare pneumocystis pneumonia present in five gay men in Los Angeles. It was the first published account of what we would come to know as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, commonly known as AIDS.

Now, twenty years later, thirty-six million people presently live with HIV/AIDS worldwide and 22 million have died of the disease. In sub-Saharan Africa, 25 million people are living with HIV/AIDS and in India, South-east Asia and the Caribbean; the numbers of infections are rising at alarming rates.

Mr. Chairman, two-thirds of the world's 36 million AIDS victims live on the African continent—and women are the largest segment of victims and continue to be at the greatest risk.

This year, over six hundred thousand children will be born HIV-positive, or become infected after their birth and during breastfeeding. Few will survive childhood. Equally disturbing is the fact that the disease threatens the health and well being of uninfected children by taking the lives of their parents. By the year 2010, over 42 million children worldwide will become orphans due to HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Lee-Leach Amendment to increase our contribution to the global HIV/AIDS fund from \$100 million to \$160 million. It will be a wise humanitarian and national security investment.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lee amendment to increase United States funds to fight the global HIV/AIDS pandemic and also in support of the McGovern amendment which will improve the health of mothers and children and combat the spread of infectious diseases around the world. I commend the authors and cosponsors of these amendments for bringing them before us today.

These two necessary and complementary amendments will enhance our efforts to help stop the spread of many terrible diseases, including polio, tuberculosis, and AIDS, and help children and their mothers around the world survive. The terrifying statistics about the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which is ravaging sub-Saharan Africa and threatens to do the same in many other regions around the world, are becoming all too familiar. Twenty-two million people world wide have died from AIDS, nearly double that number are living with HIV/AIDS, and if we don't take effective action 100 million people could be infected with HIV within the next four years. And a staggering number of orphaned children have been left by parents who have died because of AIDS.

But this pandemic is taking its toll not just in these personal terms. It is wreaking havoc on the economic and social fabric of many nations. In addition, this pandemic presents us with an international security problem as it fuels military instability, as well.

But we cannot allow the enormity of the problem to numb us or convince us that this pandemic is beyond our ability to fight it. Instead, the scope of what we face must serve as a siren calling us to take even stronger action than we have to date. I remain convinced that winning this battle is the moral imperative of our time. So let us marshal the resources we need and let us make sure we are using those resources wisely. We should pass these amendments to help us mount a comprehensive fight against HIV/AIDS and other deadly diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 27 offered by Mr. McGovern:

Page 6, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$100,000,000)”.

Page 7, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$50,000,000)”.

Page 7, line 5, after the second dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$50,000,000)”.

Page 25, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$100,000,000)”.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, let me begin by first thanking the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for their incredible work on this bill.

Today, I rise to urge my colleagues to support this amendment that I and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) are offering together.

Mr. Chairman, this is a relatively simple amendment. First, it will add \$50 million to the infectious diseases account specifically for international tuberculosis programs. We need to invest more in programs that combat the spread of TB. Funding for international TB control was virtually nonexistent in 1997. While funding has modestly improved in recent years, we still have a long way to go to make up for the long-running neglect.

□ 1430

Current funding levels are not sufficient to address the scope of the disease and to protect the health of Americans. TB kills 2 million people each year, and more than one-third of the world's population is infected with TB. It is the leading killer of women and creates more orphan children than any other infectious disease. As the New York Times editorialized last week, a little money now can control this neglected killer before we face a global epidemic.

The amendment will also add \$50 million for the Child Survival and Maternal Health account. Eleven million children die every year from preventable causes. Child survival programs are critical to saving the lives of children and have been one of the most effective U.S. investments for the last decade and a half. The polio eradication programs in particular have been highly successful; and since 1998, polio has been reduced worldwide by 90 percent.

According to the World Health Organization, maternal health is the largest disparity between the developed and developing countries. Maternal mor-

tality is on average 18 times higher in developing countries, and children are much more likely to die within 2 years of a maternal death.

The increase funding provided by this amendment for these global health programs will literally make the difference between life and death for billions of people. This is a modest investment that will yield critical returns.

The offset for these programs will reduce the \$676 million Andean Counter-Drug Initiative by \$100 million in military aid for the Colombian Armed Forces. Here, too, the choice is simple. This House has a chance to send a straightforward message to the Colombian military: sever all ties with the paramilitary groups and sever them now. As my colleagues know, over 70 percent of the human rights crimes committed against the civilian population in Colombia, massacres, torture and the destruction of communities and the displacements of the population, are perpetrated by the paramilitaries, and the Colombian military works in collusion with those groups. In fact, just recently Amnesty International issued a report on the persistence of ties between the Colombian military and their paramilitary cohorts.

The last Congress, the previous administration, and, to date, the current administration, have failed, in my opinion, to act seriously about human rights in Colombia. We have attached human rights conditions to our aid package that are essentially meaningless. If the Colombian military behaves badly, and it has, we have been content to waive our conditions and to keep writing checks. What kind of message did this send?

Today, we have an opportunity to send a different message, to show that we do care about human rights, that we are serious when we demand that the Colombian military stop collaborating with paramilitary forces. Congress should not be an apologist for bad behavior. We should not look the other way or rationalize what continues to be a disturbing alliance that threatens the future of civilian institutions in Colombia.

Now, let me point out to my colleagues that nearly \$300 million remains in this bill to help Colombia and the Pastrana government with development, moving the peace process forward, strengthening civil and judicial institutions and supporting the police. In the defense appropriations bill, which we will debate later this year, there will be at least \$80 million for the Colombian Armed Forces. In addition, approximately \$158 million in military aid remains in the pipeline from last year's package.

This amendment is not about walking away from Colombia; rather, it is about saying very clearly that human rights do matter and that the way to promote stability in the region is for the Colombian military to end its collaboration with paramilitaries.

Now, even if some of my colleagues are ambivalent about the Colombian offset, I hope you will not be ambivalent about supporting increased funding for these critical women's, children and health programs. The Andean Counter-Drug Initiative is \$226 million more than the amount in this bill for our worldwide programs to combat infectious diseases and for child survival and maternal health; \$226 million more.

This amendment is truly about choices, about priorities, about saving lives. I urge my colleagues to support the McGovern-Hoekstra-Pelosi-Morella-Jackson-Lee amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the McGovern amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do rise in opposition to this amendment. I am reminded just a couple of days ago when we first took up this bill, last Thursday, that several Members came to the House floor to praise the bill. The manager on the other side of the aisle and I appreciated the compliments about bipartisanship and the balance that is reflected in the committee's recommendations. But approval of this amendment would weaken that hard-to-achieve bipartisanship. It would destroy the balance that is found in our bill. Let me explain why I think this is the case.

First, as a Member who comes from southern Arizona and represents a border State and a border district, I know the importance of Latin America to the United States. I am sure the gentleman from Massachusetts is also personally familiar with Latin America and parts of it. I am sure he does not intend to shortchange development in Latin America, but that is what this amendment would do.

Let me state a very simple fact: this amendment cuts development and humanitarian assistance for Latin America by \$50 million, or more than 10 percent of the amount in this bill. Let me repeat and elaborate on what I just said: the McGovern amendment cuts development assistance to Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil. The McGovern amendment cuts human rights and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in Colombia. Yes, it would also cut some military assistance for Colombia. Read the last part of the amendment; page 25, line 7: "After the dollar amount insert the following, reduce by \$100 million."

It does not read cut military assistance to Colombia by \$100 million; it does not exempt economic assistance for the Andean region, assistance for Peru or Bolivia or funding for the Colombian National Police. Now, I have seen a "Dear Colleague" letter that makes those claims. In fact, it says, "The amendment does not cut any economic assistance for the Andean region, assistance for Peru, Bolivia or funding for the Colombian National Police." This is incorrect. This is not true. This is a misstatement. This is not a fact. It is not correct. It simply is wrong.

My conclusions reflect the text of the amendment that is before us. My assumption is that the executive branch will allocate reductions mandated by this amendment across all programs in the Andean Regional Initiative. It would be equally reasonable to assume that the executive branch would give priority to eradication and security assistance and make cuts in development and humanitarian assistance beyond what I assume.

It is not reasonable to assume, I think, that the executive branch under this, the previous President or any President, is going to take all the money out of the Colombian Army. So it is reasonable to assume this money is going to come out of economic assistance. As much as the gentleman from Massachusetts may wish that it would come all out of the military assistance, the amendment does not say that. So it is incorrect for us to assume that that would be the case. In fact, we can assume quite correctly that it would come out of all of those.

Of course, some support this amendment because they seek more funds to combat tuberculosis, and that is a noble cause. More deaths among women under 45 are caused by TB than by AIDS. It is the major immediate cause of death of those living with HIV-AIDS.

The question is how rapidly can the Agency for International Development and its cooperating organizations ramp up what had been a relatively small program for TB. Only 3 years ago, AID was spending less than \$15 million for TB. This year, we recommend \$70 million. That is an almost five-fold increase. It is difficult to implement that in the short-term.

This amendment would add another \$50 million to that, bringing it to \$120 million, or an eight-fold increase, 800 percent increase, over 4 years. Yes, the needs are there, but how quickly can we absorb that? How quickly can the infrastructure around the world absorb that?

I am reminded of the efforts of Queen Elizabeth I to cure her subjects of tuberculosis, of those people who were within the Queen's touch. In the 17th century, a form of glandular TB known as the King's Evil caused horrific swelling from infected glands in the neck. Eventually it led to death. So wherever Queen Elizabeth went around her kingdom, persons infected with this form of TB would crowd around her, hoping the royal touch would cure them. Some days she touched hundreds of people, and was exhausted by the effort.

I wish, I wish that the \$50 million here for tuberculosis could make the difference hoped for by the sponsors of this amendment. However, like the royal touch of Queen Elizabeth, another \$50 million for tuberculosis may raise indeed our spirits and make us feel good, but it is not going to affect tuberculosis for the current year.

Unlike Queen Elizabeth's touch, however, this amendment will have adverse

effects. It will cut development assistance in Latin America. It will signal to our neighbors that this country is disinterested in their security and in their development.

I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TIERNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make one point. The reason why our amendment does not specify military aid is because the amendment would have been ruled out of order. I am sure somebody on that side would have called a point of order against it. We would have been legislating on an appropriations bill.

Under the gentleman's argument, the entire \$676 million Andean counter-drug package could be utilized for military aid in Colombia. Our legislative intent is being made clear by this debate. We do not want \$100 million to go to the military of Colombia, because we are sick and tired of their continued collaborations with paramilitary groups.

The reason why we are moving this amendment forward, quite frankly, is because this Congress has not been clear, this administration, and, to be fair, the previous administration, has not been clear, about standing up for human rights. If we do not make it clear now by sending a strong signal to the military of Colombia that we want them to sever all ties with the paramilitaries now, then I do not know what we can do to make that case.

So that is what the intent of this amendment is, and that is why we did not specify the word "military" in this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following in the RECORD:

[From Amnesty International, July 2001]
COLOMBIA: MILITARY LINKS TO PARAMILITARY GROUPS PERSIST

In early 2001, Colombia's human rights crisis has continued to deepen against a background of a spiraling armed conflict. The parties to the conflict are intensifying their military actions throughout the country in campaigns characterized by gross and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The principal victims of political violence continue to be civilians, in particular peasant farmers living in disputed areas, human rights defenders, journalists, judicial officials, teachers, trade unionists and leaders of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities. Violations of international humanitarian law by armed opposition groups increased significantly in 2000. These groups deliberately and arbitrarily killed several hundred people, including judicial officials, local politicians and journalists. In 2000, more than 4,000 individuals were victims of political killings, over 300 "disappeared", and an estimated 300,000 civilians were internally displaced. Armed opposition groups and paramilitary organizations kidnapped at least 1,500 people.

Illegal paramilitary groups—operating with the tacit or active support of the Colombian armed forces—carry out the majority of Colombia's political killings, many

through massacres of four or more people. In contrast to their declared aim to combat guerrilla forces, paramilitary groups continued to target the civilian population through massacres, torture, the destruction of communities and the displacement of the population. The government has taken little effective action to curtail, much less to end, widespread and systematic paramilitary atrocities, despite repeated promises to dismantle paramilitary forces. The armed forces have failed to attack or dismantle paramilitary bases, the majority of which are located in close proximity to army and police bases. Collusion between the Colombian security forces—particularly the army—and paramilitary groups continues and, indeed, strengthened in 2000. Instances of collaboration include the sharing of intelligence information, the transfer of prisoners, the provision of ammunition by the armed forces to the paramilitary, and joint patrols and military operations in which serious human rights violations are committed.

Given the Colombian security forces' poor human rights record and their on-going collaboration with illegal paramilitary groups, Amnesty International opposes military aid to Colombia. Our opposition will continue until concrete steps are taken to systematically address these issues. Until then, military aid will only contribute to a deteriorating human rights situation and could strengthen specific units which collaborate with paramilitary groups.

Amnesty International USA recommends that

The House of Representatives pass an amendment to cut military aid to Colombia from the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill;

Congress include strong human rights conditions excluding a national security waiver on any aid approved for Colombia;

Congress and the Administration urge the Government of Colombia to sever ties between the Colombian military and illegal paramilitary groups, capture and prosecute paramilitary leaders, and dismantle paramilitary bases; and

Congress and the Administration urge the Colombian State to carry out all human rights investigations and trials under civilian jurisdiction, with the full cooperation of the security forces.

[From the New York Times, July 19, 2001]

THE TUBERCULOSIS THREAT

The London neighborhood of Newham is a good illustration of the perils of complacency about tuberculosis. That East End borough now has 108 cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants—double that of India and on a par with Russia. Many of those sick are immigrants from Asia and Africa, a reminder that tuberculosis anywhere can mean tuberculosis everywhere. But Newham is also suffering because London needs to spend more on public health. There are not enough nurses and specialists in the worst-hit areas to control the disease.

The House of Representatives will consider funding for international tuberculosis programs as part of the foreign operations appropriations bill this week. The bill currently provides only \$70 million for global tuberculosis programs, just \$10 million more than last year. Far more is needed to stop the global resurgence of the disease, which kills two to three million people a year.

The task is urgent in part because of the rise of tuberculosis resistant to the usual antibiotics. Dr. Lee Reichman, director of the New Jersey Medical School's National Tuberculosis Center in Newark, gives a chilling account of the threat in his new book, "Timebomb," written with Janice

Hopkins Tanne. The epicenter is Russia, where the prison system is churning out resistant tuberculosis, Dr. Reichman says. But resistant forms of the disease have been found in virtually every part of the United States. Unlike standard tuberculosis, which can cost as little as \$10 to cure, the resistant version costs upwards of \$20,000 to treat over several years, and some patients cannot be cured.

The other reason more people are dying of tuberculosis today than ever in history is AIDS. One-third of the people in the world are infected with bacillus that causes TB. Ninety percent, however, will never get the disease—unless their immune systems are compromised by AIDS. Forty percent of Africans with AIDS have tuberculosis, which is the leading killer of people with AIDS.

That suggests a simple and cheap way of prolonging the lives of millions of AIDS sufferers—cure their TB. Once their tuberculosis is gone, many AIDS patients will enjoy years more of relatively good health before they get another opportunistic infection.

Tuberculosis kills more people around the world each year than any other infectious disease and is more easily transmitted than AIDS. But unlike AIDS, most forms are easily curable. The World Health Organization has just created a global drug fund that will supply countries with an uninterrupted flow of medicine if they can use it properly. A little money now can control this neglected killer before we face a global epidemic of a version that has outrun our ability to treat it.

EXCERPTS FROM THE COLOMBIA SECTION, "2000 COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES"—U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FEBRUARY 2001

Members of the security forces collaborated with paramilitary groups that committed abuses, in some instances allowing such groups to pass through roadblocks, sharing information, or providing them with supplies or ammunition. Despite increased government efforts to combat and capture members of paramilitary groups, often security forces failed to take action to prevent paramilitary attacks. Paramilitary forces find a ready support base within the military and police, as well as among local civilian elites in many areas.

Throughout the country, paramilitary groups killed, tortured, and threatened civilians suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas in an orchestrated campaign to terrorize them into fleeing their homes. . . . Paramilitary forces were responsible for an increasing number of massacres and other politically motivated killings. They also fought guerrillas for control of some lucrative coca-growing regions and engaged directly in narcotics production and trafficking. The AUC paramilitary umbrella organization, whose membership totaled approximately 8,150 armed combatants, exercised increasing influence during the year and fought to extend its presence through violence and intimidation into areas previously under guerrilla control while conducting selective killings of civilians it alleged collaborated with guerrillas. The AUC increasingly tried to depict itself as an autonomous organization with a political agenda, although in practice it remained a mercenary vigilante force, financed by criminal activities and sectors of society that are targeted by guerrillas.

Credible reports persisted of paramilitary installations and roadblocks near military bases; of contacts between paramilitary and military members; of paramilitary roadblocks unchallenged by military forces; and of military failure to respond to warnings of impending paramilitary massacres or selective killings. Military

entities often cited lack of information or resources to explain this situation. *Impunity for military personnel who collaborated with members of paramilitary groups remained common.*

(Prepared by the Washington Office on Latin America, 202-797-2171. Emphases added)

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN COLOMBIA, MARCH 20, 2001

The paramilitary phenomenon continues to expand and consolidate. The government's commitment to confronting these groups has been weak and inconsistent. Evidence of this can be seen in the responses to the [UN High Commissioner for Human Rights] Office's communications with the authorities about imminent attacks or about the existence of bases, roadblocks and paramilitary movements. The instruments adopted by the Government to combat paramilitary groups have proven ineffective in containing their expansion and dismantling them. In other cases those instruments have not been applied. There is still great concern about the persistent links between public servants and members of paramilitary organizations, as well as the lack of punishment. (Paragraph 254)

The paramilitary groups continue to be the principal perpetrators of collective killings. The Ministry of Defense reports that paramilitary groups are responsible for 75 massacres, which is 76% of all massacres committed between January and October. The practice of collective killings of defenseless civilians is their principal method of operation and war strategy. (Paragraph 88)

The fact that some of the military personnel dismissed this year have joined the paramilitary groups a few days after their removal from active service is an additional cause for deep concern and serious reflection . . . There is a well-known paramilitary roadblock at the entrance of the village of El Placer, just fifteen minutes from a battalion of the Army's 24th Brigade. The roadblock continued to operate eight months after the Office reported directly observing it. The military authorities denied in writing the existence of this paramilitary post. The Office also observed ongoing paramilitary operations at the "Villa Sandra" ranch, between Puerto Asis and Santa Ana. Putumayo, a few minutes away from the Army's 24th Brigade. Later there was a report of two raids by the public forces, though they apparently did not produce any results. The existence and operation of the paramilitary base is public knowledge. In fact, international journalists repeatedly visited the base and published interviews with the paramilitary commander. (Paragraph 134)

The Ministry of Defense has not made public the total number of internally displaced people registered during the year, but according to numbers published by the Ministry, between January and June 2000, 71% of displacement was presumably caused by paramilitary groups. 14% by guerrilla groups, 15% by combined guerrilla and paramilitary actions, and 0.04% by armed agents of the State. (Paragraph 141)

(Unofficial translation prepared by the Washington Office on Latin America, 202-797-2171. Emphases added.)

Mr. TIERNEY. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), as well as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for their

leadership and hard work on this issue. Would that we could legislate on this, because certainly we would move in the direction that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) has set forth.

I am pleased to support this important amendment. It is important to the millions of people who die from tuberculosis each year; it is important to the mothers in developing countries who have maternal mortality rates 18 times that of people in developed countries; and, Mr. Chairman, it is important to the people of Colombia who live in fear because our past efforts have failed them.

Last year, the Congress agreed to a \$1.3 billion supplemental appropriation for a 2-year package for Colombia and surrounding countries. Now, between this appropriation and the defense appropriation, we are being asked for another \$1 billion.

Last year we were told that our taxpayer dollars would be used to increase protection for human rights, expand the rule of law, and promote the peace process in Colombia. We were told it would be used to eradicate coca crops across Colombia. We were told it would be used to promote alternative crops and jobs in Colombia. That is what we were told.

After close examination of the evidence, we simply have to ask, where did the money go? The human rights situation in Colombia has gotten worse, the peace process is no closer than it was, and many of the crops eradicated were actually food crops. And now we are being asked to buy the same set of broken promises as last year, and this is not progress.

We all know that the Colombian military has close ties with the paramilitary organizations responsible for large scale massacres of civilians. Our own State Department has documented that the Colombian Armed Forces aid paramilitaries by providing them with intelligence, supplies, ammunition, and that they often fail to protect civilians from attacks.

The military funding we give in the hopes of helping the Colombian people is, to some degree, having the opposite effect. In the first 18 days of this year, 170 people were killed in 26 massacres. Data shows that as of April, deaths due to political violence roughly doubled those from previous years. These are innocent people trying to make Colombia a safer and more prosperous place, like Cristobol Uribe Beltran of the Association of Workers and Employees in Hospitals, Clinics and Organizations, who was kidnapped on June 27th and assassinated the very next day, innocent lives brought to an end for no legitimate reason. This is not progress.

We have seen the human rights abuses in Colombia continue to escalate since last year's aid package. More than 300,000 people were forcibly displaced from their home by political violence. There continues to be hostage-taking, torture, killing of civilians.

Our aid is being used against people who have been mislabeled as guerrillas and are often students, professors and priests. They are taken captive by the paramilitaries and oftentimes never heard from or seen again. Our aid has been used to destroy food crops and put harmful herbicides in the rivers and ponds in Colombian villages. It has displaced people from their land and homes and forced them to relocate, and this is not progress.

We need to take a hard look at the situation we are dealing with in Colombia and make the sound judgment that our military aid efforts are simply not working. The aid we are providing is being misplaced, and I believe there is a role for the United States to play in this situation that is entirely different.

We can provide resources to build infrastructure, so crops can get to markets profitably; we can provide assistance to help build a court system to the point where it is effective, fair and respected; or we can build schools and roads and community support; or we can build a competent, efficient, respected police force and a military force that does not favor the paramilitaries or ignore paramilitary atrocities.

□ 1445

With all of these options at our disposal, we are being asked to choose the one we know will not work because it has not worked in the past.

This amendment recognizes that act and, instead, diverts some of this money from this wasteful program to one that saves lives. That is the intent of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, we ask that this money be used for tuberculosis aid and not for military purposes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Congress's record in handling this issue is a sorry one indeed, and I think it institutionally ought to be ashamed of itself for its total lack of guts in defending our obligations under the Constitution and our prerogatives under the Constitution. Basically, we are engaged in a war a long ways away in Colombia, rather than engaging in that war on our own streets here at home. We cannot do much about that today under the rules under which we are being forced to debate this bill.

But I want to be very blunt about what I think is happening. We are right now engaged in this war, even though this Congress never had an intelligent, thoughtful debate through the normal processes of this House. We are not operating under an authorization produced by the authorizing committee. We are operating under a political compromise fashioned by the former President of the United States, Bill Clinton, and the present Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), and rammed through this House on both sides of the aisle

with no real ability of the authorizing committee to effect in any way the outcome.

With all due respect to the Committee on Appropriations on which I have served for over 30 years, that is not the job of the Committee on Appropriations. The job of the Committee on Appropriations is to fund programs previously authorized, and certainly it is not the job of the Committee on Appropriations to get this country in a position where we could inadvertently be sucked into a conflict that could keep us there for years.

The question is not whether we like the rebels in Colombia and the question is not whether we like the President of Colombia; the question is whether or not we believe that that society, as presently constituted and constructed and organized, has the ability to make what we are doing in this program work and, in my view, based on long observations of that society, I do not believe that that is the case.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote something said by Jim Hoagland, who I think can accurately be described as a moderate conservative columnist in *The Washington Post*. This is what he wrote a year ago. "In Colombia, the United States pursues unattainable goals, largely for domestic political reasons with inappropriate tools." Then he says, "Now in the rush to the quagmire, we see the following:" and then he goes on to talk about what happens when it becomes clear that in the considered judgment of the U.S., air force officers in the Colombian military will not be able to maintain the Blackhawks under the conditions in which they will be flying has shown to be correct. He asked what will happen then. Then he simply goes on to make the point that the Congress is slipping us into this war little by little the way that Kennedy and Johnson did in Vietnam, and we all know what the disastrous results were of that operation.

I am also frankly mystified by the views of our new Drug Czar, John Walters. Walters was quoted a year ago as attacking the idea that we ought to focus on drug treatment. When he was discussing the value of that idea he said this: "This is an ineffectual policy, the latest manifestation of the liberals' commitment to a 'therapeutic state' in which government serves as the agent of personal rehabilitation."

I find that comment to be condescending and arrogant and, most of all, misguided. The fact is that if we take a look at the research done by SAMHSA, the agency charged with knowing what we are doing on drug treatment and rehabilitation, if we take a look at studies done by RAND, financed, in part, by the U.S. Army, they estimate that a dollar spent on treatment here at home is 23 times as effective as fighting a war or trying to interdict drugs internationally.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. OBEY was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I am for doing both, but I am not for spending over \$1 billion last year and almost that amount this year over 1,000 miles away from home when we still have drug addict after drug addict roaming the streets of our cities untreated and unable to get into the drug treatment programs that we have provided in this country, simply because this Congress is too misguided and does not provide the money.

It seems to me that this amendment is a token effort at what we ought to do on this program, and I, for one, intend to support it. I have no illusion that it is going to pass, but it is what we ought to do and, most of all, this Congress ought to have a full-blown, detailed debate on this issue after we have had briefings from the administration and others so that we know what the facts are on the ground and we are operating on the basis of facts, not ideology, or operating on the basis of substance, not politics. I think the leadership of both parties has been disgracefully negligent in getting us to drift into this war without any real thought about what the outcome is going to be.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Andean regional initiative in the bill is already \$55 million below the President's request. At the same time, this bill has already provided \$1.39 billion for child survival and disease programs, which has significantly increased.

Let us talk about health programs in particular. I want to talk about the public health effects of illegal drugs in the United States. The cocaine and heroin which comes to the United States from the Andean region, and almost all of our cocaine and heroin comes from the Andean region, seriously impact our hospital emergency departments. Heroin visits are rising and cocaine visits are holding steady. In 1999, more than half a million drug-related emergency room visits were reported, over 196,000 related to Andean cocaine and over 84,000 in American hospitals related to Andean heroin. Every year, our Nation spends \$12.9 billion to cover the health costs of illegal drugs, which have predominantly come in from the Andean region.

I support the bill's generous funding level for international health programs. I believe it is extremely ill-advised to further increase this spending at the expense of a significant portion of our international narcotics control program, which is fundamentally designed to protect the health of American citizens by keeping illegal drugs out of the United States. These programs account for just 5 percent of our overall drug budget. In fact, the \$100 million at stake in this amendment is

11 percent of the entire U.S. budget for international narcotics control. We cannot and should not trade the health of American citizens simply to make a political statement.

Now, I would like to respond to a number of false allegations that have occurred regarding what is going on in Colombia. Colombia is not Vietnam. It is a longtime democracy. It is one of the oldest democracies in this hemisphere. Vietnam was not.

The Colombians themselves are fighting and dying. They are not fighting and dying because of their political problems, they are fighting and dying because of our narcotics addictions in the United States. This is not a civil war, this is a war funded, whether they be the ultra-rightist groups or whether they be the FARC, whether they be the ELN, through narco-protection and narco-dollars. We have caused their conflict. We have moral obligations to help them address their conflicts. They have had the equivalent of 30,000 American police officers killed in the line of combat trying to eradicate drugs that are being grown for our neighborhoods and our streets. It is not like Vietnam. It is a country that was a democracy where now, people have fled because they are kidnapped, because they are terrorized, because of our addictions. We are not engaged in a war in Colombia. We are trying to assist them fight a war that was driven by us.

Furthermore, we heard about the peace process in Colombia. President Pastrana, whether we agreed with it or not, and I had some reservations, he gave a demilitarized zone. He bent over backwards to work with the FARC. What he got was slapped in the face. He turned his other cheek. They continued to grow drugs and they expanded their operations, and what he got when he turned his cheek was they slapped him in the face. The failure of the peace process is not with the Colombian government. They have turned their cheek and turned their cheek and turned their cheek.

We have also heard that many crops were eradicated that were food crops. That is simply a false allegation on fumigation, and I am sure we are going to debate that further today.

Furthermore, there have been smears on the Colombian military. We have worked to improve the human rights division. A number of us on the Republican side have been criticized in the past for being too oriented towards the Colombian National Police which had a great human rights record. With the last administration and with the support of the House, we expanded our aid to the military in return for commitments on human rights. It is not an easy process, as we have tried to educate other countries where we provide military aid around the world in addition to our military when they are overseas and our police forces, so occasionally there are human rights violations.

It has not been proven that they have gotten worse, nor is it proven that they

have ties to the ultra-rightists in that country and where there are, we ought to rout them out. That is why some of us have been more oriented towards giving the money to the Colombian national police rather than the military. Their elected government in Colombia asked us for help for their military, rather than just the Colombian national police. We responded to an elected government unlike Vietnam, and then we get criticized because some of the funds went to the military.

Furthermore, some of the blame in Colombia being placed on the government or on our anti-narcotics efforts is like blaming police officers for the fact that crime has increased. It is like blaming judges and the citizens for the fact that terrorism has increased. What they have is a rampant problem in their country that is indeed threatening democracy, and what we seem to want to do at times is stick our head in the sand and say, well, this does not have anything to do with us. In 1992 to 1994 this House, along with the newly elected President, cut the interdiction budget. What we saw was a supply coming into America soar. We saw the prices on the street drop. We saw the purities come up. To get back to where we were in 1992, we would have to have a 50 percent reduction in drug abuse in America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SOUDER was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, it is critical, not because of what is happening in Colombia, but because 67 to 80 percent of all the crime in every Member's district is drug-related. We should not cut back our efforts when we know where the coca is being grown; we know where the heroin poppy is being grown. When it spreads into the oceans and then crosses our borders, from the Canadian border, the Mexican border, the East and West Coast and starts to moving into our streets, it becomes more expensive to find it, it becomes more expensive to treat it, it becomes more expensive to lock people up, than if we can help the Colombians and the Peruvians and the Ecuadorians and the Bolivians fight the battle in their homelands.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern amendment; and I commend the gentleman for his leadership in bringing it to the floor. I want to follow up on some of the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the distinguished ranking member, on the need for us to have this debate.

We are talking about, between last year and this year, a \$2 billion expenditure on this initiative that has seen very little light of day in terms of what it contains and what its effectiveness

is. What the McGovern amendment would do is to take \$100 million from that funding for the Andean initiative and spend it on child survival and maternal health and to fight infectious diseases, polio tuberculosis and malaria.

□ 1500

Where that money would come from is a line in the bill that simply says, "for necessary expenses to carry out section 480 of the Foreign Assistance Act solely to support counterdrug activities in the Andean region of South America, \$676 million, to remain available until expended." It does not say anything about economic assistance, human rights, humanitarian assistance, or anything like that. It says, "\$676 million."

We would have liked for this amendment to be a match for the one I offered in committee, where we could say that the \$100 million came from the military assistance, but the Committee on Rules would not have put that in order.

So in responding to the comment of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) that it takes from these other areas, no, it does not. The goal is to take it from the military assistance. If the administration chooses to take it from humanitarian and economic assistance, that is the choice of the administration. It is not the wish of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) or the cosponsors of his amendment.

Why is this important? The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) said earlier that the Rand organization presented a report that said that treatment on demand in the United States is 23 times more effective than eradication of the coca leaf in the country of origin. Think of it. It is estimated to cost about \$32 million to reduce demand in the United States 1 percent by treatment on demand.

If instead we try to reduce demand 1 percent in the United States by eradication of the coca leaf in Latin America, it will cost over \$700 million. Do the math. That is 1 percent for a 1 percent reduction.

In our country, there are about 5½ million substance abusers. About 2 million of them receive treatment, and 3½ million do not. Why are we not spending the money, which is 23 times more effective, on treatment on demand to reduce demand in our country, rather than sending all of this money, to the tune of \$2 billion, and it will grow next year, for a policy that has been ineffective?

I am very respectful of President Pastrana and his good intentions and hard work and, again, in recognition of the fine work that my colleagues, the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member, have done on this bill, but this part of the bill must be debated more fully and the Andean Initiative must be reduced.

What does the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) spend the money on? He spends it on tuberculosis. Few diseases are as devastating and widespread as TB. TB kills 2 million people each year and is only second to AIDS as the biggest infectious killer of adults in the world.

Although there is a very cost-effective cure for this disease, only one in five who are sick receive adequate treatment. The good news is that effective treatment does exist. It is called DOTS, the Directly-Observed Treatment Short course, and it is effective. It costs between \$20 to \$100 to save a life.

According to the international TB experts, a worldwide investment of \$1 billion is needed to make DOTS available to all of those ill with TB, and an appropriate U.S. share would be \$200 million. The money would go to the foreign operations bill, to increase its funding for polio eradication.

While the bill has \$25 million in it, Rotary International, which has been a leader in the eradication of polio, says we need a minimum of \$30 million for that eradication. We are in a race to reach every last child with polio. We can do it.

We need the resources to do so. It seems to me that is money much better spent than in the unknown, slow-to-come, trickling-through-the-pipeline humanitarian or economic assistance that was promised to Colombia but where they have seen more on the military side and hardly anything on the humanitarian and economic side.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to follow the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and all the other makers in this amendment. I have failed in the subcommittee and in the full committee, but I am more hopeful on the floor of the House that if we want to reduce demand of drugs in the United States, we will do it in a cost-effective way.

If the burden of proof of this is, have we helped the Colombian people and reduced drugs in the U.S., we have failed on both counts. Support the McGovern amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, lest our friends on the other side of the aisle forget that the Plan Colombia concept was a Clinton administration proposal to help save Colombia from becoming a failed narco-state on the Clinton watch, we need to stay the course. We have not even delivered most of the equipment we promised to Plan Colombia, the helicopters that were provided for. In fact, they just started arriving this month. So how can we attest to the fact that this is a failure? It has not even started in full. Let us be fair and accurate in this debate.

With what we in the Congress previously gave to the Colombian National Police ahead of Plan Colombia,

their antidrug units are already about to totally eliminate opium this year, the source of more than 70 percent of the heroin coming to the United States. We also eradicated 30,000 hectares of coca in southern Colombia with Plan Colombia, all since mid-December of 2000, far ahead of schedule.

All the above was accomplished in the year 2000 by the anti-narcotics police without one credible allegation of human rights abuse against its antidrug units. In April, 2000, the Institute for Defense Analysis, the IDA, reports that our efforts with the anti-narcotics police in Colombia, both in eradication as well as hitting labs and breaking up major trafficking organizations, have produced the lowest purity and the highest prices here for cocaine since early 1985, the lowest purity and the highest prices since 1985.

This low purity and high prices for cocaine in 15 years here at home means less and less young people are going to become addicted to cocaine, and they will not require the expensive treatment and incarceration in our Nation.

So I repeat, Mr. Chairman, less and less American kids are going to be addicted to cocaine because of what we are doing under Plan Colombia today, despite the uninformed critics, who offer no real workable alternatives.

So let us stay the course. Fighting drugs at their source is still the best and most cost-effective way, before they arrive on our shorelines, destroying our young people, increasing crime in our communities, and producing even more costs in treatment and incarceration.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to defeat the McGovern amendment and make certain that we are not going to surrender in this war on drugs.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the McGovern, Hoeckstra, Pelosi, Morella, Jackson-Lee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if I might have the attention of the House, this is an important debate because I think the American people are trying to understand just where the tension is between those of us who are interested in maternal-child health and immunization and the opponents of the bill.

First of all, let me say, Mr. Chairman, that just a couple of days ago the White House had Youth Day on Saturday, opening up the White House to thousands of youth who came to the United States Capitol, including Boy Scouts, who many of us see walking throughout the Capitol, who are here for the Jamboree to be held in Virginia.

I mention that because we in America are interested in promoting healthy children. Therefore, we have emphasized in preventative health millions of dollars to immunize our children. With that in mind, this is what this legislation is about. It is the capability worldwide to ensure that there are

healthy children and healthy mothers, to ensure that there is prenatal care as it relates to nutrition, and to ensure that there is immunization.

Let me juxtapose those needs of saving lives of children, of providing the nutritional needs through the foreign operations bill, to what this amendment does. This amendment takes only \$100 million out of a \$2 billion pot.

This does not label those of us who support this amendment as antidrug enforcement or not understanding the drug issue. What we do understand is that America has been fighting drugs in Mexico and in Colombia and places throughout the world without a lot of success. We realize that we have not placed as much emphasis on treatment and bringing down the desire.

This is all about supply. I heard a good friend and colleague mention that we are trying to take money out of police operations and other operations as it relates to drug enforcement. That is absolutely a misinterpretation of our amendment. All we are doing is taking \$100 million, which may be taken out of the foreign military aspect of this drug effort, out of a \$2 billion line item.

So, Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize what we have been able to accomplish with assistance on the idea of child nutrition.

If a child is not killed by measles, it may cause blindness, malnutrition, deafness or pneumonia. It is possible to save millions of children per year just by increasing immunization rates from 75 percent to 90 percent and by assuring access to essential nutrients, such as vitamin A, which increase resistance to disease and infection.

In developing nations we are finding that children are dying of the normal childhood diseases which here in America children do get but they survive because of immunization. Annually, immunizations avert 2 million childhood deaths from measles, neonatal tetanus, and whooping coughs, which if we travel to the developing nations we will find those diseases devastating to children.

The success of these programs in the world's poorest regions is even more striking when one considers that the vaccination rate in the United States only reached 78 percent, 78 percent in 1998. Unfortunately, immunization rates are not improving everywhere. Coverage in sub-Saharan Africa has decreased. Thirty percent of children still do not receive their routine vaccinations, and 30 million infants; and measles infection rates have improved in the last 10 years, but there are still 30 million cases of measles.

We must reduce hunger and malnutrition, which contributes to over one-half of the childhood deaths throughout the world. We can do so through these child and maternal health programs. Almost 150 million children are malnourished. We have watched the stories in Sudan, in Ethiopia, in other war-torn countries.

I believe the most important aspect of this debate is for us not to be consid-

ering that we are killing the drug enforcement program in parts around the world, including Colombia. That is not the case. We are asking for a small, minute number of dollars to be able to save millions and millions of children.

I believe this is a fight worthy of its name. I am delighted to be on this amendment. I have an amendment that I had intended to offer, but I believe this debate is so important that we need to focus on the juxtaposing of what we are standing for here today, saving lives, as opposed to the depleting of a \$2 billion pot.

Mr. Chairman, I am a cosponsor of this amendment. I ask support for this amendment. I will consider whether or not I will withdraw my amendment that will come subsequently. This is an important issue.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern-Hoekstra-Pelosi-Morella-Jackson-Lee global health amendment to H.R. 2506, the fiscal year 2002 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

I want to commend my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), for taking the lead in bringing this important amendment to the House floor.

What the amendment does is it shifts \$100 million from military aid, and this is the intent, to Colombia to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund. It would add \$50 million for child survival and maternal health programs that improve maternal and child health and nutrition, reduce infant and child mortality, and support polio eradication programs.

Additionally, this amendment would add \$50 million for infectious disease, and that is specifically for international tuberculosis programs. While TB overall is on the decline in this country, it continues unabated globally. An estimated 8 million people worldwide develop active TB each year. There are 2 million TB-related deaths worldwide each year, and TB causes more deaths among women worldwide than all cases of maternal mortality combined.

TB is the leading cause of death among people who are HIV-infected, accounting for one-third of AIDS deaths worldwide. The global TB epidemic could impact declines that have been made in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to control TB in the United States until we control it internationally. According to experts, an additional \$1 billion is needed to adequately address this killer. The United States must take a leadership role in supporting and substantially increasing spending programs to eliminate the spread of TB worldwide. Passage of this amendment would translate into \$120 million for international TB eradication efforts for fiscal year 2002.

Equally as important is increased funding for the child survival and ma-

ternal health programs. Each year, more than 10 million children die before reaching their fifth birthday due to preventable infectious diseases such as pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea.

□ 1515

Nearly 500,000 women die of pregnancy-related causes each year; and every minute around the world 380 women become pregnant, 110 women experience pregnancy-related complications, and one woman dies.

Mr. Chairman, the \$100 million this amendment seeks to shift is offset strictly by military aid to the Colombian Armed Forces. I want to emphasize the fact that it does not, despite what we have heard, it does not touch any police aid, which would be \$152 million, and it certainly does not touch any of the \$146 million for social and economic investment in Colombia. Neither does it affect the remaining \$277 million of the military economic or development aid for Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, or Venezuela that is contained within the \$676 million Andean Counterdrug Initiative.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should pass by voice vote on its merits alone. However, if there is a recorded vote, I urge passage of the McGovern-Hoekstra - Pelosi - Morella - Jackson-Lee global health amendment.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, much is in dispute about this whole issue of what to do in Colombia, but I do not think anyone can dispute that there is no visible evidence that the human rights situation in Colombia has improved since Congress approved last year's mostly military aid package, and I think that should indicate to us that we ought to think about what we are doing.

With the indulgence of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), I had an opportunity to visit Colombia about 4 months ago with a number of Members of this body, and we had an opportunity to talk with a number of different people in the government in Bogotá, but then also visited as much as we could in the short period of time on the front lines of the areas in the Colombian civil war, particularly in Putumayo Province, and a couple of other provinces in the south of the country.

Now, I believe that President Pastrana and the defense minister are genuinely looking for an acceptable way to end this long conflict. Some elements of the military certainly are in collaboration with the right-wing paramilitaries, and I suspect doing so in defiance of President Pastrana. I really do not believe that he is in any way encouraging them. In fact, the tensions are clearly obvious within the military in Colombia, from what I could see of the visit. The Department of Defense has discharged whole units where there is evidence of collaboration; and that, of course, is part of the tension.

But I think that our heavy use of military aid to the suspect Colombian military drives the United States' policy into the pattern of the El Salvador example from a decade and more ago, a period of time when year after year we were spending on an average of \$400 million or more year to the Salvadoran military, which was directly involved in the worst civil and human rights abuses in El Salvador, including the infamous killing of Catholic nuns, who, of course, were in sympathy with the plight of the Salvadoran people.

Now, in my view, the Salvadoran example provides some example for the sides in Colombia to use. Ten years ago, the two sides in the civil war in El Salvador realized that they were simply killing the very best young people from both sides and that it was disastrous for everyone there, and so they sat down together to create a new future for El Salvador. And a version of that, it seems to me, is the way that this craziness in Colombia has got to end.

I think the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) provides a message. It would send a message that the purely military solution, in this case in Colombia, is a dead-end solution for Colombia and that it is really time to try something else.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, suggested, or pointed out, that this message is a blunt message; and it is, because it cuts \$100 from the \$676 million assigned for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. But the administration can take that money from the military side, from the military side in Colombia, not from the civil police, not from economic aid there or in the other nations of Ecuador and Peru and Brazil, if that is where it is otherwise intended to go.

There must be a better way to do this. It is time to try something else than the failing effort to impose a purely military solution on the long-standing, nearly 30-year civil war that is going on in Colombia. Therefore, with a slight bit of ambivalence, I started here ambivalently, therefore I am supporting and commending the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Michigan for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to this amendment, but I do want to salute the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for his work on behalf of Mr. Moakley's long work in support of human rights in El Salvador and in support of human rights in Colombia; but I reluctantly oppose this amendment.

Recently, I accompanied the Waukegan Police Department on a raid of a crack house. There we found the crack addicts in the basement, but then I found that this was actually a home with three little bitty babies in it and

a 12-year-old smoking crack cocaine. We cannot surrender the drug war. We need to make sure that we protect those who cannot protect themselves.

But there are two purposes of the drug war. The first purpose of a U.S. drug war is to reduce the narcotics flow into the United States, and on that we have not done well. But there is a second purpose; and that second purpose, Mr. Chairman, is to prevent narcogovernments from taking power. We saw it once already in our history when the government of Panama fell and a narcogovernment took control there.

Manuel Noriega turned the Immigration Ministry in Panama into an enormous drug lab. And two things happen once a narcogovernment takes control: first, economies of scale; and, secondly, research and development. The research and development in the narcotics industry created crack cocaine, a \$5 single hit, that was an enormous boost to the illegal drug industry. And we cannot let that happen in Colombia.

The United States has an important and positive role to play in supporting civil society in Colombia. Colombia, our neighbor, is in the middle of a nationwide crisis which threatens the entire region, and they have asked for our help. So the question is not should we become engaged, but how we should become engaged and to what end. Had this amendment redirected funds to support civil society in Colombia, especially judicial reform, I would have strongly supported it. However, simply pulling support from Colombia and its fight against drugs and its fight against narcoterrorism is not the solution.

I believe it is vitally important to support Colombian institutions that are working in an effective fashion to bring criminals to justice, whether these criminals wear the uniform of rebels who profit from drug trafficking or are right-wing paramilitaries who fill their war chests with cash culled from the same dirty source. I would even mention that some of these lawbreakers wear the Colombian uniform of the armed services and support illegal activities of paramilitary groups that are responsible for most human rights violations in Colombia.

But I would note that all aid under this bill passes through the Leahy amendment, vetting people to ensure respect for human rights. There are institutions in Colombia that do a truly exceptional job fighting injustices engulfing the country; and among them is the attorney general, known as the Fiscalia, and the Colombian National Police. Most of the recent high-level captures of paramilitary leaders and rebel chieftains are the result of the dedicated work of the attorney general's office, where hundreds of prosecutors are working against tremendous odds to transform the written word of Colombia's laws into real-life consequences for criminals.

For instance, it is the attorney general's office that has done the painstaking investigations that have re-

sulted in arrest warrants for top paramilitary leaders recently. They hit at the heart of the paramilitary structure, their drug profits; and they need our help. For their part, the leadership of the Colombian National Police has literally turned an institution around over the past decade, from one stained by human rights violations into a professional force. They have done what so far the Colombian military has not, sending a clear and pointed message that rank-and-file human rights violators will not be tolerated.

Since 1994, when General Jose Serrano took over, over 11,000 officers have been dismissed for crimes that vary from corruption to extrajudicial execution. In their place are officers who know their first duty is to obey the laws themselves before they bring criminals to justice. General Gilibert continues to uphold this tradition and needs our support to continue to enforce the law, particularly in regards to human rights.

Mr. Chairman, we should not surrender Colombia to drug lords of the right or the left. Defeat in this instance of civil society would mean at least 10 percent of Colombia would attempt to move to the United States. I would hope in the future we could work together in a bipartisan fashion to craft an aid package that supports the Democrat center, civil society, prosecutors, police officers, judges to create a Democrat forum in Colombia where we could win the war against the tyranny of the right or left.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to point out one thing. First of all, this bill contains \$152 million of police aid. There is \$72 million in police aid from last year that is still in the pipeline. Nobody here is advocating that we surrender. What we are saying is send a signal to the military that we want them to sever ties with the paramilitary. That is what this is about.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make clear a couple of points here. First of all, we are not abandoning Colombia. This foreign aid package still includes \$299 million in aid for Colombia for alternative development, the police, and judicial reform. It includes another \$276 million in economic and security assistance for the other countries in the Andean region. It does not affect any of the military aid that will be coming before us in the defense appropriations bill.

We are emphasizing the funding in our amendment that supports peace, development and an end to poverty that leads to drug cultivation. We are eliminating funding that further militarizes the conflict. That is the purpose of our amendment. We are eliminating

the aid for a strategy in southern Colombia that has failed in every country where it has been tried and which is opposed by all 13 mayors of Putumayo and all six governors of southern states of Colombia.

What we are trying to do is send a strong, clear signal at last that the Colombian military must cut its ties to the paramilitaries. My concern, and the concern of a lot of us who are supporting this amendment, has been that we talk the talk when it comes to human rights but we do not walk the walk. We put in language in our Colombia aid package, conditionality language on human rights; and yet when the Colombian military does not abide by those guidelines, we simply waive those guidelines. That is the wrong signal to send.

I do not know how continuing to support a military, continuing to send a signal that we are going to turn a blind eye to human rights violations does anything to deal effectively with the drug problem in our country or deal with illegal growth of coca plants in Colombia, or deal with strengthening civilian institutions. The fact of the matter is, continuing to support the Colombian military without insisting they abide by human rights criteria, I think sends the wrong signal and it adds instability, not stability, to the region.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGovern amendment to shift the \$100 million from aid to Colombia's military to global health programs.

Since Plan Colombia began last year, the human rights situation has worsened. There are reports of atrocities both by right-wing paramilitary groups and left-wing guerrillas.

□ 1530

The AUC paramilitary group has gone on a bloody rampage across Colombia, massacring hundreds of civilians.

In the Naya River Valley and other places throughout Colombia, the military has failed to take sufficient steps to prevent paramilitary massacres, despite ample public warnings about the attacks.

Our own State Department has documented the ongoing links between the Colombia military and the paramilitaries. According to the State Department, impunity for military personnel who collaborate with members of paramilitary groups is all too common.

Mr. Chairman, we have a great opportunity on the floor of the House. We have an opportunity to cut \$100 million out of \$2 billion, but \$100 million which will, on the one hand, curb human rights abuses and, on the other hand, take that \$100 million and spend it on maternal health and on polio and on tuberculosis control.

When we look at what the world has done in the last 20 years when we have the resources, it is clear that \$100 mil-

lion can be spent very, very well. In one state in India a couple years ago because of government and public health authorities involvement in a tuberculosis pilot project, they reduced the death rate by 94 percent from tuberculosis in that one state in India.

Polio was eradicated in the Western Hemisphere in 1991. The last case was in Peru because of government health authorities and NGOs and others making that commitment. Since then we have almost eradicated polio around the world and should have eradicated it by 2005.

In one day in 1999, in the country of India, where NGOs from around the world and public health authorities from around the world and the government of India concentrated on vaccinations that day and immunized, in one day in India in December, 1999, 134 million children.

The point, Mr. Chairman, is when we use these public health resources well, we can make a big difference. The McGovern amendment does that. It is a small but important step in our efforts to eradicate infectious disease, to curb human rights abuses and to make this world a more healthy place.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite numbers of words.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for allowing me to work with him on this amendment.

Regrettably, I come to the floor to talk about this issue on an appropriations bill. This discussion would be much better if we were going through an authorization process, but this is the only place we can talk about a very critical issue.

I think there is a great degree of uncertainty of how this program is working. We know that on this appropriations bill there is significant legislation that will further militarize this situation. I think we need to be nervous about that. That is why I looked favorably on this amendment when it was proposed to me and why I chose to co-sponsor it.

In the last few months, I have had the opportunity to travel to Africa. Investing in health care around the world is an important investment. We were in Lagos, Nigeria. We had the opportunity to witness the effects of polio and recognize that polio is still a disease that faces way too many children around the world. Investing in child survival and health programs is a good investment.

In contrast to that, I think there is a sincere concern about our efforts in the drug war. As I listen to the debate today, I hear terms such as we have to reduce the drug flow, narco-governments, surrender to drug lords. I sometimes wonder if we are willing to sacrifice all U.S. values in this fight on drugs.

We know that in certain cases, and we will be talking about one of those later on today in another amendment

that I will be proposing, when we tried to work out some protections that would embody basic human values and basic U.S. values and rights that we cherish in this country, we are not willing to extend those basic rights to the people in South America. We are willing to do other legislation in this appropriations bill but carrying basic rights that we treasure in this country and that we afford to our own citizens, we are not willing to extend to our colleagues south of the border.

Are we willing to sacrifice all decency and basic human rights so that we can benefit here in the U.S. while others suffer in other parts of the world? I am not sure that is the direction that we want to go.

The U.S. values that we cherish here are the same values that we should share and export to other parts of the world. We need in this bill, since it is the only vehicle that we will have an opportunity to express our values on and our feelings and opinions, we need to use this bill to say we are going to defend U.S. values and U.S. rights in this country and we are going to ensure that those values and those rights are extended into other countries where we are engaged and where we are invested.

The greatest export that we have around the world is not dollars, but it is a vision of freedom and it is a vision that says freedom and human rights are a basic right that people around the planet should share. We are the model. That model should not change when we leave our borders.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will be recognized for an additional 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make some observations on the amendment and the speakers that we have had.

I want to remind my colleagues what the issue really is here. We are not talking about whether or not we should be putting more money into HIV/AIDS and child survival fund. We recognize the importance of doing that. We have money that is going into those funds. We are increasing the amount for tuberculosis rapidly. We believe, in fact, that we are increasing it as rapidly as we can be. Some might argue that it is faster than the absorption. We are not even sure exactly how those program dollars are going to get spent, but the need is tremendous.

We are facing a pandemic in this world in HIV/AIDS unlike anything that any of us in our lifetimes have experienced, unlike any kind of plague that has beset this world in the last several hundred years. We need to be focused on that. We need to understand that it is a global issue. It is not just one here in the United States. It is not just one in Africa. We are now seeing it in Haiti and the Caribbean. We are seeing it in South Asia. We are seeing it in

the Central Asian republics. We are seeing it in the Caucasuses and we are beginning to see it in Southern China.

This epidemic is spreading around the world, and we need to apply the proper resources to it. Mr. Chairman, our bill does do that. We make every attempt to get money into the international trust fund as well as money into our bilateral programs.

Mr. Chairman, let me repeat again where we are with this trust fund, a trust fund which, I might add, has not yet been established, a trust fund that under the umbrella of the United Nations would provide funding for programs around the world, but we still do not know how the governance of that trust fund will be done.

Nonetheless, we have \$100 million in our bill for that. Last Friday, this House approved a supplemental appropriation which is now on the desk of the President for \$100 million; the Labor-HHS bill will have another \$100 million. That is \$300 million in 1 year from this country alone towards the trust fund.

I realize that one can always argue that more is needed, but we have to balance our bill with the requirements of our other national security requirements, including those in South America, the need to make sure that the needs of the battle against drugs in Latin America continues, as well as the economic assistance in those countries.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues when they consider this amendment that they realize that we have a balance in this bill, and I would hope that my colleagues would consider it carefully and that they would reject this amendment.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF OFFICER JACOB J. CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the Chair's announcement of earlier today, the Committee will now observe a moment of silence in memory of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson.

Will all present in the Chamber please rise for a moment of silence.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Chair for appreciating the work of the officers here and around the world.

I speak on behalf of the McGovern-Hoekstra-Pelosi-Morella amendment that adds \$50 million to infectious disease programs to combat tuberculosis and \$50 million to the Child Survival and Maternal Health Program.

This money will be taken from the Andean Counterdrug Initiative that would provide \$100 million in additional U.S. funding for Plan Colombia. The current administration asked for a 1-year \$1 billion military aid package to continue funding Plan Colombia and other antidrug initiatives in surrounding countries.

While I respect that initiative, I prefer to support this global health

amendment because I believe that additional funding for the Colombian military will only draw the United States further into Colombia's brutal 4-decade old civil war.

Furthermore, I cannot in good conscience support funding for a military in Colombia that has close connections to paramilitaries responsible for some 70 percent of the most severe human rights violations in the world. Seventy-one percent of the 319,000 people internally displaced last year were driven from their homes by paramilitaries, according to the Colombian President's office. The \$1.3 billion aid package that we sent Colombia last year has not improved the Colombian military human rights record. Hardly any high ranking military officials implicated in connection to paramilitaries have been dismissed since the United States aid began to be implemented last August.

Mr. Chairman, as reported in last Thursday's issue of The New York Times, 40 percent of Africans with AIDS have tuberculosis, which is the leading killer of people with AIDS. Tuberculosis kills 2 million people each year, and is on the rise globally. Tuberculosis is the greatest killer of people with HIV-AIDS and young women worldwide. Tuberculosis treatment in the form of directly observed treatment, DOTS, is one of the most cost-effective treatments available today.

And to combat high infant mortality rates, a small investment in programs such as measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio will greatly impact many children's lives.

We can save billions of dollars in the future if polio and other preventable diseases are no longer a threat to children, and countries no longer need to vaccinate their children. The change in children's health worldwide is priceless. The funding needed to achieve this goal is invaluable by comparison.

Mr. Chairman, I urge strong support of this amendment.

□ 1545

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) to reduce funding for the Andean Initiative by \$100 million. During the consideration of Plan Colombia, I had some serious concerns regarding the manner in which the \$1.3 billion would be distributed. I believed that the concentration of those funds on military rather than on economic and social assistance was a grave miscalculation. The assistance provided to the Colombian military has been used to support and intensify the long tradition of human rights abuses in Colombia in my opinion. Plan Colombia has bloodied the hands of this Congress.

I believe that this reduction of \$100 million should be taken from the account directed to the Colombian military to send a message that these

abuses of basic human rights will not be tolerated any longer. I cannot stand idly by while this body attempts to make the same mistake once again. Though I believe that the Andean Initiative takes steps toward a broader regional strategy and addresses the shortcomings of Plan Colombia, the President's request for the distribution of this account is incredibly deficient.

The most glaring deficiency is the lack of support for the country of Ecuador. We are talking about a country that has struggled for years with high inflation, a high rate of unemployment and a low per capita income. We are talking about a country that provides the United States a forward operating location at the Manta Air base to conduct drug surveillance missions free of charge.

Under the administration of President Noboa, Ecuador has done nothing but demonstrate acts of loyalty and friendship toward the United States. How do we repay them? By providing only \$39 million, \$39 million when Peru and Bolivia are receiving well over \$100 million each. This is not providing support for a friend in need. This is a slap in a friend's face.

Ecuador is dealing with the daunting task of keeping the coca production beyond its borders. With the increasing activity by Colombian paramilitaries in the Putumayo region, this is becoming more and more difficult every day.

If the Colombian military and paramilitaries are successful in driving the guerillas out of southern Colombia, the problem will not be solved. The guerillas will simply move elsewhere to resume their business. This funding will not allow Ecuador to secure its borders or resist the movement of the guerillas into the Sucumbios region of Ecuador.

Just last month, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia crossed the Rio Putumayo into Ecuador and set up roadblocks on a main highway. This is the beginning of the terror for Ecuador. We can take steps in this Chamber to nip this in the bud.

Ecuador once shared a 367-mile border with Colombia. It now today shares a 367-mile border with rebel forces. Something must be done before this situation gets out of hand. No Member wants to be down on this floor next year voting for an aid package called Plan Ecuador.

I sincerely believe that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) are committed to improving the situation in Ecuador. As this bill goes to conference, I would like to offer my assistance to ensure that the underfunding of Ecuador be addressed and rectified.

I also note that this money that will be redirected to child survival and maternal health as well as combating the spread of infectious disease. With so much suffering in this world today, why must we contribute to more of it? Let us take this opportunity to promote the welfare of both Colombia, the

Andean region and global health entirely.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern-Hoekstra-Pelosi-Morella-Jackson-Lee amendment which adds \$50 million to the infectious diseases account to combat tuberculosis and \$50 million to the child survival and maternal health account. The offset comes from a \$100 million cut in funding for the Colombian military.

As a relatively new Member of this august body, the most important parliamentary body in the entire world, what has struck me is the capacity of the United States for relatively small amounts of money, relative to the amount of money that we have and the amount of money that we spend, to do good in the world and to end the suffering of millions of people. That is what this amendment allows us to do.

I had the experience of going to Colombia with one of the sponsors of this amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts. One of the things that we did was go to Barrios Kennedy, a place for displaced people, people who have been displaced by the multi-decade war that we are helping to fuel in Colombia. When we went to this crowded community and we met with families there, it was so sad because many of the families would put forward their children who were so sick and who were getting no help from the government, who were not getting the kind of help they needed or wanted from the United States. When they saw Members of the United States House of Representatives, they thought, can you help us? They showed us their health care bills that they could not pay. They held up their sick children. They were pleading for help.

This amendment gives us the opportunity to do two things for those people: one, to help their children with their health care needs; and, two, to end the continued problem of displacement.

How do we do that? Cutting funds from the Colombian military makes sense. This is a military that has repeatedly been implicated in the brutalization and murder of the very people that it is supposed to protect. Last year, there was an average of at least one massacre a day in Colombia, leaving thousands murdered and millions displaced. They flock to cities like Bogota where we met with some of them.

While many of the attacks were carried out by guerillas and paramilitary, these illegal armed groups operate with impunity from the military. In fact, they are often aided in their efforts by the Colombian armed forces personnel.

This amendment sends two clear messages: one, that we care about the children and the poor and the sick in this world, that we want to eradicate polio, that we want to get rid of tuberculosis; and, two, we send an important message to the Colombian military

that we will not tolerate nor support the kinds of human rights violations that continue to devastate the people of Colombia that we say we are there to help.

I urge all my colleagues to join in strong support of this well-thought-out amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGovern amendment, reducing the amount of military assistance for Colombia and increasing funding for child survival maternal health, tuberculosis and malaria. Regardless of whether you support the huge U.S. investment in arming and training the Colombian military and police, the facts are clear. The acceleration of military activity in southern Colombia as a result of Plan Colombia funding has led to less government control, more violence, and no reduction in drug cultivation processing or transshipment. As a result of these and other developments, President Pastrana is now considering signing a law which would provide the Colombian military with extraordinary power and exemptions from judicial review.

During debate on Plan Colombia last year, Members were assured that alternative economic development was as much a priority as military and police aid. We were also told that our European allies would compensate on the economic assistance side for the imbalance in our own program.

What actually happened? A massive fumigation campaign commenced last December in southern Colombia before any alternative economic development programs were in place. By last March, no alternative crop assistance had been delivered to communities which had agreed to voluntary eradication. Today, as we speak, assistance is being delivered in only two of the 29 communities that have signed pacts. In fact, only 1,800 of the 29,000 people in the affected area are actually receiving assistance today. Military assistance programs have proceeded rapidly, while economic assistance from Europe never materialized, and United States assistance has been slow in arriving. We are adept at wielding the stick of Plan Colombia, but the carrot is nowhere to be found.

The McGovern amendment would reduce military assistance to give alternative development programs more time to be implemented. We owe the poorest of Colombia's poor who have been terrorized by the ongoing conflict the opportunity to eradicate their illegal crops voluntarily. And when they agree, we must have the capacity to deliver on our promises immediately. That is not the case today.

Congress provided over \$1 billion for Plan Colombia, of which only about half has been spent. The majority of the military equipment funded in that package has not even been delivered to Colombia. Spending this \$100 million

on infectious diseases is good policy and will not slow our progress in the war on drugs in Colombia. In fact, it will actually help, by demonstrating that our policy is balanced. It will also increase the likelihood that the alternative development pacts will be sustainable over time.

The examples of successful voluntary eradication programs in Bolivia and Peru show that manual/voluntary eradication is the most effective and sustainable method of achieving long-term change. In order to bring that about, poor farmers must receive some actual benefits and gain confidence in their government. This has not yet happened in southern Colombia. The McGovern amendment will help solidify these alternative programs by slowing the pace of military assistance. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment really is not about allocation of child survival and health programs funding. Because if you just take a moment to look at the history here, we have \$1.4 billion, nearly \$1.5 billion allocated this year. Some 4 years ago, it was half the amount. It took a Republican Congress to increase this program, and it is an important program, and it is a targeted program which will aid in child survival worldwide.

But that is not the debate here. The debate is to really declare war on Plan Colombia. Some of the same opponents, Mr. Chairman, that we had toward giving any assistance to the Colombian military are the same opponents that we have here today.

We have heard that this is a purely military solution. Mr. Chairman, we have not had the military involved in Colombia really until this Plan Colombia came about. The Clinton administration blocked all of the military assistance to Colombia. Time and time again the Congress appropriated funds for helicopters. What do we need helicopters and transport vehicles to get to the Colombian military for? To get to the violence and get to the drugs. It does not take rocket science to figure this out. The drugs, the heroin, the cocaine are in the hills and distant lands in Colombia; and you need a way to get there.

Just a few minutes ago we dedicated a moment of silence to two Capitol police officers to whom as Members we will always be indebted because they sacrificed their lives to protect us. Do you know how many Colombian police have died to date? Over 5,000. There will be no moment of silence for those 5,000 Colombian police.

We have been to Colombia, many times. The Speaker helped develop this program. The administration for years blocked military assistance, and we got a huge increase in the production of heroin. From zero in 1993 to 70 percent of all the heroin coming into the United States is now coming in from Colombia because they blocked the military from stopping it.

Yes, there is violence out on the right side. You hear them talk about the military and how they are committing crimes. They did not tell you about the left wing, the FARC. They did not tell you about the ELN who cut people's throats, who use people in the most abusive ways you can ever imagine in human rights violations; and the terror is equally divided on both sides.

□ 1600

But they do not tell you that in order to stop the violence, to even get the police there without being slaughtered in Colombia, that you need some way to get them there. The key to that is our military assistance, the military, which we are training three battalions, providing helicopters and assistance to get them there. They encircle an area, and the police come in, arrest the terrorists and drug dealers, all of whom are financing the terrorism that has killed 35,000 people.

Do you want to care about human rights? Then allow Plan Colombia to at least go forward for 1 year. The aid is not even there. The helicopters that we begged and pleaded with the Congress and this administration to send there 3 and 4 years ago, are still not there. The last time I was there, they had four helicopters that were operating part of the time, and one was being cannibalized for parts. Now, how do you run an effective anti-illegal narcotics campaign like that?

Over one-half of the package is for assistance. If the assistance is not there, then get after the Department of State to get the assistance for alternative crop development and other programs to help people. But you will not build roads, you will not build schools, you will not save people's lives in Colombia until you have a comprehensive plan to make it all work.

So do not pull the guts out of the plan. Do not destroy a well-balanced plan that has protections against human rights abuses, that has a targeted approach and balance between a small amount of military delivering troops who are trained to an area to protect police.

You have heard about sacrifice of U.S. values. Well, the U.S. values our freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MICA was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, sacrifice of U.S. values, I heard that. Freedom and human rights. Well, there will not be freedom in Colombia while they are killing each other.

It is in the United States' interests, it is in our interests as a neighbor not to let our friends continue killing our friends, just as it was in any other country in South America or around the world where we sent our assistance. But, in this case, there are no troops involved, only training and assistance and close supervision.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICA. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to respond to the points the gentleman made that we are trying to take the guts out of this package. Let me remind the gentleman that \$152 million in police aid is in this package; \$72 million in police aid is in the pipeline, and an estimated \$80 million in military aid.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, you can take that police aid and dump it in the Potomac River, because the police will never be effective unless they are protected to go in there. You will have another 5,000 police lose their lives in Colombia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, if I am the last speaker, let me just say: this amendment is the equivalent of burning down a house because one of the rooms is messy and it needs cleaning. In our Child Survival Account in this bill, we are spending \$1.387 billion on child survival, maternal health, vulnerable children, HIV-AIDS, other infectious diseases, reproductive health and voluntary family planning and a grant to UNICEF.

Included in this very, very important expenditure of \$1.3 billion is five primary childhood killers: a focus on diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition, malaria, directed primarily at children, and vaccine-preventable diseases. We are also looking at contaminated water. We are working to improve maternal health to protect the outcome of pregnancy, neonatal and young infants, to save the lives of the mothers by improving maternal nutrition, promoting birth preparedness, improving safe delivery and postpartum care, and managing and treating life-threatening complications of pregnancy and childhood.

I keep hearing about values. This committee is already weighing in at \$1.3 billion, and we believe that we can work to continue to support the war on childhood diseases.

Now, Mr. Chairman, why do I say they are just burning down the whole house? The author of this amendment a few minutes or hours ago said that this amendment does not direct a cut towards military. Now, I understand that they are angry at the military, but this amendment does not stop there. It is not earmarked. Therefore, it does go after human rights; it does go after judicial reform. It goes after all the good parts of Plan Colombia, which I think they would support.

But I want to address why is their military involved. Maybe it would be better to send down the Boy Scouts. Maybe we could send AmeriCorps in there. Maybe we could send the Peace Corps. Maybe we could send my church Sunday school group down there, and they could interface with these drug dealers and say, you really do not want

to kill people, do you? Maybe that would work better. But I think not.

Let me read to you a part of the Andean counter-drug initiative report. It talks about Bolivia's 5-year plan to eliminate illegal coca cultivation. Why do we have seven countries involved in this? Just keep in mind that the drug dealers and drug problems are kind of like fire ants in neighborhoods. You treat fire ants in your yard, they go to your neighbor's yard. And drugs work the same way.

This talks about the eradication operation in the Yungas Mountains. It says coca is located in remote areas that are well guarded by resistance and militant coca growers, making it difficult, dangerous and costly to remove. The international narcotics elimination plans to go in there with aircraft, C-130Bs, and supply personnel.

It talks about one road where there are violent ambushes and attacks from coca growers and traffickers. It talks about this one road in the Yungas being the world's most dangerous road, that aside from tricky hairpin turns, the rocky and gutted road is seldom wider than 11 feet, necessitating its closure by soldiers to allow one-way traffic during various times of the day.

Eradicating coca is very, very dangerous business, and that is why you have paramilitary in there. I wish there was another way to fight drugs, but the money is too great.

Think about what we are faced with here in the United States of America. This is a product that if you work for the drug dealer, you do not have business cards, you do not advertise, you do not have brochures; and yet this insidious product is so bad that it can be obtained nearly on every school yard in the United States of America. I would challenge my 434 colleagues, if you do not believe me, go ask schools, particularly high schools in your districts, to the kids, can you get illegal drugs by the end of the day? And at most high school seniors' classes, about half the hands go up and say yes, they can.

This is a threat to society, not just in America, but all over the world. That is why you have to get tough with it. That is why you have to use the military.

But, again, Mr. Chairman, very, very importantly, this amendment does not stop at military. This cuts into judicial training; it cuts into efforts to assist displaced people and other human rights violations. This is a reckless and sloppy amendment, and it should be voted down. I would hope that the author of it would just withdraw it.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of maintaining our commitment to the Republic of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. While I support the language on the Nagorno-Karabakh peace process and direct aid allocation, I am disappointed that aid to Armenia is somewhat less than the fiscal year 2001

level of \$90 million. Nonetheless, I am hopeful that the Senate and the conferees will correct this oversight in the coming weeks.

The United States has a long history of extending a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country. It is this caring that stands as a hallmark of the United States around the world and shows the world our true character as a Nation.

Armenia alone among the New Independent States faces the unique challenge of developing its economy in the face of devastating blockades. The dual Turkish and Azerbaijani blockades have cut off Armenia's traditional trade routes and severely limited Armenia's access to the outside world.

As long as Armenia suffers from blockades on its east and west borders, continued and robust U.S. assistance to Armenia is necessary.

It is alarming that aid to Armenia has been decreased by 8 percent, while the administration has increased aid to Azerbaijan by 46 percent. Why are we rewarding a government that blockades its neighbor and was recently cited among the most corrupt nations in the world? Reducing aid to Armenia, while increasing aid to Azerbaijan, would send the wrong message about American priorities in the region.

Mr. Chairman, Azerbaijan continues to violate section 907 of the Freedom Support Act, a U.S. law enacted with bipartisan support in Congress and with the support of the Bush administration in 1992 in response to Azerbaijan's blockade of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

It is vital that the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appropriations bill maintains section 907 of the Freedom Support Act without any weakening amendments or additional exemption being carved out. The reasonable and clear condition for lifting section 907 has not been met; and given the sensitive, ongoing Nagorno-Karabakh peace negotiations, section 907 must remain in place.

Mr. Chairman, let us not reward the Azerbaijani government, which is in violation of U.S. law. That same government, Mr. Chairman, has consistently been cited by our own State Department for its grim human rights efforts, as well as its flagrant violation of the most basic principles of democracy, free and fair elections.

We must apply a consistent set of conditions on foreign assistance recipients regarding their commitment to democratic principles, standards of international conduct, economic reform, and respect for human rights.

According to the State Department's 2000 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, who assumed presidential powers after the overthrow of his democratically elected predecessor in 1993, was re-elected in October of 1998 in an election marred by serious irregularities, viola-

tions of election law and lack of transparency in vote counting at the district and national levels.

President Aliyev and his supporters continue to dominate the government and multiparty 125-member parliament. There were numerous serious flaws in the elections held in 2000. Serious irregularities included disqualifications of candidates, a flawed appeals process, ballot box stuffing, manipulated turnout results, premarked ballots, severe restrictions on domestic nonpartisan observers, and a completely flawed vote-counting process.

The constitution, which laudably establishes a system based on a division of powers among the presidency, legislature and the judiciary, unfortunately has been undermined by a judiciary which does not function independently of the executive branch and has proven itself corrupt and inefficient.

Severe disparities of income have emerged that contribute to patronage and corruption. In contrast, Mr. Chairman, the report by the State Department on Armenia says the following: "The Armenian government demonstrated the strength of its constitutional system following the tragic events of October of 1999. In the wake of the assassination of the Prime Minister and other top leaders, Armenia followed constitutional procedures and continued the normal business of government. Exchanges and training and partnership programs provide opportunities for current leaders and the next generation of Armenians to learn about the U.S. society and institutions firsthand and to forge personal ties with individual Americans and U.S. institutions. Armenia continues efforts to improve its business climate, increase investment and create jobs. The government is implementing final measures necessary for entry into the World Trade Organization."

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the government has demonstrated a willingness to cooperate with the U.S. in preventing weapons of mass destruction, proliferation, and in fighting international terrorism. We must continue the pressure on both Turkey and Azerbaijan and increase our support to Armenia.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to use this time, if I may, or some of it at least, to talk about the amendment that has been offered to us by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

This amendment would shift \$100 million dollars of U.S. aid from the Colombian military to maternal health and child survival programs, as well as a fund to fight tuberculosis. Over the past year, we must be aware that the situation in Colombia has deteriorated. Since August of 2000, when our government began delivering the new aid package, up to this moment, there has been a severe escalation of human rights violations in Colombia.

□ 1615

The number of massacres by paramilitary and guerilla forces in the first 4 months of this year is nearly double the number in the first 4 months of the year 2000. Despite an increase in U.S. aid, the military rarely acted to protect innocent civilians, and there are numerous instances of collaboration between the Colombia military and right-wing paramilitary groups.

A disturbing example of this took place in the City of Barrancabermeja. On July 6 of this year, a group of heavily armed paramilitary reportedly tried to assassinate trade union leader Hernando Hernandez. Mr. Hernandez, however, narrowly escaped after being warned by friends. The case in this particular city, the case of Mr. Hernandez, is one of the lucky ones. In the first 45 days of this year, 145 people have been killed in this small city, Barrancabermeja.

These killings take place in spite of the fact that this is one of the most militarized cities in all of Colombia. The Colombian Army's Fifth Brigade maintains a military presence, and that includes the U.S.-funded 61st Advanced Riverine Battalion. These units have made absolutely no serious efforts to restrain the paramilitaries from committing these atrocities.

Mr. Chairman, U.S. funding of the Colombian military has led to more human rights abuses, an increased number of political killings while, at the same time, not at all reducing drug use or violence in our own country. This amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) takes money away from a failing program and shifts it to important and grossly underfunded global health initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise, along with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN), my Republican friend and colleague, to express at this point in the debate on this bill our bipartisan appreciation for the leadership of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member, for the substantial increase they commit in this budget to basic education.

Basic education in particular is about girls' education, because they are the ones most likely to be held out of school. The data shows tremendous return for the investment made in this area for each year past fourth grade: a 10 percent reduction in family size, a 10 percent reduction in infant and maternal mortality, and 15 to 20 percent increases in wages. This increase is precisely in line with the leadership of President Bush who has said recently, "Literacy and learning are the foundation of democracy and development. I am directing the Secretary of State

and Administrator of the Agency of International Development to develop an initiative to improve basic education and teacher training in Africa."

Under the leadership of the President, the G-8 communique issued just this past weekend said, "Education, in particular, universal primary education and equal access to education at all levels for girls, must be given high priority in our development programs."

Former Secretary Treasury Larry Summers has said, "Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world." Present Secretary of the Treasury Paul O'Neil said in a recent op-ed in *The New York Times*, "Education is inextricably linked to improving living standards."

Perhaps the most eloquent quote I have heard regarding the imperative of girls' education was issued by the chairman of the board of a community school in Bamako, Mali. This gentleman said, "Bringing girls education is like bringing light into a dark room."

That is why I am so proud of the work of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). I had a chance to see with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN) the effects of this funding and work on expanding girls' education in Africa.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN), a true leader in advancing the cause of basic education around the world.

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I know the hour is late, I know the day is long, but I think it is important for us to show appreciation, so I commend both the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member for their tremendous commitment here.

What we are doing is not just about education and education reform; it goes much beyond that. As the gentleman from North Dakota has alluded to, we know that an educated child who becomes an educated parent is truly the key to solving many of the health care challenges in the developing world. We know that an educated community breeds democracy. We know that as expectations rise, as people learn about what is taking place beyond the border, those forms of tyranny and government control that are in many places of the world cannot survive. They will fall to democracy. Of course, education, as we all know, fosters economic development.

So what we have done and what we are doing today is truly a wonderful thing. I do want to show my personal appreciation and on behalf of many of the villages that the gentleman and I visited together, we thank our colleagues.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to respond very briefly to my good colleagues with appreciation for their important work in this area. It has been a privilege for me and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), for us to feel we have had some part in making sure that young girls around the world will get educated so they can play an important role in their community and raise their families and raise their communities and hopefully lead to a more peaceful world. I thank the gentleman from North Dakota and the gentleman from Wisconsin for their important work.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to join my colleagues in offering an amendment to this bill that will permit the United States Agency for International Development to provide valuable support for global child and maternal health programs and to combat global infectious diseases.

This amendment will provide \$50 million additional funding for Child and maternal health programs and \$50 million additional funding for the USAID's valuable infectious disease program. We are not asking for new funding, but merely funds from the State Department's Andean Counterdrug initiative.

We know firsthand that the health and survival of a child is directly linked to the health of his or her mother. Infectious diseases continue to take a toll on the developing world. Ten million children will die before their fifth birthday this year due to preventable diseases, such as diarrhea, pneumonia and measles. In addition, infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria, take the lives of millions of people living with HIV/AIDS. All of these deaths are preventable and by strengthening the basic health and nutrition services in developing countries, we can make a difference.

We must recognize that the U.S. federal budget allocation to foreign aid has hit a record low, and is now less as a proportion of our national income than in any other industrialized nation. Foreign aid is not only one percent of our federal budget.

In September, we will mark the ten-year anniversary of the 1990 World Summit for Children. At that summit, the U.S. joined with over 70 other nations in committing to the reduction of child and maternal deaths. Substantial progress has been made since 1990, but many goals have not yet been met. We need to redouble our efforts to expand programs that can sharply reduce the millions of preventable deaths.

Despite the good work of many organizations and individuals worldwide, each year more than ten million children die before reaching their fifth birthday due to preventable infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea. This is equivalent to every child living in the eastern half of the United States. While diarrhea remains one of the leading causes of death in the developing world, at present one million childhood deaths are averted every year due to diarrheal prevention and appropriate treatment programs.

Clean water and sanitation prevent infections, and oral rehydration therapy (a simple salt sugar mixture taken by mouth, which costs only pennies and was developed through U.S. research efforts overseas) has been proven to be among the most effective public health interventions ever developed.

Global immunization coverage has soared from less than 10 percent of the world's chil-

dren in the 1970s to almost 75 percent today. Annually, immunizations avert two million childhood deaths from measles, neonatal tetanus, and whooping cough. The success of these programs in the world's poorest regions is even more striking when one considers that the vaccination rate in the United States only reached 78 percent in 1998.

Unfortunately, immunization rates are not improving everywhere. Coverage in sub-Saharan Africa has decreased. 30 percent of children still do not receive their routine vaccinations—30 million infants. Measles immunization rates have improved in the past ten years but there are still 30 million cases of measles every year.

If a child is not killed by measles, it may cause blindness, malnutrition, deafness or pneumonia. It is possible to save millions of children per year just by increasing immunization rates from 75 percent to 90 percent, and by assuring access to essential nutrients such as Vitamin A, which increases resistance to disease and infection. Vitamin A supplementation is protective and will protect a child from the most serious consequences of measles, such as blindness and death, and costs only four cents per year per child. Deficiencies of both iron and iodine are among the most harmful types of malnutrition with regard to cognition. Iodine deficiency disorder is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in children and it renders children listless, inattentive and uninterested in learning.

We must reduce hunger and malnutrition, which contribute to over one-half of childhood deaths around the world. We can do so through these Child and Maternal Health programs. As estimated 150 million children are malnourished, which puts them at even greater risk for infections. Protecting children from disease and malnutrition increases their ability to learn and thrive. The issue of hunger and nutrition was so important to my predecessor, Mickey Leland, that along with Congressmen TONY HALL and BEN GILMAN, he founded the House Select Committee on Hunger in 1983. The bi-partisan non-profit Congressional Hunger Center grew out of this effort in 1993 and fights national and global hunger. It is important that we in Congress continue these efforts.

According to the United Nations, approximately 828 million people are chronically undernourished in the world today. Approximately 300 million are children. UNICEF reports that 32 percent of the world's children under five years of age, about 193 million, have stunted growth, which is the key indicator for undernutrition.

Weak health and poor nutrition among school age children diminish their cognitive development either through physiological changes or by reducing their ability to participate in the learning experience, or both. The extra demand on school age children to perform chores, for example, or walk long distances to school, creates a need for energy that is much greater than that of younger children. Available data indicate high levels of protein energy malnutrition and short-term hunger among school age children, and deficiencies of critical nutrients are pervasive.

Poor nutrition and health among school children contribute to the inefficiency of the educational system. Children with diminished cognitive abilities and sensory impairments perform less well and are more likely to repeat

grades or drop out of school. The irregular school attendance of malnourished and unhealthy children is one of the key factors in poor performance. Even temporary hunger, common in children who are not being fed before going to school, can have an adverse effect on learning.

For those of you who worry that their home districts will not support such additional aid, I offer that polls consistently show that Americans support putting a high priority on addressing world hunger and poverty. In a recent survey by the Program on International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland, 87 percent polled support foreign food and medical assistance. Only 20 percent surveyed supports cuts in efforts to reduce hunger. 62 percent said that combating world hunger should be a very important goal for the United States. 76 percent positively rated giving child survival programs more money. Only about one fourth positively viewed giving military aid to countries friendly to the United States.

U.S. food aid alleviates poverty and promotes economic growth in recipient countries. As incomes in developing countries rise, consumption patterns change, and food and other imports of US goods and services can increase. Hence, supporting child nutrition programs is an effort that we can and must all support.

This amendment will benefit families in many other important ways. Nearly 500,000 women die of pregnancy-related causes each year. Every minute, around the world, 380 women become pregnant, 110 women experience pregnancy-related complications, 1 woman dies. Each year, an additional 15 million women suffer pregnancy-related health problems that can be permanently debilitating, and over 4 million newborns die from poorly managed pregnancies and deliveries.

Ninety five percent of maternal deaths occur in the developing world. In some sub-Saharan African countries, the risk jumps still further: one in every 14 girls entering adolescence will die from maternal causes before completing her child-bearing years—compared to 1 in 1,800 girls in developing countries.

According to the World Health Organization, maternal health is the largest disparity between the developed and developing countries. While infant mortality (death to infants less than one year), for example, is almost 7 times higher in the developing world than in the developed, maternal mortality is on average 18 times higher. Beyond the consequences for women, the health of their children is also put at risk. Children are much more likely to die within two years of a maternal death. The chances of death are 10 times greater for the newborn and 3 times greater for children 1 to 5 years.

Reducing maternal deaths is to be an effective investment in healthy families—and therefore in sustainable development—around the world. These deaths can be averted through services that include skilled attendants at birth with necessary equipment and supplies, community education on safe motherhood, improvement of rural and urban health care facilities. Most of these interventions are low-tech and low cost.

Maternal deaths affect women in their most productive years, and as a result the impact reverberates through their families, their communities, and the societies in which they live. The diminished potential productivity of the

women who die is \$7.5 billion annually and \$8 billion for the newborns who do not survive.

Ninety-nine percent of maternal deaths can be prevented with improved pregnancy care, nutrition, immediate postnatal care as well as appropriate treatment for the complications of incomplete abortions. The WHO Mother-Baby program has identified a package of health interventions that, for a cost of \$1–3 per mother, can save the lives of countless women and will begin to do so immediately upon implementation.

U.S. funding for maternal health programs has remained level at \$50 million for the past 3 years. While other global health and development programs have received increased attention, women continue to die needlessly of preventable causes.

Through this amendment, we also seek additional funding to prevent infectious diseases. Almost 2 million people die each year from tuberculosis (TB). It is estimated that one-third of the world's population is infected with tuberculosis, although it lies dormant in most people. Deadlier and more resistant forms of TB have emerged and have spread to Europe and the U.S., re-introducing the possibility of TB becoming a global killer. Moreover, since HIV/AIDS reduces one's resistance to infectious diseases, TB is easily transmitted to an infected individual. It is regarded as the most common HIV-related opportunistic infection in developing countries.

Many advances have been made to reduce the prevalence of these diseases by the USAID, in collaboration with other international agencies. For example, the World Health Organization's Roll Back Malaria campaign had decreased the death rate from malaria by 97 percent in some countries. WHO has also started a "directly observed treatment strategy," or DOTS, to fight tuberculosis. Under this strategy, patients are given second-line drugs when they become resistant to first-line drugs.

Similarly, tuberculosis (TB) has re-emerged on the world stage in deadlier and more resistant forms. With the appearance of multi-drug resistant TB, and its spread to Europe and the U.S., we face the possibility that this could again become a leading killer of the rich as well as the poor.

Infectious diseases account for 8 percent of all deaths in the richest 20 percent of the world and 56 percent in the poorest 20 percent. This poorest fifth of the world's population is seven times more likely to die as a result of infectious diseases, accounting for 56 percent of deaths within this population segment. Children are particularly susceptible to infectious diseases, which tend to be exacerbated by malnutrition, and all-too common condition in developing countries.

Finally, this amendment does not seek to cut any economic assistance for the Andean region, assistance for Peru or Bolivia, or funding for the Colombian National Police. It only seeks to cut some military aid to Colombia, aid that does not help the Colombian people, as will these valuable health programs.

The human rights situation in Colombia has deteriorated since Congress approved last year's aid package. The Colombian military continues to collaborate with right-wing paramilitaries that commit over 70 percent of human rights abuses, such as the paramilitary massacres of civilians that have nearly doubled in 2001 compared to last year.

The U.S. is engaged in a costly military endeavor with no clear exit strategy. The high level of military aid threatens to draw the U.S. further into Colombia's civil war. The amendment leaves intact \$152 million in police aid, and estimated \$80 million in the Defense Appropriations bill, \$30 million in expected drawdowns and IMET, and \$158 million in military aid in the pipeline from FY 2001. Security assistance accounts for 71 percent of expected U.S. aid to Colombia this year.

Military aid escalates the conflict and weakens the fragile peace process by emboldening those who hope to solve the conflict on the battlefield and undermining government and civilian leaders seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

President Bush himself said this Tuesday that "A world where some live in comfort and plenty, while half of the human race lives on less than \$2 a day, is neither just, nor stable."

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) will be postponed.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations.

Specifically, I would like to discuss with him the excellent effort Bolivia has made on the war on drugs. We have heard a lot of talk about the nonsuccesses with some of our drug programs in South America and Central America, but the success story in Bolivia is unparalleled.

As the distinguished chairman knows, as a part of a cooperative effort with the United States and other nations of the Andean region, in 1997, Bolivia instituted its 5-year antidrug plan, the so-called "Dignity Plan." When the plan was initiated, Bolivia was the second major producer of coca in the world. There were 45,800 hectares of coca plants in Bolivia. But in the 3 years the plan has been in existence, the Bolivian government has conducted more than 16,900 drug interdiction operations. It has destroyed more than 4,000 cocaine labs; it has arrested some 14,400 individuals implicated in narco-trafficking; it has seized more than 50,000 kilos of cocaine. From 1997 to August 2000, 43 tons of drugs have been seized in Bolivia, including 1.4 million tons of liquid substances and 1 ton of solid chemical substances.

In short, Bolivia has been a full partner to the United States in its war on drugs. It has focused both on eradication and interdiction, even though

the effort has caused severe problems for the Bolivian economy and for the Bolivian people. Therefore, I hope the chairman will do all he can to see that Bolivia is fully funded in fiscal year 2002. It is critical that Bolivia be provided the necessary resources to sustain its progress and not to become a victim of its success. It must have the ability to make the necessary investments to enable its economy to handle the effects of illegal drug traffic.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the former chairman of this subcommittee, for bringing this matter to our attention. No one has been more involved in helping to bring this problem in Bolivia to a conclusion, or to the successful plan that we have today. I want to thank him for bringing this to our attention.

I agree completely with what he has said here today. Bolivia does deserve our support and I intend to do all I can to be helpful with this country and I know that I can count on the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for his full support in this effort.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman certainly can.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: amendment No. 26 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and amendment No. 27 offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 26 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 240, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 262]

AYES—188

Abercrombie	Baldwin	Bishop
Ackerman	Barcia	Blagojevich
Allen	Barrett	Blumenauer
Andrews	Becerra	Bonior
Baca	Bentsen	Borski
Baird	Berkley	Boucher
Baldacci	Berman	Brady (PA)

Brown (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Brown (OH)	(TX)	Pascarell
Capps	Jefferson	Pastor
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	Paul
Carson (IN)	Jones (OH)	Payne
Clay	Kanjorski	Pelosi
Clayton	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Clement	Kennedy (RI)	Rahall
Clyburn	Kildee	Ramstad
Condit	Kind (WI)	Rangel
Conyers	Kleczka	Rivers
Coyne	Kucinich	Rodriguez
Crowley	LaFalce	Roemer
Cummings	Lampson	Rohrabacher
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Rothman
Davis (IL)	Lantos	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Royce
DeGette	Larson (CT)	Rush
DeLauro	Leach	Sabo
Deutsch	Lee	Sanchez
Dicks	Levin	Sanders
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Sandlin
Dooley	Lofgren	Sawyer
Doyle	Lowe	Schakowsky
Ehlers	Lucas (KY)	Schiff
Engel	Luther	Scott
Eshoo	Maloney (NY)	Serrano
Etheridge	Markey	Shays
Evans	Matheson	Sherman
Farr	Matsui	Skelton
Fattah	McCarthy (MO)	Slaughter
Filner	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Flake	McCollum	Solis
Ford	McDermott	Spratt
Frank	McGovern	Stark
Ganske	McKinney	Strickland
Gephardt	McNulty	Stupak
Gordon	Meehan	Thompson (CA)
Green (TX)	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)
Green (WI)	Meeke (NY)	Tierney
Gutierrez	Menendez	Toomey
Hall (OH)	Millender-	Towns
Harman	McDonald	Udall (CO)
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Udall (NM)
Hill	Mink	Velazquez
Hilliard	Mollohan	Visclosky
Hincheey	Moore	Waters
Hoeffel	Morella	Watson (CA)
Holt	Murtha	Watt (NC)
Honda	Nadler	Waxman
Hooley	Napolitano	Weiner
Horn	Neal	Wexler
Hoyer	Nussle	Woolsey
Hulshof	Oberstar	Wu
Inslee	Obey	Wynn
Israel	Oliver	
Jackson (IL)	Owens	

NOES—240

Combest	Gonzalez
Cooksey	Goode
Costello	Goodlatte
Cox	Goss
Cramer	Graham
Crane	Granger
Crenshaw	Graves
Cubin	Greenwood
Culberson	Grucci
Cunningham	Gutknecht
Davis (FL)	Hall (TX)
Davis, Jo Ann	Hansen
Davis, Tom	Hart
Deal	Hastert
DeLay	Hayes
DeMint	Hayworth
Diaz-Balart	Hefley
Dingell	Herger
Doolittle	Hilleary
Dreier	Hinojosa
Duncan	Hobson
Dunn	Hoekstra
Edwards	Holden
Ehrlich	Hostettler
Emerson	Houghton
English	Hunter
Everett	Hutchinson
Ferguson	Hyde
Fletcher	Isakson
Foley	Issa
Forbes	Istook
Fossella	Jenkins
Frelinghuysen	John
Frost	Johnson (CT)
Gallagher	Johnson (IL)
Gekas	Johnson, Sam
Gibbons	Jones (NC)
Gilchrest	Keller
Gillmor	Kelly
Gilman	Kennedy (MN)

Kerns	Peterson (PA)	Smith (NJ)
King (NY)	Petri	Smith (TX)
Kingston	Phelps	Snyder
Kirk	Pickering	Souder
Knollenberg	Pitts	Stearns
Kolbe	Platts	Stenholm
LaHood	Pombo	Stump
Largent	Pomeroy	Sununu
Latham	Portman	Sweeney
LaTourette	Pryce (OH)	Tancred
Lewis (CA)	Putnam	Tanner
Lewis (KY)	Quinn	Tauscher
Linder	Radanovich	Tauzin
LoBiondo	Regula	Taylor (MS)
Lucas (OK)	Rehberg	Taylor (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Reyes	Terry
Manzullo	Reynolds	Thomas
Mascara	Riley	Thornberry
McCrery	Rogers (KY)	Thune
McHugh	Rogers (MI)	Thurman
McInnis	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiahrt
McIntyre	Ross	Tiberi
McKeon	Roukema	Trafficant
Mica	Ryan (WI)	Turner
Miller (FL)	Ryun (KS)	Upton
Miller, Gary	Saxton	Vitter
Moran (KS)	Schaffer	Walden
Moran (VA)	Schrock	Walsh
Myrick	Sensenbrenner	Wamp
Nethercutt	Sessions	Watkins (OK)
Ney	Shadegg	Watts (OK)
Northup	Shaw	Weldon (FL)
Norwood	Sherwood	Weldon (PA)
Ortiz	Shimkus	Weller
Osborne	Shows	Whitfield
Ose	Shuster	Wicker
Otter	Simmons	Wilson
Oxley	Simpson	Wolf
Pence	Skeen	Young (AK)
Peterson (MN)	Smith (MI)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Delahunt	Kilpatrick	Scarborough
Hastings (WA)	Lipinski	Spence

□ 1650

Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ROSS and Mr. BERRY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the remaining amendment on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 27 offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 179, noes 249, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 263]

AYES—179

Abercrombie	Allen	Baca
Ackerman	Andrews	Baird

Baldacci	Hoekstra	Oberstar	Issa	Nussle	Shuster
Baldwin	Holt	Obey	Istook	Ortiz	Simmons
Barcia	Honda	Olver	Jenkins	Osborne	Simpson
Barrett	Hookey	Owens	John	Ose	Skeen
Becerra	Hulshof	Pallone	Johnson (CT)	Otter	Skelton
Berkley	Inslee	Pascarell	Johnson (IL)	Oxley	Smith (MI)
Berman	Israel	Pastor	Johnson, Sam	Pence	Smith (NJ)
Blagojevich	Jackson (IL)	Paul	Jones (NC)	Peterson (MN)	Smith (TX)
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Payne	Kanjorski	Peterson (PA)	Snyder
Boehlert	(TX)	Pelosi	Keller	Petri	Souder
Bonior	Jefferson	Pomeroy	Kerns	Phelps	Spratt
Borski	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)	King (NY)	Pickering	Stearns
Boucher	Jones (OH)	Rahall	Kingston	Pitts	Stenholm
Brady (PA)	Kaptur	Ramstad	Kirk	Platts	Stump
Brown (FL)	Kelly	Rangel	Knollenberg	Pombo	Sununu
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (MN)	Rivers	Kolbe	Portman	Sweeney
Capps	Kennedy (RI)	Rodriguez	LaHood	Pryce (OH)	Tanner
Capuano	Kildee	Roemer	Latham	Putnam	Tauscher
Carson (IN)	Kind (WI)	Rohrabacher	LaTourette	Quinn	Tauzin
Clay	Klecicka	Roybal-Allard	Levin	Radanovich	Taylor (MS)
Clayton	Kucinich	Rush	Lewis (CA)	Regula	Taylor (NC)
Clyburn	LaFalce	Sabo	Lewis (KY)	Rehberg	Terry
Condit	Lampson	Sanders	Linder	Reyes	Thomas
Conyers	Langevin	Sandlin	LoBiondo	Reynolds	Thornberry
Coyne	Lantos	Sawyer	Lucas (OK)	Riley	Thune
Crowley	Largent	Schakowsky	Maloney (CT)	Rogers (KY)	Thurman
Cummings	Larsen (WA)	Schiff	Mascara	Rogers (MI)	Tiahrt
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Scott	McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi
DeFazio	Leach	Serrano	McHugh	Ross	Trafficant
DeGette	Lee	Shays	McInnis	Rothman	Turner
DeLauro	Lewis (GA)	Sherman	McIntyre	Roukema	Vitter
Deutsch	Lofgren	Slaughter	McKeon	Royce	Walden
Dicks	Lowey	Smith (WA)	Menendez	Ryan (WI)	Walsh
Doggett	Lucas (KY)	Solis	Mica	Ryun (KS)	Wamp
Doyle	Luther	Stark	Miller (FL)	Sanchez	Watkins (OK)
Duncan	Maloney (NY)	Strickland	Miller, Gary	Saxton	Watts (OK)
Emerson	Manzullo	Stupak	Mollohan	Schaffer	Weldon (FL)
Engel	Markey	Tancred	Moran (KS)	Schrock	Weldon (PA)
Eshoo	Matheson	Thompson (CA)	Moran (VA)	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Etheridge	Matsui	Thompson (MS)	Murtha	Sessions	Whitfield
Evans	McCarthy (MO)	Tierney	Myrick	Shadegg	Wicker
Farr	McCarthy (NY)	Toomey	Nethercutt	Shaw	Wilson
Fattah	McCollum	Towns	Ney	Sherwood	Wolf
Filner	McDermott	Udall (CO)	Northup	Shinkus	Young (AK)
Flake	McGovern	Udall (NM)	Norwood	Shows	Young (FL)
Ford	McKinney	Upton			
Frank	McNulty	Velazquez			
Ganske	Meehan	Visclosky			
Gephardt	Meek (FL)	Waters	Delahunt	Kilpatrick	Scarborough
Gordon	Meeks (NY)	Watson (CA)	Hastings (WA)	Lipinski	Spence
Green (WI)	Millender	Watt (NC)			
Gutierrez	McDonald	Waxman			
Gutknecht	Miller, George	Weiner			
Hall (OH)	Mink	Wexler			
Harman	Moore	Woolsey			
Hastings (FL)	Morella	Wu			
Hill	Nadler	Wynn			
Hinchey	Napolitano				
Hoeffel	Neal				

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1659

Mr. DICKS and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, due to official business in my District, I respectfully request a leave of absence for part of the day today, Tuesday, July 24, 2001. As a result of my absence, I missed recorded votes earlier today. Had I been present to vote I would have voted as follows on the following amendments to H.R. 2506, the fiscal year 2002 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill: “Aye” on rollcall No. 260, the Visclosky amendment; “no” on rollcall No. 261, the Paul amendment; “aye” on rollcall No. 262, the Lee amendment; and “aye” on rollcall No. 263, the McGovern amendment.

□ 1700

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I rise for the purposes of entering into a colloquy with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), and for that purpose I would yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for yielding to me, and I thank him for his leadership on this bill along with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mr. Chairman, after the tragic war in Bosnia, there are many children who

have lost their parents, been deserted, and have been left to fend for themselves. These are children who need and deserve a stable, safe environment where they can grow up and enjoy the support of a loving family. I strongly believe that we should support and work to help these children.

We must direct USAID to work with the Bosnian government to address the special needs of children at risk, especially orphans. These funds would be designed to support the Bosnian government to set up systems, mechanisms and/or institutions to, first, identify urgently homeless children and provide for their immediate care and protection; two, pursue reunification with other family members if possible; three, establish foster care and/or adoption arrangements; and, four, where appropriate, establish procedures that permit legitimate international adoption.

Like the Pearl S. Buck Initiative after the Korean War, we must work to establish an institutional structure to help our governments work in a cooperative manner for the good and well-being of the children.

Between now and conference, I hope that we will work together with the administrator at USAID in order to assess the scope of the problem of orphaned children of Bosnia. I strongly urge that this matter be considered in conference in order to ensure that USAID addresses the problem and work towards finding a solution. I urge USAID and other appropriate organizations such as UNICEF to address this really horrible stressful condition of many, many orphaned children in Bosnia. I also would like to compliment the work of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and his wife, Beverly, in working to help these children.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York for her comments and for bringing this matter to our attention and to say that I am in complete agreement with what she has said. I believe that Congress has to work with USAID to help assess the problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina and work to develop a solution.

I also just want to say that our full committee chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and his wife, Beverly, as was noted, have been working on this issue for many years. They have met with heads of state. They have met with other high officials in Bosnia and elsewhere in the region in attempts to get infants eligible for adoption, and I think they have had some very notable success. I will continue to work very closely with Chairman YOUNG and his wife on this matter as well and work with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and other Members who have this interest.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

NOES—249

Aderholt	Chambliss	Frost
Akin	Clement	Galleghy
Armey	Coble	Gekas
Bachus	Collins	Gibbons
Baker	Combest	Gilchrest
Ballenger	Cooksey	Gillmor
Barr	Costello	Gilman
Bartlett	Cox	Gonzalez
Barton	Cramer	Goode
Bass	Crane	Goodlatte
Bentsen	Crenshaw	Goss
Bereuter	Cubin	Graham
Berry	Culberson	Granger
Biggert	Cunningham	Graves
Billirakis	Davis (CA)	Green (TX)
Bishop	Davis (FL)	Greenwood
Blunt	Davis, Jo Ann	Grucci
Boehner	Davis, Tom	Hall (TX)
Bonilla	Deal	Hansen
Bono	DeLay	Hart
Boswell	DeMint	Hastert
Boyd	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Hayworth
Brown (SC)	Dooley	Hefley
Bryant	Doolittle	Herger
Burr	Dreier	Hilleary
Burton	Dunn	Hilliard
Buyer	Edwards	Hinojosa
Callahan	Ehlers	Hobson
Calvert	Ehrlich	Holden
Camp	English	Horn
Cannon	Everett	Hostettler
Cantor	Ferguson	Houghton
Capito	Fletcher	Hoyer
Cardin	Foley	Hunter
Carson (OK)	Forbes	Hutchinson
Castle	Fossella	Hyde
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Isakson

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 2506 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 199 no further amendment to the bill may be offered except: (1), Pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate. (2), The amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 4, 7, 30, 33, 38, 44, and 59, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes each. (3), The amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 8, 11, 47, 50, 55, and 61, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes each. (4), The amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 5, 23, and 34, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes each. (5), The following amendments, which shall be debatable for 40 minutes each. The amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 32. The amendment by Representative CONYERS of Michigan, that I have placed at the desk.

Each such amendment may be offered only by the Member designated in this request, the Member who caused it to be printed, or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment (except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or a designee, each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment), and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Points of order against the amendment numbered 44 and the amendment by Representative CONYERS for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the proposed Conyers amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CONYERS:

Page 25, line 8, strike "these" and all that follows through the colon on line 13, and insert:

section 3204(b) of Public Law 106-246 is amended by adding a new subsection (b)(3) as follows:

"(3) FURTHER EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the limitation contained in paragraph (1)(B) may be waived (i) if the President certifies to the appropriate committees of the Congress that the aggregate ceiling of 800 United States personnel contained in paragraph (1) will not be exceeded by such waiver, and (ii) if Congress is informed of the extent to which the limitation under paragraph (1)(B) is exceeded by such certification." Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Colombia: Provided further, That assistance provided with funds appropriated under this heading that is made available notwithstanding section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 199 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2506.

□ 1708

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. Thornberry in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendment from page 6, line 1, through page 10, line 15.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, no further amendment to the bill may be offered except:

One, pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; two, the amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 4, 7, 30, 33, 38, 44, and 59, debatable for 10 minutes each; three, the amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 8, 11,

47, 50, 55 and 61, debatable for 20 minutes each; four, the amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 5, 23, and 34, debatable for 30 minutes each; five, the following amendments debatable for 40 minutes each: the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 32, and the amendment by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that is at the desk.

Each such amendment may be offered only by the Member designated in the request, the Member who caused it to be printed, or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or a designee, each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the fourth dollar amount in the fourth proviso, insert the following "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

In title IV of the bill in the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

In title IV of the bill in the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to myself.

Mr. Chairman, in developing countries, tuberculosis kills more than 2 million people a year, 1 person every 15 seconds. In India alone, 1,100 people die from tuberculosis every day.

Tuberculosis is the greatest infectious killer of adults worldwide. Forty percent of HIV-positive people die due to tuberculosis-related complications. These statistics are staggering not just because of the sheer number of people affected, but because most people think we have eradicated TB. I was a senior in high school when the tuberculosis sanatorium closed in my community.

Foreign travel has brought tuberculosis back to the U.S., often in its most lethal, drug-resistant form. We need to launch a smarter, better-funded effort to protect ourselves from tuberculosis. We have the means with medications and vaccines to stop TB. We need the means to adequately deploy these resources domestically and internationally to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Here in Congress, we have gone from zero to \$60 million in 3 short years in terms of funding. Mr. Chairman, 4 years ago, the institution had no financial commitment to the battle against worldwide tuberculosis. Three years ago Congress gave \$12 million to anti-tuberculosis efforts, 2 years \$35 million; and last year, we reached a milestone when Congress appropriated \$60 million to combat international tuberculosis.

Our commitment to international tuberculosis control has stimulated the involvement of other industrialized nations. Earlier this year, Canada made an important contribution to the World Health Organization's new tuberculosis drug facility. This facility will help provide much-needed drugs to those developing nations implementing tuberculosis treatment programs.

The statistics on access to TB treatment worldwide are pretty grim. Fewer than one in five of those with tuberculosis are receiving directly observed treatment short course. Based on World Bank estimates, DOTS treatment is one of the most cost-effective interventions available costing just \$20 to \$100 to save a life, and producing cure rates of up to 95 percent even in the poorest country.

Mr. Chairman, we have a small window of opportunity during which stopping TB can be cost-effective. The failure to effectively treat tuberculosis, which comes from incorrect or interrupted treatment and inadequate drug supplies, creates stronger tuberculosis strains that are resistant to today's drugs.

An epidemic of multi-drug resistant TB could cost billions to control with no guarantee of success. MDR tuberculosis has been identified everywhere. It threatens to return tuberculosis control to the pre-antibiotic era in this country and abroad when no cure for tuberculosis was available.

In the U.S., treatment normally costing about \$2,000 a patient soars to \$250,000 with MDR tuberculosis, and oftentimes, half the time, at least, those infected with MDR TB do not survive.

To control tuberculosis more effectively, it is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of tuberculosis-control programs worldwide. That is why a commitment to a global strategy is necessary. WHO and U.S. tuberculosis experts have estimated that an additional \$1 billion is needed annually to control tuberculosis.

This amendment, the Brown-Morella-Wilson-Andrews-Green amendment, will set the pace for other countries to continue the good work that this Con-

gress has begun. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and others have been generous in their support of tuberculosis.

Mr. Chairman, we need to do more to save lives by supporting this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to say I think the gentleman's heart is definitely in the right place, and I appreciate what he is doing here. But let me say my opposition is based largely on the choice of the offsets here: cutting \$10 million which is the entire appropriation for the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, known as MIGA, and \$10 million from the Asian Development Fund. I know it is not exactly popular on this floor to rise and talk about multilateral development banks and what they do, but I feel the need here today to speak out for a moment about it.

I find the proposed transfer from the Asian Development Fund to increase funding levels for bilateral tuberculosis activities very strange and puzzling indeed. The Asian Development Fund is an organization that provides highly concessional financing for the poorest people in Asia. In 2002, Asian Development Fund activities will include child nutrition, immunization activities, education interventions and other basic needs. Also, the Asian Development Fund is a strong supporter of tuberculosis reduction projects and considers DOTS a highly effective program. This is actively supported throughout the Asian Development Bank's health activities. Therefore, I think the amendment robs multilateral tuberculosis activities to pay for bilateral ones.

I want to point out to those that might support the gentleman's amendment that a reduction in the U.S. contribution here will trigger a clause in the Asian Development Fund agreement that encourages other donors to default if the U.S. does not pay its agreed-upon contribution. So the overall impact of this on the poorest of the poor people of Asia is going to be exponentially much, much greater than the gentleman from Ohio realizes or I think thought of at the time he proposed this amendment.

Let me speak for a moment about the proposed reduction to the World's Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, or MIGA as it is known. As many of my colleagues realize, private investment flows to developing countries now drown out, they completely cut off all the official development assistance from the U.S. and the

rest of the donor community. If we can help the poorest nations, who are often the very riskiest of the investments that we have, gain access to private capital, then they have a better opportunity to raise their own standard of living.

MIGA, through its provision of political risk insurance and coverage of foreign exchange risks, is one of the tools that facilitate private sector activity in the world where it would otherwise not occur, in the poorest of nations with the least access to capital.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, that I urge my colleagues to oppose the Brown amendment and at the same time commend him for what he is attempting to do and for the cause that he works for.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me this time and commend him for his leadership on this issue because I think it is one that is very important to the public health future of this country and this region of the world.

When New Mexico became a State in 1912, the city of Albuquerque where I live had one-third of its population as active, active TB cases. A third of the population was sick with a disease which at that time had no cure. Antibiotics changed that. But now major health institutions in this country have identified tuberculosis as one of the reemerging infectious diseases that poses a threat to U.S. health. It is not just regular tuberculosis, though. It is multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

In Mexico, 6 percent of the tuberculosis cases are multidrug-resistant. What that means is the regular antibiotics do not work and you have to have very expensive, high-end antibiotics to have any chance of curing the disease. We have had outbreaks in this country of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. The only answer is the eradication of the disease. That will take a worldwide public health effort.

The good news is that it is cost effective to eradicate it when it is not cost effective to treat multidrug-resistant TB. The worldwide commitment will be about \$1 billion a year. The U.S. contribution should grow towards about \$200 million a year over many years.

We have made tremendous progress since the late 1990s, going from really no commitment at all to a significant commitment. I want to commend the chairman for his efforts. We need a continued national commitment to the eradication of TB worldwide. That is why I stand in support of the gentleman's amendment, to continue that focus and effort on eradication of this disease before it becomes too big for us to eradicate.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, but I also thank him for his leadership in sponsorship of this amendment and I am pleased to add my name to it along with the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

This amendment is going to provide \$20 million in much-needed added resources for the fight against tuberculosis globally. We have all heard tuberculosis is one of the world's deadliest diseases, killing over 2 million people worldwide each year. It is the leading cause of death among people with AIDS. Sub-Saharan Africa has the world's highest TB incidence. In many sub-Saharan countries, the number of people with TB has quadrupled since 1990, mainly because of AIDS.

I want to point out a particular group of people that are disproportionately affected by this, and that is women. TB is the greatest killer of young women in the world. In fact, TB kills more women than all causes of maternal mortality and more women than AIDS. In the developing world, tuberculosis destroys girls' and women's futures. TB tends to attack its victims in their most productive years, often killing or sickening the primary breadwinner of a family. In order to pay for the medical costs and generate income, families frequently take their young girls out of school and put them to work. It also means the loss of educational opportunity for girls in poor families.

Besides the direct health effects, there is often a stigma that attaches to a woman with TB. This leads to increased isolation, abandonment and divorce. According to the World Health Organization, recent studies on India found that 100,000 women are rejected by their families because of TB every year. The litany goes on. I could cite a lot more cases.

I want to point out that the emergence of drug-resistant TB is a threat to all of us here in the United States. An outbreak of drug-resistant TB in New York City in the 1990s cost almost a billion dollars to bring under control, and several hundred victims died.

TB control is cost effective. A full course of drugs costs as little as \$10 per person in the developing world. The treatment method approved by the World Health Organization is 95 percent effective. Unfortunately, only one in four of those affected with TB have access to treatment, despite the fact that it is extremely cost effective and simple to administer. The global community must do more to adequately address this disease by investing in quality tuberculosis control programs, especially in countries with a high incidence of TB. The United States should lead the way with this seed money.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment that I am privileged to cosponsor. I want to speak for a moment about the appropriateness of the offsets that have been chosen in this amendment. The first is the elimination of funding for MIGA. We have heard some persuasive arguments from the chairman of the subcommittee about the good work that MIGA does in the more desperately poor parts of the world. I agree they do some work, but I think that it is overstated to say they do much.

The top five countries to receive assistance from MIGA in fiscal year 2000 were Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Russia and Turkey. None of these five countries is eligible for funds under the International Development Agency program that provides for loans to the poorest countries in the world. MIGA is not providing economic development in the poorest sections of the world. There are other programs that do so. I think that this offset is appropriate.

Second, with respect to the Asian Development Fund, it is my understanding that the increase in this bill is \$30 million. This amendment reduces the increase by one-third. There is still a \$20 million increase in that fund as a result of this amendment.

There are many problems brought to this floor that we cannot do very much about. This is one where there is a solution within our reach. Tuberculosis has a cure. Three out of four people in the poorest parts of the world do not have access to that cure. We can do something about that by adding \$20 million to the fund under this bill. We have a smart way to do it. It is a compassionate thing to do. I would urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would again ask the House support of this amendment. The House has moved in the right direction in tuberculosis funding over the last 4 years. The House of Representatives and the Senate and the President by signing the legislation in the past have not just pushed the ball forward but have been the catalyst for other nations around the world, especially Canada, the Netherlands and philanthropists around the world to fully fund more antituberculosis efforts. It has made a difference and saved hundreds of thousands of lives around the world. We have the opportunity to do even more. I ask the House support for the Brown-Wilson-Morella-Andrews-Green amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would just very briefly in closing note, as the gentleman from Ohio said, we are moving in the right direction.

In fact, I think we are moving very much in the right direction. Two years ago this program, the tuberculosis program, had \$15 million allocated for it. This last year it was \$60 million. This year it is \$70 million. The supplemental appropriation bill that we have adds even more to it than that. In the regular appropriations, that is almost a fivefold increase in 2 years' time for this one single program.

Is it needed? Yes, it clearly is needed. We are certainly moving in the right direction. The gentleman's amendment, while I sympathize with it, I think is just wrong in where it takes the money from. I think to take it out of these particular programs that will mean no lending to the very poorest of the poor in that account I think is wrong.

I would urge my colleagues for that reason to oppose this amendment.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Brown-Morella-Green-Andrews amendment to increase funding to fight the international threat of tuberculosis.

Most Americans believe that the battle against tuberculosis is over. Treatment and prevention measures have resulted in a decline in tuberculosis cases in the United States. In fact, U.S. TB cases declined seven percent in 2000, reaching an all-time low.

Despite our success in the U.S., tuberculosis continues to be one of the most devastating infectious killers in the world, accounting for more than 2 million deaths each year.

The statistics are startling: More than one-third of the world's population is infected with tuberculosis; It is the leading killer of women, surpassing any cause of maternal mortality; It creates more orphaned children than any other infectious disease; Tuberculosis is the leading cause of death among HIV-positive individuals, causing over 30 percent of AIDS deaths; and As the number of tuberculosis cases has increased, a multi-drug resistant strain has emerged that poses a major public health threat in the US and around the world.

With the increase in global travel and migration, we cannot be content to control tuberculosis in the United States. We must step up our efforts to eliminate the global threat of tuberculosis.

That is what this amendment does. By providing additional funding for tuberculosis control, we can bolster our worldwide prevention and control efforts.

The World Bank has determined that modern TB treatments are among the most cost-effective health interventions available today.

For every dollar we spend on TB prevention and control, we can save an estimated \$3 to \$4.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment makes a wise investment to address a very serious problem.

I urge my colleagues to support the Brown amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) will be postponed.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word for the purpose of yielding to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for a colloquy.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman for her courtesy in yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of entering into a colloquy, if I could, with the distinguished gentleman from Arizona, the subcommittee chair. I have enjoyed working with him over the years on a number of areas that deal with international affairs, trade and development.

I rise today because of deep concern with the work that we have with the Agency for International Development's Environment and Urban Programs.

Mr. Chairman, we are told by the experts that we are going to see 2.5 billion people added to the world's urban population in the next 25 years. The overwhelming majority, over 90 percent of them, are going to be in the least developed countries of the world. Already, some 30 percent of these communities do not have adequate drinking water, 50 percent do not have basic sanitation, and we are facing the one program in the Agency for International Development that deals with the urban programs that has a crying need for budget assistance.

□ 1730

Its budget has been \$4 million last year. This is down from \$8 million in 1993. It has been going down and holding steady.

I guess I would like to engage the gentleman in a colloquy to inquire if it is possible to work with the committee and with USAID to find ways to see that this program receives its proper emphasis and to encourage AID to build on its past successes by increasing this program's funding levels.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I appreciate the gentleman from Oregon's comments, and I agree that the AID's Office of Environment and Urban Programs is a cost-effective investment.

In addition, I concur with his belief that a report of the nature he has described would be, I think, useful to us. I am happy to work with the gentleman from Oregon in extending the message to AID that we would like to see a greater investment in the Office of Program Funding, while at the same time maintaining or increasing the operating funds for the office.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I appreciate the gentleman's words. I look forward to working with the gen-

tleman and with the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

I include for the RECORD some additional information about this matter.

Congress plays a key role in the use of the development assistance budget in addressing issues of cities in the developing world. Cities around the world must accommodate 2.5 billion additional people in the next 25 years and 95 percent of these people will be in cities of the developing world.

In the large urban areas of developing countries, 30 percent do not have access to safe drinking water and 50 percent do not have adequate sanitation. A crisis is in the making and if left unattended, problems due to rapidly expanding cities will have serious repercussions for these nations as well as for us here at home in the U.S.

When cities work, the economic growth and potential for trade exists. When things go wrong in cities, it affects the entire nation. We need to support foreign assistance programs that help make cities in the developing world work. We need to help build the capacity to plan for and provide the basic services, promote economic growth, reduce environmental degradation, and improve health services—at the city level.

That is why in its Outlook 2015, the Central Intelligence Agency ranks rapid urbanization among its top seven security concerns. The CIA's report states, "The explosive growth of cities in the developing countries will test the capacity of governments to stimulate the investment required to generate jobs, and provide the services, infrastructure, and social supports necessary to sustain livable and stable environments. Cities will be sources of crime and instability as ethnic and religious differences exacerbate the competition for ever scarcer jobs and resources."

The U.S. Agency for the International Development's Office of Environment and Urban Programs provides support for enabling cities to provide environmental services and infrastructure. This Office assists USAID missions and carries out regional activities worldwide through staff based in Regional Urban Development Offices overseas. This RUDO network strengthens urban-rural linkages and emphasizes the key role played by market towns and secondary cities. I urge support for it.

I also wish to insert the following document which was provided to me by the Coalition for Sustainable Cities. PADCO, Inc. (Planning and Development Collaborative International) in Washington, DC is the contact for this Coalition.

URBAN PROGRAMS AT USAID

Rapid urban growth is having a profound impact on sustainable development, and USAID can do more to address the urban challenge.

Very soon half of the world's population will be urban, and almost all the world's 2.5 billion increase in population over the next 25 years will take place in the cities of the developing world.

Poverty, malnutrition, and chronic disease are shifting their concentration from rural to urban areas. Slum conditions adversely affect natural resources, health, security, and economic progress.

Cities are also the engines of economic growth in developing countries, and urban focused programs can increase efficiency in addressing the causes and symptoms of poverty.

THE NEED FOR URBAN PROGRAMS: THE GROWING CONSENSUS

There is a growing awareness that megacities, with populations of 10 to 20 million, in the developing world are increasingly becoming of great concern, as demonstrated by articles in the June 11th article in the Washington Post and in the April 2001 edition of the "Global Outlook" Journal.

CONCERNS AT USAID

USAID knows how to work with the private sector to address urban challenges and capitalize on urban opportunities, but results are diminishing because both central funding for urban programs and the number of USAID urban technical staff have been declining rapidly, and are not being replaced.

Although the new reorganization of USAID makes tremendous strides in several key areas, it does not mention the small, but critical international urban programs that focus on making cities work.

The Regional Urban Development Offices (RUDO) Network, which enables urban experts to function regionally and are so critical to international urban programs, are in danger of being eliminated, even though Mission directors overwhelmingly support the RUDO Networks.

The valuable Housing Guaranty/Urban Environmental Credit program was terminated last year and may need to be created again. It represents the only opportunity to move capital resources into critical areas Congress has traditionally viewed as necessary. Through private sector loans with a USAID/USG guaranty substantial amounts of resources have been leveraged into priority areas at minimal cost and risk.

USAID CAN BE PART OF THE SOLUTION

Urban Programs must play a part in the new thinking at USAID.

The agenda is to create more: public/private partnerships for urban service delivery; market based financing for basic urban infrastructure including schools and primary health clinics; private credit and micro-finance for housing and enterprise development; and community participation in planning and management down to the neighborhood level.

USAID Development Assistance, especially as related to Urban programs, has a significant afterlife. It is truly a beneficial investment for both here and abroad.

The Regional Urban Development Offices network should be mandated.

Additional resources should be provided to USAID to enable it to address the growing urban challenge. The role of USAID and the RUDOs should be used as a catalyst to efforts by private organizations.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 47 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$100,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the first dollar amount in the fourth proviso, insert the following: "(increased by \$60,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the fourth dollar amount in the fourth proviso, insert the following: "(increased by \$40,000,000)".

In title II of the bill in the item relating to "ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$100,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Members have engaged in this debate for an extensive amount of time. My amendment follows the McGovern, Hoekstra, Pelosi, Morella, Jackson-LEE amendment, but it breaks the funding down differently. It provides \$60 million additional funding for child and maternal health programs and \$40 million additional funding for the USAID valuable infectious disease program.

What I would like to do, Mr. Chairman, is simply read into the RECORD the emphasis and the issue dealing with maternal health, and hopefully we can find an opportunity to work through these issues as we move toward conference.

Let me cite for you a particular emphasis or citation as relates to the World Health Organization.

They have indicated that maternal health is the largest disparity between the developed and developing countries. While infant mortality, deaths to infants less than 1 year, for example, is almost seven times higher in the developing world than in the developed, maternal mortality is, on average, 18 times higher. Beyond the consequences for women, the health of their children is also put at risk. Children are more likely to die within 2 years of a maternal death. The chances of death are 10 times greater for the new born and three times greater for children 1 to 5.

We had a vigorous discussion on the floor of the House, with many Members citing developing nations. My funds, likewise, take dollars from the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. I only refer the chairman to the point that we want these dollars to come out of military. I also refer the chairman to the point that we have seen the tragedy of a broken drug enforcement system with the loss of the missionary in the Peruvian drug war.

However, I am more interested in a solution, and I would like to address the ranking member on this issue and to express my interest, both I hope in the earshot of the chairman, of making these additional funds available for this maternal health program in a way of working through this process and through conference.

I would like to yield to the gentlewoman from New York on this issue, if

I might. I have discussed the basis of my amendment. I have indicated that we have discussed this fully in the previous amendment. I believe that the ultimate goal of all of us is to get more dollars to dying mothers and dying children around the world and more help for them as it relates to infectious diseases.

I would hope as we see this legislation going through, that we might find a way to work with the other body and work with the chairman and work with the gentlewoman to look for opportunities to find funding for these very desperate needs.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend from Texas for bringing these issues to our attention once again, and I know of the commitment of the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) to these issues, and I can assure the gentlewoman as the bill moves through the process, we will continue to work together to provide as much resources as we can direct to this very important issue.

Again, I thank my colleague from Texas for her important discussion of these priorities.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her commitment, and I thank the chairman of the full committee and the chairman of the subcommittee for the work that I know that they have done.

In order not to generate a negative vote on such an important issue and to make sure that language follows suit and we get some response on this issue of maternal health and child nutrition, let me at this time work with these Members and the committee and withdraw the amendment that I have just proposed, looking forward to a solution as we move toward conference.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to this bill that will permit the United States Agency for International Development to provide valuable support for global child and maternal health programs and to combat global infectious diseases.

This amendment will provide \$60 million additional funding for Child and Maternal Health programs and \$40 million additional funding for the USAID's valuable infectious disease program. I am not asking for new funding, but merely funds from the State Department's Andean Counterdrug initiative. I introduce this amendment on the heels of the McGovern-Hoekstra-Pelosi-Morella-Jackson amendment to emphasize the importance of funding these programs and to shift a bit more funding into Child Health and Maternal Health programs, because, as chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I place a special emphasis on this program.

We know firsthand that the health and survival of a child is directly linked to the health of his or her mother. Infectious diseases continue to take a toll on the developing world. Ten million children will die before their fifth

birthday this year due to preventable diseases, such as diarrhea, pneumonia and measles. In addition, infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria, take the lives of millions of people living with HIV/AIDS. All of these deaths are preventable and by strengthening the basic health and nutrition services in developing countries, we can make a difference.

We must recognize that the U.S. federal budget allocation to foreign aid has hit a record low, and is now less as a proportion of our national income than in any other industrialized nation. Foreign aid is now only one percent of our federal budget.

In September, we will mark the ten-year anniversary of the 1990 World Summit for Children. At that summit, the U.S. joined with over 70 other nations in committing to the reduction of child and maternal deaths. Substantial progress has been made since 1990, but many goals have not yet been met. We need to redouble our efforts to expand programs that can sharply reduce the millions of preventable deaths.

Despite the good work of many organizations and individuals worldwide, each year more than ten million children die before reaching their fifth birthday due to preventable infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, measles, and diarrhea. This is equivalent to every child living in the eastern half of the United States. While diarrhea remains one of the leading causes of death in the developing world, at present one million childhood deaths are averted every year due to diarrhea prevention and appropriate treatment programs.

Clean water and sanitation prevent infectious, and oral rehydration therapy (a simple salt sugar mixture taken by mouth, which costs only pennies and was developed through U.S. research efforts overseas) has been proven to be among the most effective public health interventions ever developed.

Global immunization coverage has soared from less than 10 percent of the world's children in the 1970s to almost 75 percent today. Annually, immunizations avert two million childhood deaths from measles, neonatal tetanus, and whooping cough. The success of these programs in the world's poorest regions is even more striking when one considers that the vaccination rate in the United States only reached 78 percent in 1998.

Unfortunately, immunization rates are not improving everywhere. Coverage in sub-Saharan Africa has decreased. 30 percent of children still do not receive their routine vaccinations—30 million infants. Measles immunization rates have improved in the past ten years but there are still 30 million cases of measles every year.

If a child is not killed by measles, it may cause blindness, malnutrition, deafness or pneumonia. It is possible to save millions of children per year just by increasing immunization rates from 75 percent to 90 percent, and by assuring access of essential nutrients such as Vitamin A, which increases resistance to disease and infection. Vitamin A supplementation is protective and will protect a child from the most serious consequences of measles, such as blindness and death, and costs only four cents per year per child. Deficiencies of both iron and iodine are among the most harmful types of malnutrition with regard to cognition. Iodine deficiency disorder is the

leading preventable cause of mental retardation in children and it renders children listless, inattentive and uninterested in learning.

We must reduce hunger and malnutrition, which contribute to over one-half of childhood deaths around the world. We can do so through these Child and Maternal Health programs. An estimated 150 million children are malnourished, which puts them at even greater risk for infections. Protecting children from disease and malnutrition increases their ability to learn and thrive. The issue of hunger and nutrition was so important to my predecessor, Mickey Leland, that along with Congressmen TONY HALL and BEN GILMAN, he founded the House Select Committee on Hunger in 1983. The bi-partisan non-profit Congressional Hunger Center grew out of this effort in 1993 and fights national and global hunger. It is important that we in Congress continue these efforts.

According to the United Nations, approximately 838 million people are chronically undernourished in the world today. Approximately 300 million are children. UNICEF reports that 32 percent of the world's children under five years of age, about 193 million, have stunted growth, which is the key indicator for undernutrition.

Weak health and poor nutrition among school age children diminish their cognitive development either through physiological changes or by reducing their ability to participate in the learning experience, or both. The extra demand on school age children to perform chores, for example, or walk long distances to school, creates a need for energy that is much greater than that of younger children. Available data indicate high levels of protein energy malnutrition and short-term hunger among school age children, and deficiencies of critical nutrients are pervasive.

Poor nutrition and health among school children contribute to the inefficiency of the educational system. Children with diminished cognitive abilities and sensory impairments perform less well and are more likely to repeated grades or drop out of school. The irregular school attendance of malnourished and unhealthy children is one of the key factors in poor performance. Even temporary hunger, common in children who are not being fed before going to school, can have an adverse effect on learning.

For those of you who worry that their home districts will not support such additional aid, I offer that polls consistently show that Americans support putting a high priority on addressing world hunger and poverty. In a recent survey by the Program on International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland, 87% polled support foreign food and medical assistance. Only 20% surveyed supports cuts in efforts to reduce hunger. 62% said that combating world hunger should be a very important goal for the United States. 76% positively rated giving child survival programs more money. Only about one fourth positively viewed giving military aid to countries friendly to the United States.

U.S. food aid alleviates poverty and promotes economic growth in recipient countries. As incomes in developing countries, rise, consumption patterns change, and food and other imports of US goods and services can increase. Hence, supporting child nutrition programs is an effort that we can and must all support.

This amendment will benefit families in many other important ways. Nearly 500,000 women die of pregnancy-related causes each year. Every minute, around the world, 380 women become pregnant, 110 women experience pregnancy-related complications, 1 woman dies. Each year, an additional 15 million women suffer pregnancy-related health problems that can be permanently debilitating, and over 4 million newborns die from poorly managed pregnancies and deliveries.

Ninety-five percent of maternal deaths occur in the developing world. In some sub-Saharan African countries, the risk jumps still further: one in every 14 girls entering adolescence will die from maternal causes before completing her child-bearing years—compared to 1 in 1,800 girls in developing countries.

According to the World Health Organization, maternal health is the largest disparity between the developed and developing countries. While infant mortality (death to infants less than one year), for example, is almost 7 times higher in the developing world than in the developed, maternal mortality is on average 18 times higher. Beyond the consequences for women, the health of their children is also put at risk. Children are much more likely to die within two years of a maternal death. The chances of death are 10 times greater for the newborn and 3 times greater for children 1 to 5 years.

Reducing maternal deaths is an effective investment in healthy families—and therefore in sustainable development—around the world. These deaths can be averted through services that include skilled attendants at birth with necessary equipment and supplies, community education on safe motherhood, improvement of rural and urban health care facilities. Most of these interventions are low-tech and low cost.

Maternal deaths affect women in their most productive years, and as a result the impact reverberates through their families, their communities, and the societies in which they live. The diminished potential productivity of the women who die is \$7.5 billion annually and \$8 billion for the newborns who do not survive.

Ninety-nine percent of maternal deaths can be prevented with improved pregnancy care, nutrition, immediate postnatal care as well as appropriate treatment for the complications of incomplete abortions. The WHO Mother-Baby program has identified a package of health interventions that, for a cost of \$1–3 per mother, can save the lives of countless women and will begin to do so immediately upon implementation.

U.S. funding for maternal health programs has remained level at \$50 million for the past 3 years. While other global health and development programs have received increased attention, women continue to die needlessly of preventable causes.

Through this amendment, we also seek additional funding to prevent infectious diseases. Almost 2 million people die each year from tuberculosis (TB). It is estimated that one-third of the world's population is infected with tuberculosis, although it lies dormant in most people. Deadlier and more resistant forms of TB have emerged and have spread to Europe and the U.S., re-introducing the possibility of TB becoming a global killer. Moreover, since HIV/AIDS reduces one's resistance to infectious diseases, TB is easily transmitted to an infected individual. It is regarded as the most

common HIV-related opportunistic infection in developing countries.

Many advances have been made to reduce the prevalence of these diseases by the USAID, in collaboration with other international agencies. For example, the World Health Organization's Roll Back Malaria campaign had decreased the death rate from malaria by 97% in some countries. WHO has also started a "directly observed treatment strategy," or DOTS, to fight tuberculosis. Under this strategy, patients are given second-line drugs when they become resistant to first-line drugs.

Similarly, tuberculosis (TB) has re-emerged on the world stage in deadlier and more resistant forms. With the appearance of multi-drug resistant TB, and its spread to Europe and the U.S., we face the possibility that this could again become a leading killer of the rich as well as the poor.

Infectious diseases account for 8% of all deaths in the richest 20 percent of the world and 56% in the poorest 20 percent. This poorest fifth of the world's population is seven times more likely to die as a result of infectious diseases, accounting for 56% of deaths within this population segment. Children are particularly susceptible to infectious diseases, which tend to be exacerbated by malnutrition, an all-too common condition in developing countries.

Finally, this amendment does not seek to cut any economic assistance for the Andean region, assistance for Peru or Bolivia, or funding for the Colombian National Police. It only seeks to cut some military aid to Colombia, aid that does not help the Colombian people, as will these valuable health programs.

The human rights situation in Colombia has deteriorated since Congress approved last year's aid package. The Colombian military continues to collaborate with right-wing paramilitaries that commit over 70% of human rights abuses, such as the paramilitary massacres of civilians that have nearly doubled in 2001 compared to last year.

The U.S. is engaged in a costly military endeavor with no clear exit strategy. The high level of military aid threatens to draw the U.S. further into Colombia's civil war. The amendment leaves intact \$152 million in police aid, an estimated \$80 million in the Defense Appropriations bill, \$30 million in expected drawdowns and IMET and \$158 million in military aid in the pipeline from FY 2001. Security assistance accounts for 71% of expected U.S. aid to Colombia this year.

Military aid escalates the conflict and weakens the fragile peace process by emboldening those who hope to solve the conflict on the battlefield and undermining government and civilian leaders seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

President Bush himself said this Tuesday that "A world where some live in comfort and plenty, while half of the human race lives on less than \$2 a day, is neither just, nor stable."

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, and 131, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,098,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for any activity which is in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES): *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: *Provided further*, That \$135,000,000 should be allocated for children's basic education.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 33 offered by Mr. ROEMER: Page 10, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$12,000,000)".

Page 13, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$1,100,000)".

Page 37, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$3,900,000)".

Page 38, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$7,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ROEMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in government we do some things extremely well, and occasionally we make some mistakes. In the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program, this is an exemplary program that is innovative, that works off a revolving loan basis, that regenerates money, and helps the poorest of the poor people help themselves out of poverty. It is directed primarily at growing small businesses in the smallest and poorest countries, and it helps primarily women and their children.

What more could you ask for than an effective aid program for the United States to run and assist other people in other countries around the world?

This program works so well, Mr. Chairman, that it helps people like Sarah Doe, from Liberia, who fled the Ivory Coast and lost her husband tragically in war. She has four children. This Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program loaned her \$16. Now, to us, \$16, people spend that at lunch; \$16 is what she might see in a year. This helped her grow a small business selling donuts. She continued to grow it

and get some more loans. She now has a savings account, a successful business, and she is putting her four children through school.

This is a great program. It is an innovative program. We are talking about new things to use in the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program like the poverty assessment tools, trying to make sure that we continue to target loans at the poorest children.

Twelve million dollars is what this amendment would increase the \$155 million in this appropriations bill by; \$12 million to literally help millions of people, women, small businesses and their children.

I think this \$155 million in the bill, it is not a ceiling on what we can spend, so I am hopeful that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), who has been an advocate and proponent of this program, and certainly the gentleman from New York (Ms. LOWEY), who champions this program left and right, can hopefully fight for more money, more innovation, and more revolving loans that help the poorest of the poor around the world.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am not really in opposition to what the gentleman is certainly attempting to do. Let me just say that the gentleman has very eloquently laid out the case I think for microlending programs. I have had an opportunity, as I know the gentleman has, to see a number of these programs very recently, and before that found some very heartwarming stories in Uganda when I was there a few years ago of some of our micro-credit programs we have in that country.

I think one of the arguments that is frequently lost in our debate about health issues, is how important economic growth is to addressing some of the health issues that we have been talking about here at great length today.

A country cannot have a health system, infrastructure, hospitals, nurses, midwives, or clean water if it does not have economic growth. Micro-credit is a jump-start. It is what we can use to get economic growth going. I think it is a very, very important part of our assistance program; and I am very, very much in support of that program.

I also think it is worth noting when we talk about health that micro-credit can be very important in communities that have been ravaged by HIV and AIDS, because in those communities frequently the only thing that is available, not large investments, not large amounts of capital, the only thing available for those people to survive and sustain themselves are small projects, craft projects very often, and

those can only be done with this kind of micro-credit.

So I think the gentleman from Indiana is absolutely correct. I think that what the gentleman is attempting to do here is the right thing to do, and I have continued to urge and will continue to urge USAID to put as much emphasis as possible on this program, because I am very supportive of it.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate my colleague for again speaking out so forcefully for microenterprise. We have been working on this issue a very long time, and I do applaud the gentleman's efforts in this area.

We know that microenterprise is not charity; it is an outstanding investment. It helps the poorest of the poor break the cycle of poverty and achieve self-sufficiency. With barely more money than any of us would spend on a new suit or a weekend away, a woman receiving a microenterprise loan can literally change the course of her life. The loan may enable her to open a small restaurant, start a small business, buy some chickens, sell their eggs, make bread to sell to her neighbors.

The small amount of income and the small amount of savings that this loan makes possible will pay for a small uniform for her daughter, who may not have otherwise gone to school. It will pay for doctor visits for her family, for nourishing food to keep everyone healthy and active.

This small amount of money, which is paid back in full and on time more than 95 percent of the time, often less than \$300 and many times less than \$100, will give an entire family new hope for the future.

Mr. Chairman, microenterprise works. We should increase our investment in these important programs. I want to applaud my colleague again for his focus on microenterprise, and I want to assure the gentleman that I intend to work with our Chair, who is a very, very active supporter of microenterprise as well, that we will do all we can to get additional funds in this program.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, who has worked with us on this very critical issue.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me time, and I commend her and our distinguished chairman and the maker of this motion, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), for their interest in this micro-lending.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and I have visited these micro-lending sites throughout the world. We visited in India, Guatemala, and just all over; and we have seen how these small businesses have changed

not only the families, but the communities. So it is money well spent. It is a remarkable thing what a difference a few hundred dollars can make.

□ 1745

Again, it is all part of the integrity of the bill when we talk about debt forgiveness, alleviation of poverty, raising the standard of living, raising the literacy rates, improving the health of children, child survival; it is all of one piece, because the economic opportunity that is there has a tremendous impact on families and the empowerment of women.

So I commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his leadership on this. It is a very, very important issue. I cannot think of another place where a small amount of money goes such a very long way.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, again, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana for his leadership. I look forward to working with him on this very important issue, and I look forward to working with the chairman.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time to conclude by thanking the eloquent Members of the House of Representatives, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the ranking member on the Committee on Intelligence, who has, in her previous job on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations fought so hard and so successfully for these programs; the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who is a real champion of these programs, visiting them across the world; and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), who is so articulate and champions this program, and I hope will continue to work with Senator LEAHY to see that more funds are included for this good effort and goodwill in conference.

I do not think if I pushed this to a vote, Mr. Chairman, and won unanimously that I could get the kind of eloquence and support from such important people making decisions in conference as I have from this colloquy. So with that, I would like to work with the chairman on some report language on poverty assessment tools.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. PELOSI

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 32 offered by Ms. PELOSI:

Page 11, after line 12, insert the following: In addition, for international disaster assistance for El Salvador, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and a Member opposed each will control 20 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) seek to control time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. I do, Mr. Chairman, and I also reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) reserves a point of order and will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for 20 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment will provide \$250 million in emergency international disaster assistance for El Salvador. The United States has been a leader and a major contributor to international humanitarian disasters. Last year, the committee provided \$135 million in emergency funding for Mozambique and southern Africa, so there is precedent for doing this funding under the emergency funding in this bill.

Two years ago, the committee provided approximately \$621 million in emergency funding for Hurricane Mitch. The earthquakes in El Salvador this year in January and February, caused more damage in El Salvador than Hurricane Mitch did in the entire area of Central America. This is a terrible, terrible disaster.

During Hurricane Mitch, the United States provided approximately 40 percent of the overall international contribution. This amendment for \$250 million would increase the overall U.S. contribution to about 40 percent of the overall international contribution.

USAID called the El Salvador earthquakes the worst disasters in the region in over 50 years. Estimated costs of rebuilding El Salvador ranged between \$1.6 and \$2.8 billion.

It is important to note that in terms of the disaster and the tragedy there, in terms of housing, 200,000 homes were destroyed by the earthquake, leaving about a half a million people homeless. Roads, bridges, health care and water facilities were either damaged or destroyed and hundreds of people died. On

March 7, 2001, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) led a bipartisan group of 75 Members of Congress in sending a letter to President Bush asking for a significant emergency package for El Salvador. On March 21, 2001, the House passed H. Con. Res. 41 by a vote of 405 to 1 supporting substantially increasing reconstruction and relief assistance for El Salvador in connection with the earthquakes.

For many years, Mr. Chairman, the United States took a leading role in the affairs of El Salvador, and it is only right that we remain involved today. This tragedy has left thousands of children, women, and men at risk, and the entire country's future is in serious jeopardy. A compassionate and generous response from the United States is essential to those lives and to the region's stability.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment for \$250 million in emergency spending for disaster relief in El Salvador.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief on this, as I reserve the point of order.

I would just say that the gentlewoman's amendment again, like many others here, I think, is right from the heart; and there is no question that the devastation that has occurred in El Salvador has been tremendous. I have been down there since the earthquake just a month after the second earthquake occurred down there. The devastation is tremendous. I was down there just a few days after Hurricane Mitch in Honduras and in Nicaragua.

The gentlewoman is absolutely right; in the areas where this is concentrated, the damage is even worse and the number of deaths that occurred is greater than we experienced in Hurricane Mitch. So the devastation to this one tiny country of El Salvador, which was working so hard and making so much progress to get back on its feet economically, has been tremendous.

However, let me just say that we believe that we have in our account for disaster assistance, we have sufficient funds to pay for what is going to be needed to help in the immediate future to help do three things: one, the clean-up after the disaster; and now, the housing, the temporary housing and converting that into more permanent housing; and then the beginnings of the rebuilding of the infrastructure. The amounts that we have available in our account for that this year, in my opinion, are sufficient.

Since the gentlewoman is removing so much money from a particular account, I would have real objections to doing that. But again, I want to say to the gentlewoman that I certainly accept in good faith what she is trying to do and I believe that the problem down there is a very major one, and I hope that these words that she has said and that I am saying are being listened to

by our people in the State Department and USAID, and that we are going to move as quickly as possible to give all assistance that we can to El Salvador.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would just like to respond to the distinguished chairman. I know that he is concerned about the people of El Salvador, and I accept as a compliment his statement that my amendment comes from the heart, and maybe it does, but it indeed also comes from the head.

A tremendous need is there, and we can express all the compassion in the world that we want, but it is no substitute for real funding to meet the needs of the people of El Salvador.

My concern about what the distinguished chairman has said is that the funds that will be used under his plan are coming from other disaster assistance. It is coming out of funding for the Sudan, Afghanistan, the Congo, and even taking money from the child survival and development assistance account. I do not think the poorest children in the world should have to pay for the compassion of the American people to meet the needs of the El Salvadorans at this time of tragedy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER), who has helped fight this fight in full committee, who has visited El Salvador and speaks with authority on the subject.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, on January 13 of this year, a 7.6 Richter magnitude earthquake hit El Salvador. It was followed 1 month later on February 13 by a quake that measured 6.6 on the Richter scale. The combined devastation included 1,200 people killed and more than \$2 billion in damage. Approximately 175,000 homes lie anywhere between severe damage and utter rubble, leaving 15 percent of the population of the country without habitable homes; homeless.

Now, the gentlewoman's amendment will add \$250 million in disaster relief to the promised \$100 million in the bill. This is really a very modest sum. The \$100 million in the bill is a small sum; even with the 250 added, it would be a modest sum, particularly when we consider America's recent involvement in El Salvador.

During the 1980s, there was an 11-year period when more than 75,000 people lost their lives in El Salvador's civil war and at least 20 percent of the population went into exile. Nearly three-quarters of a million of those exiles are in the United States, many of them citizens, and others very close to citizenship. So we have a large Salvadoran population in the United States. The U.S. Congress helped to fuel this devastation by \$1 billion over those years in military aid, mostly to the military government in El Salvador, which helped to lead to the devastation.

In addition, there was a good deal of other aid. Total U.S. aid was nearly \$300 million per year other than the military assistance; \$300 million per year for 11 years in that Nation. So indeed, the \$100 million for this disaster is a very modest sum, and even with the \$250 million added, it is still a modest sum.

I had the opportunity to visit El Salvador with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and there is some reluctance in making the argument on this, because I know how hard he works, and I know he views this as a serious matter. But we had an opportunity to see villages and towns that had the worst of the destruction near the epicenter, the capital city, the large capital city was not much affected. We saw communities of 10,000 and 20,000 where virtually every home was so severely damaged that it was not habitable. We visited a large town where the hospital was so severely damaged that the operating room was out in the front yard in the patio under a tent.

So there is no question about the need. The increased U.S. funding is needed to ensure that aid reaches the places of greatest need. The best disaster relief work is being done by local municipalities in combination with churches and grass-roots groups and NGOs. Our disaster aid agency, USAID, can help to address this by delivering assistance through the nongovernmental channels and using the aid process to support decentralization and the development of municipal governments there.

Mr. Chairman, the disaster has ravaged our neighbor, El Salvador. It is critically important that we help the people of El Salvador rebuild their lives. The money promised in this bill is a step in the right direction, but the amendment that has been offered by the gentlewoman from California is needed. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), who has worked so hard to better the lives of the Salvadoran people.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Pelosi amendment to provide some more emergency disaster assistance to El Salvador, but I want to take a moment to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for putting \$100 million in the current legislation before us to send down there.

Two devastating and deadly earthquakes rocked the central American Nation of El Salvador on January 13 and again on February 13. The first quake measured 7.6 on the Richter scale and had a depth of 9.6 miles and occurred off the El Salvadoran coastline 5.6 miles southwest of San Miguel.

The second quake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, had a depth of about

20 miles, and occurred 48 miles east of San Salvador. Neighboring countries of Guatemala and Honduras also felt this quake. I visited El Salvador and personally saw the destruction these quakes left in El Salvador.

Recently, I visited this proud country and had the opportunity to see firsthand the devastation and effect these quakes have had on the people. I met with many Salvadorans who shared with me their personal tragedies which resulted from the earthquakes. Crops have been ruined, homes destroyed, and families left destitute.

I also met with the President of El Salvador, who shared his concerns about the fate of El Salvador and its people. This tragedy has directly affected hundreds of thousands of children, women, and men throughout the country. These devastating earthquakes were responsible for over 1,100 deaths and more than 8,500 injuries. In addition, the quakes damaged or destroyed over 330,000 homes. In total, over 1.5 million Salvadorans have been affected by these national catastrophes.

The humanitarian needs of our neighbors in El Salvador are substantial. El Salvadorans need clean water, health care, homes, schools, crop assistance, and paved roads. These needs are compounded by severe poverty, particularly in the rural areas, which affects 63 percent of El Salvador's rural population.

The damage assessments continue to rise. The United States Agency for International Development reports that the cost of rebuilding after the two earthquakes will be more than \$2.8 billion.

Adding to the devastation are the aftershocks that continue to occur in El Salvador. The United States Geological Survey reports that hundreds of landslides have occurred, making the roads impassible in some places around lakes, while debris flowing around such lakes have altered drainage patterns, which will cause sediment dams to form during the rainy season.

In addition, many roads and bridges have been washed out or blocked by landslides and mudslides. Tens of thousands of people still lack adequate drinking water and must depend on clean water transported by trucks. Currently, UNICEF is organizing the distribution of water and working closely with the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the Pelosi amendment is critical to provide much-needed funding for emergency international disaster assistance to El Salvador. The U.S. has been a leader and major contributor to relief of humanitarian disasters.

For example, last year Congress provided \$135 million in emergency funding for Mozambique and southern Africa. Two years ago, Congress provided approximately \$621 million in emergency funding for Hurricane Mitch.

USAID has rated the El Salvador earthquakes as the worst disasters in the region in over 50 years, dwarfing damage done by Hurricane Mitch to all of Central America.

At this time, estimated costs of rebuilding El Salvador are substantial. Humanitarian needs are staggering. Efforts thus far to reprogram funds will not adequately address the needs of Salvadorans at this critical time.

I believe this emergency funding is a necessary first step to address the needs of the rural poor and the areas hit hardest by the earthquakes. The \$250 million in the Pelosi amendment would help to restore community infrastructure in housing, schools, health facilities, potable water systems, and municipal facilities.

After years of brutal civil war and unrest, El Salvador has emerged as one of the most stable nations in Central America. Not only has El Salvador developed a thriving economy, but also it has instituted many significant democratic reforms.

I am deeply concerned that the damage and human suffering caused by these earthquakes threaten the future stability and the economic success of this great country. I cannot stand by and allow this tragedy to result in sociopolitical backsliding.

I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for raising this issue, and encourage the Congress to reexamine the possibility of providing much-needed additional emergency assistance to the people of El Salvador.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), who has been in this fight for a long time for this funding for disaster assistance to the people of El Salvador. On any number of occasions in the full committee under the supplemental and on this bill he has been a champion.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, the very distinguished gentlewoman from California, for yielding time to me. She has introduced an amendment that we should all support.

Mr. Chairman, our neighbor needs our help desperately. What is our excuse for not helping our neighbor? We have a \$10 trillion economy, we have more surplus than we have ever had, we just gave ourselves a \$2 trillion tax cut, and our neighbor needs our help desperately. They had an earthquake that they could not have done anything about.

Imagine, 1.6 million, one out of four people in El Salvador has been affected. In fact, about 10,000 were killed or seriously injured. Our neighbor needs our help.

Three hundred thirty-five thousand homes were destroyed, and El Salvador tells us that they do not possibly have the money to build even 30,000. So 90 percent of the people lost their homes and are not going to be able to rebuild a home. They are families. They all

have kids. They are living in tents. Our neighbor needs our help.

We have never had as much capacity as we do today to help. We have no excuse not to help. When we think of the health care, the sanitation needs, the housing, they need it all.

We provided \$6 billion during the 1980s in military aid. Where are our priorities? Tens of thousands of Salvadorans are in this country because of the terror of the "death squads" that we contributed to. Where are our priorities? We have \$100 million in this bill to help our neighbor. They need \$2.1 billion, according to the United Nations development program; and we pledge \$110 million, 5 percent.

Where is the other 95 percent going to come from? They have no other neighbors as close nor as capable as we are of helping. So we are going to turn our backs on our neighbors? That is what we are doing with 5 percent? It is an insult.

Mr. Chairman, this is defining of who we are as a nation. I know the gentleman's heart is in the right place. Certainly his words were in the right place in the supplemental. This should have been in the emergency supplemental. We were told when we tried to get the money that there was going to be more money in the regular bill, but it is not here. The money is available; but the priorities are not in the right place.

This is wrong, not to do more for our neighbor. One out of four people were affected, killed, injured, homeless. They are desperate. We need to go to their assistance. We need to define what kind of a country, what kind of a people we are. There are a lot of Salvadoran Americans who believe in the compassion and greatness of that definition, who came to this country because they believed we were capable of doing more than we are doing now for their home country.

This should be a national priority. We should support the Pelosi amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. I just wanted to respond to the gentleman from Virginia, who I have great admiration for and who I have traveled with on many occasions, including to Latin America.

It is not a correct statement, though, to say that we have no money in our legislation. We have \$100 million, and it is earmarked. It is a legal earmark. We have it set aside specifically for El Salvador.

One can argue and make a case that that is not sufficient. We tried to balance the various priorities that we have. I know Members have heard that before. But I do not want that to go unchallenged here. I do not want Members to go away thinking that we have not provided anything for El Salvador. We have, indeed. We do have \$100 million.

He also made the statement that the money is there for the rest of it. I do

not know where he is referring to, but since we know all of our allocation is used, if we want to put more money in, if we do not do it as an emergency, we cannot. If we do it as an emergency, it is there, from the American taxpayers, by borrowing or reducing the surplus. But it has to come from someplace. It comes from the American taxpayers.

If we are talking about taking it out of our current bill, our current allocation, I would just note that it is entirely used, so we do have to take it from someplace else. I would say that, as we have heard here earlier, whatever the issue is, there are a lot of competing interests here.

I just want to make it clear to my colleagues who might be listening to this debate that we do indeed have \$100 million earmarked in the bill for reconstruction and for relief, disaster relief in El Salvador.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Vice-Chair of the Democratic Caucus and a champion on this issue.

(Mr. MENENDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, let me first thank the gentlewoman, not only for yielding time to me but for her amendment and for her work in this regard. She has helped bring us to the forefront on this issue. I appreciate her work, working with me as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere.

Earlier this year, the Central American nation of El Salvador was devastated by two earthquakes. The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that close to 1,200 people died and over 85,000 were injured. There were 335,000 homes that were destroyed or damaged. Nearly 1.6 million Salvadorans have been affected, almost one in every four of the country's population; and the estimated costs of rebuilding El Salvador ranges between \$1.6 and 2.8 billion.

The January and February earthquakes caused more damage in El Salvador than Hurricane Mitch did throughout the whole of Central America. In fact, USAID called the El Salvador earthquakes the worst disaster in the region in over 50 years, dwarfing the damage done by Hurricane Mitch.

Yet, in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, the United States provided approximately \$621 million in emergency funding and close to \$1 billion when DOD costs were included. That is about 40 percent of the overall relief contribution. In response to this calamity, we introduced, along with 26 of my colleagues, the recovery bill to authorize emergency appropriations of about \$350 million in international disaster assistance for El Salvador. The House and Senate responded by passing resolutions in support of increased funding for El Salvador.

On March 7 of this year, our beloved late colleague, the gentleman from

Massachusetts, Mr. Moakley, led a bipartisan group of 75 Members of Congress in sending a letter to President Bush asking for a significant emergency aid package for El Salvador.

On March 21, the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 41 by a vote of 405 to 1 supporting "substantially increasing reconstruction and relief assistance for El Salvador in connection with the earthquakes."

But the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs has included a paltry \$100 million from existing programs for El Salvador in this bill. That is certainly better than the \$58 million requested by the administration, and I appreciate the chairman doing that, but it remains woefully inadequate and certainly does not substantially increase, as the resolution calls for, the funding. In fact, it provides just about 5 to 6 percent of what the country actually needs.

The Salvadoran people have set an example for the entire world with their impressive transition from authoritarian rule and horrific civil war, in which 75,000 Salvadorans died, to democracy and peace. Our nations are closer than ever. The U.S. is El Salvador's largest trading partner and is an important ally on many fronts, including drug trafficking.

We invested billions of dollars in Central America during the 1980s in terms of promoting peace and democracy, but we did it through a military context. Now, since those peace accords were signed in 1992, El Salvador has developed a thriving economy and instituted significant democratic reforms, making it one of the most stable nations in the region.

How could we let that investment go to rot? Because what is happening in that country, with such enormous displacement, is to put at risk the very stability, the very democratic institutions, the very underpinnings of democracy that we spent billions in Central America trying to create.

That is not in the national interest of the United States; and it is not in the national security interests of the United States when we allow the consequences of what is happening in El Salvador in immigration, in a variety of health consequences, in a variety of subjects that we are concerned about, as our neighbors to the south have those problems, affect us as well.

It is in the national interest of the United States to support the Pelosi amendment. I do hope that the other side will allow it to be made in order so this House can have a vote on this most important issue.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), and thank him for his leadership in this fight, as well.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me but, more importantly, for her longstanding and abiding concern

and help in areas of Latin America, and for understanding the issues so well.

I would also like to make sure I recognize the chairman of this subcommittee from the Committee on Appropriations for his long-standing work in the area as well.

Mr. Chairman, this is not just help, but it is an investment. This is a chance to help Salvadorans get on their feet and back to work. It is a chance to help them rebuild their homes and businesses in El Salvador and not have them think about going to other places to have those opportunities to feed the family and have an opportunity to grow.

□ 1815

Let us help them in their home country.

Remember, El Salvador is a nascent democracy. It is a fragile democracy that 15, 20 years ago did not exist. Rather than forget it and let it go back to the old days when they did not have a chance to let their people make decisions for that country, let us help them get back on their feet.

Salvadorans are doing their best to get back on their feet, and Americans of Salvadoran descent are doing their fair share. More than \$1.7 billion on an annual basis goes from Americans of Salvadoran descent to family members still in El Salvador to try to help them in their home country of El Salvador. We should be there to help as well.

We can do more; we should do more. This assistance is not a handout; it is an investment with a partner to say to them we will help you roll up your sleeves and with your own hands rebuild your country. It is the right thing to do.

I join my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), in supporting this request. I know we have limited dollars, but I believe that the good work of the gentleman from Arizona, who has been so demonstrative in his efforts to try to help so many people around the world, and with the good efforts of the gentlewoman from California we can get this thing done and show the people of El Salvador we are ready to help them; not with a handout but to let them, with their own hands, rebuild their country with the good assistance of a partner like the United States of America.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and thank him for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I want to also thank the chairman of the committee for inviting me to go to El Salvador right after the earthquake. As a former Peace Corps volunteer from South America, I was able to bring some insight into it.

What I learned is more than what I took, and that is that Congress needs

to step up to the plate and do more. And not only Congress needs to do more. The churches that have done a wonderful job need to do more; the people-to-people programs need to do more; and the adoptive city programs that have been so effective in El Salvador need to do more. We all need to do more because we cannot afford not to make El Salvador's modernization work. It is a country that has gone through all the struggles we have watched.

If, indeed, nation building is going to work, peacekeeping is going to work, microloan programs are going to work, trade policy is going to work, if indeed the credibility of the United States is going to work, then we have to step up to that plate and continue to be there in this incredible disaster.

I was able to visit after Hurricane Mitch in Honduras and in Venezuela. El Salvador even needs more help than those countries.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank the chairman for allowing us to have the debate, because he could have insisted on his point of order at a much earlier time. I am grateful for that so that our colleagues and those who follow Congress can know about this important issue.

I do regret, however, that at the end of the day we are not going to have a respectable package of assistance to El Salvador. When the emergency supplemental bill came before our committee, which would have been the vehicle for all of this emergency spending, the representation that was made to us was that we will revisit this in our bill for the fiscal year 2002, and that we did less in the supplemental than we would have liked to have done.

Well, we have come down this road from supplemental to subcommittee to full committee to the floor, and what we have is a nice contribution but not a real sign of seriousness of how we take the disaster in El Salvador. I am very sad because the \$100 million that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has in the package comes from other disaster assistance, from the child survival account, from economic support funds. Why do those important programs, why do the poorest children in the world have to pay for U.S. assistance to El Salvador?

I visited El Salvador in the 1980s. I saw the military assistance, \$6 billion worth, going down there because it was said it was in our national interest. Well, if El Salvador is an area of concern to the United States to the tune of \$6 billion in the middle 1980s, why can we not be generous to the tune of \$250 million to do our share in helping the people of El Salvador in this time of need?

Again, I wish the chairman would not insist on his point of order, and I thank my colleagues for this very serious debate.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time, before I

make a point of order, and say to the gentlewoman that I appreciate her comments and again would say that I am very sympathetic.

The Salvadoran people are wonderful people. I have known many of them in my own community and had one of them who came as a refugee from Salvador as an intern working for me and is today one of my very close friends. They are wonderful people, and they deserve all the help we can give them; and I hope we will be able to give them support and even more support than perhaps is in this bill.

But I would note that we do have the \$100 million, and while \$25 million may come from current assistance accounts, the rest is money that would be added. So I do think that we are making a good start in helping El Salvador.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I make a point of order against the amendment.

I would make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI. The rule states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment includes an emergency designation under section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and, as such, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If no Member wishes to be heard on the point of order, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds this amendment includes an emergency designation under section 251(b)(2)(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is not in order.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for some additional comments on the Pelosi amendment. The recent earthquakes in El Salvador devastated the country, destroying 175,000 homes, leaving over 1 million people homeless, leveling schools, community buildings, and demolishing key components of the country's infrastructure. Although we did include \$100 million, as our chairman has stated, in this bill, the low level of assistance, especially to a country where we invested billions of dollars to end conflict and achieve stability, is simply tragic.

I am proud that the United States was able to react to the devastation quickly. Our relief supplies reached those who needed them most in a timely manner and earthquake victims ap-

preciate our help. It is time, my colleagues, to make a larger commitment to helping the people of El Salvador recover from this natural disaster. We should not be satisfied with shifting funds around to piece together an assistance package. We must, in my judgment, make a serious investment in building infrastructure, constructing permanent housing, reconstructing schools and clinics and creating jobs.

The United States needs to show leadership in helping El Salvador. The international community will follow our lead. Our lack of generosity in this instance has affected and will continue to affect the willingness of the international community to devote funds to relief and construction efforts.

The United States has had a strong national security interest in achieving stability in El Salvador and has demonstrated this interest in past years with serious investment. It would be unconscionable, in my judgment, to turn our backs on El Salvador at this critical point when the future of the country is hanging by a thread.

If we invest in the short- and long-term health of El Salvador now, we will avoid costly problems later on. If we continue to withhold a serious commitment of resources, there is no telling what the price will be in terms of instability and unrest later on. And that is why I strongly support the Pelosi amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 20, line 7 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 11, line 13, through page 20, line 7, is as follows:

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and to long-term development of countries in crisis: *Provided*, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: *Provided further*, That the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new program of assistance.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees, up to \$12,500,000, as authorized by sections 108 and 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That such funds shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States": *Provided further*, That such funds shall be made available only for micro and small enterprise programs and other pro-

grams which further the purposes of part I of the Act: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2002, commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed \$177,500,000: *Provided further*, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to loan guarantees provided under this heading. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out credit programs administered by the United States Agency for International Development, \$7,500,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2003.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund", as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, \$44,880,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$549,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the Administrator has identified such proposed construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of these funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not apply where the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices does not exceed \$1,000,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, \$2,199,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$720,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 2001, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That not less than \$655,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in exercising the authority to provide cash transfer assistance for Israel, the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance does not

cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country and that Israel enters into a side letter agreement in an amount proportional to the fiscal year 1999 agreement: *Provided further*, That not less than \$35,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading should be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon: *Provided further*, That not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading should be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide assistance to the National Democratic Alliance of Sudan to strengthen its ability to protect civilians from attacks, slave raids, and aerial bombardment by the Sudanese Government forces and its militia allies, and the provision of such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in the previous proviso, the term "assistance" includes non-lethal, non-food aid such as blankets, medicine, fuel, mobile clinics, water drilling equipment, communications equipment to notify civilians of aerial bombardment, non-military vehicles, tents, and shoes.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$25,000,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415): *Provided*, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2003.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, \$600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: *Provided*, That funds made available for assistance for Kosovo from funds appropriated under this heading and under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" should not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors for calendar year 2002 for assistance for Kosovo as of March 31, 2002: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act for assistance for Kosovo shall be made available for large scale physical infrastructure reconstruction.

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the Fund's disbursement of such funds for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress.

Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(c) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance.

(d) With regard to funds appropriated under this heading for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and local currencies generated by such funds (including the conversion of funds appropriated under this heading into currency used by Bosnia and Herzegovina as local currency and local currency returned or repaid under such program) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide written approval for grants and loans prior to the obligation and expenditure of funds for such purposes, and prior to the use of funds that have been returned or repaid to any lending facility or grantee.

(e) The provisions of section 529 of this Act shall apply to funds made available under subsection (e) and to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision of this or any other Act, including provisions in this subsection regarding the application of section 529 of this Act, local currencies generated by, or converted from, funds appropriated by this Act and by previous appropriations Acts and made available for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia may be used in Eastern Europe and the Baltic States to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

(f) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not complied with article III of annex 1-A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has not been terminated.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 11 and 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, \$768,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003: *Provided*, That the provisions of such chapters shall apply to funds appropriated by this paragraph: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region, notwithstanding any other provision of law, 15 percent may be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$1,500,000 should be available only to meet the health and other assistance needs of victims of trafficking in persons.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

(b) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$125,000,000 may be made available for assistance for Ukraine.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 50 offered by Ms. KAPTUR:

Page 20, beginning on line 8, strike "not to exceed \$125,000,000 may" and insert "not less than \$125,000,000 should".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition and to reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. A point of order is reserved on the amendment, and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 10 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise and wish to present to the committee an amendment that concerns Ukraine.

The real issue for us here in the House today is whether the United States should begin walking away from the most strategic country in Central Europe: Ukraine. My amendment says stay the course with the democratic forces for reform. It says do not single out Ukraine as the only nation in the world that will receive a one-third cut from last year's allocation. My amendment will allow the committee and will allow this Congress more flexibility as we move towards floor passage and conference in order to restore the funds that rightfully should go to democracy building in that new republic.

Let me just say that proposing to reduce assistance for Ukraine comes at absolutely the wrong time. The third set of parliamentary elections are about to occur. During the last week of August, Ukraine will celebrate its 10th year of independence. This kind of ill-advised action by this Congress is going to give the forces that are against reform a greater share of authority inside that country. I do not really think that the gentleman, the chairman of the committee and other Members that proposed this initially, really want that to happen.

Put it in the context of our own country. It took us 11 years from the time of the Declaration of Independence to adopt our own Constitution, 89 years to end slavery at the end of the Civil War, 141 years to give women the right to vote, and 188 years for the adoption of the civil rights acts of our country. Now, I am not suggesting Ukraine should take that long. All I am saying is that after 10 years certain Members may be expecting too much.

Let me also say that other nations, like Russia, are making very favorable overtures toward Ukraine, particularly with the recent appointment of former Russian Prime Minister Viktor

Chernomyrdin as the new Russian Ambassador to Ukraine. America should be no less interested in Ukraine. Further, the House bill does not even meet the administration's request of \$170 million for Ukraine, and President Bush and Secretary Powell have both stressed the importance of this strategic partnership.

Even the wife of the slain journalist Heorhiy Gongadze wrote a letter to all of us in which she says, "Do not do this. It would be a terrible mistake to adopt the House committee version." She says, "Condemn the actions and inactions of the Ukrainian executive power when appropriate, demand open and honest investigations, seek the truth about my husband's murder, and cut off funding or restrict it, if you deem it necessary, but please do not reduce the aid to Ukraine that is so important in the building of a normal Democratic society." I will insert her full letter in the RECORD.

This September, we are going to have the first Rada-Congressional exchange to try to more completely work together as legislative bodies in our respective communities, to try to help to integrate Ukraine more fully into the world community.

□ 1830

Do I think everything is rosy in Ukraine? I would be the first to say no. Much more remains to be done on nuclear safety.

I wish to insert in the RECORD two letters. One from our U.S. Department of Energy and one from the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States talking about the serious nuclear safety issues that still remain and need to be addressed in Ukraine.

We need full investigations into the suspicious deaths of independent journalists. We need an independent and free press and media and allow them to develop and help them to develop in that country. We need to urge Ukraine to create a judicial system and rule of law that yields justice. We need to ensure human rights and free speech to help advance that country toward a more open free market economy with reliable and transparent credit institutions, and we need to help them complete land title reform and agricultural transition to a privatized system of production.

The report that accompanies the bill is also inadequate. I am going to also insert into the RECORD tonight more complete language that should be in the report that urges Ukraine toward these types of reforms.

But let me remind our colleagues, Ukraine has had major accomplishments over the last decade. It has, at our request, completely dismantled its nuclear weapons. It has worked to become and wishes to be part of the full union of European and western states. Ukraine refused to sell turbines to Iran giving up an economic sale in excess of over \$100 million.

The current President of the Ukraine personally invited Pope John Paul II

for an historic visit with Ukraine. I might say to the chairman of the full subcommittee, with all due respect, last week you spoke eloquently of not isolating China and you voted on behalf of opening China up. I can tell you China arrests Catholic bishops. She would not invite the Pope into that country. In fact, she ordains phony bishops. So I would say do not treat Ukraine in a manner any worse than you would treat China.

If you look at Ukraine, she has a growing middle class. It has grown at over 6 percent this last year. Industrial production is up by a fifth. Land privatization is occurring. Small businesses are up by 40 percent. Small bank accounts have started. In fact, and this is really important for our colleagues to understand, almost all of the U.S. assistance to Ukraine does not go to the government. In fact, it goes to help the development of the very organizations that are working for all the good causes I have just talked about: small business development, exchange programs, support for independent media, municipal development, nuclear clean up; all these very, very worthy causes.

So in offering this amendment today it was my hope to put some of this on the RECORD. It is my hope that as this bill moves toward full passage and over to the Senate that we might get some perfecting language that would not single out Ukraine for this type of harsh treatment by the people of the United States.

In fact, our hope is that this discussion today and the chairman's willingness to allow us to talk about this in giving us some time on the floor will help to give us a meeting of minds so that we can, in fact, perfect the House language and help Ukraine move herself into the company of the free nations of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, DC, July 23, 2001.

Ambassador WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to the NIS, U.S.
Department of State, Washington, DC

DEAR AMBASSADOR TAYLOR: We understand that the House Committee on Appropriations report on foreign operations limits Ukraine assistance in 2002 to \$125 million, based partly on the completion of major nuclear safety projects. The International Nuclear Safety Program has completed the safety parameter display system project, the simulator project, and the Chernobyl Replacement Heat Plant project. However, additional nuclear safety work is needed in Ukraine.

Projects that are not yet complete include: simulator and operator training; completion of in-depth safety assessments; physical security upgrades; nondestructive examination improvements; operational safety improvement's; emergency cooling reliability upgrades; plant computer upgrades; and nuclear fuel qualification.

I recently returned from a visit to Ukraine for commissioning of the Chernobyl replacement heat plant and for reviewing State/AID supported projects at the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant. I saw impressive progress due to State/AID assistance at both locations. The Ukraine safety program is at a pivotal stage. On the one hand, clear im-

provements to safety and operations are evident and documented. However, an enduring safety culture has not taken hold and important projects remain to be completed which Ukraine is currently unable to provide for itself. Until that safety culture is firmly established, cutbacks may endanger the progress made to date, e.g., they may drive Ukraine to seek help from Russia in some areas.

We plan to complete nuclear safety improvements at reactors in the countries of the former Soviet Union by 2006. A reduction in funding would prevent current projects from being completed, and reduce the sustainability of the already completed projects. We hope you will support this important work at the same level as last year. We look forward to continuing to work with you.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. TURNER,
Assistant Deputy Administrator.

EMBASSY OF UKRAINE,
July 17, 2001.

Re Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill—
Assistance for Ukraine.

Hon. JIM KOLBE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. KOLBE: This letter is written to express my alarm about the level of funds provided for assistance to Ukraine in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. I am the widow of Georgiy Gongadze, the Ukrainian journalist whose brutal, unsolved murder has received so much international attention and which led to my seeking refuge in America. As I understand it, the House Appropriations Committee reduced the President's recommendation for aid to Ukraine by \$44 million. I think this is a terrible mistake. Furthermore the Committee's proposal indirectly refers to my husband's murder to justify their reduction.

If Congress uses my husband's murder as justification to reduce U.S. aid to Ukraine, this will send absolutely the wrong message to those honorable people who are still working (and with whom I worked) so hard to build a democratic nation. Conversely, such an approach will play into the hands of the anti-reformists who seek to thwart democracy and benefit from the perpetuation of the corrupt legacy of the Soviet system. My husband sought the development of a free and independent media, of non-governmental and of local organizations to build a civil society in Ukraine—these entities are the ones that desperately need America's help. The assistance provided in your bill goes to such programs to help the very people who need and should have American money and counsel, good people who will be isolated and alone without U.S. support. As a lawyer who worked with such groups, I know that American assistance is the lifeblood of these programs—and it is here where the seeds of democracy must be sown.

I am sure that we share very serious concerns about the direction and actions of the Executive branch of Ukraine. However, please do not let these concerns keep the United States from providing the level of aid needed by those that are making a real and valuable difference, especially at the grass roots level. Condemn the actions and inactions of the Ukrainian executive power when appropriate, demand open and honest investigations, seek the truth about my husband's murder and cut off funding or restrict it if you deem necessary, but please—do not reduce the aid to Ukraine that is so important in the building of a normal, democratic society.

Thank you for your time and consideration of my concerns.

Respectfully,

MYROSLAVA GONGADZE.

EMBASSY OF UKRAINE,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2001.

Hon. MARCY KAPTUR,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN KAPTUR, I wish to address you on a matter of urgency for the country and people I represent as Ambassador here in Washington.

I was informed that a few days ago the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations approved a draft Foreign Operations Bill that instituted a cap of \$125 million of technical assistance to be made available for Ukraine next fiscal year, thus reducing by \$44 million the amount requested for my country by the US Administration.

The draft Committee's Report advances three reasons for this reduction: "the completion of a long term projects in nuclear safety, the continuing setbacks to needed reform, and the unresolved deaths of prominent dissidents and journalists in Ukraine".

I believe that both Subcommittee's recommendation and its substantiation would be quite different if all the relevant facts were taken into consideration.

Of particular concern to all Ukrainians would be the message that "projects in nuclear safety have been completed". Ukraine just a few months ago marked that 15th anniversary of the Chernobyl meltdown and mourned its countless victims. Disastrous effects of that tragedy are still having tremendous negative impact on everyday life of millions in Ukraine—diverting close to 10% of the GDP for programs to alleviate the damage from this horrific calamity. The message that the United States considers its involvement in upgrading nuclear safety of the existing nuclear reactors in Ukraine as "completed" would only exacerbate deeply felt sense of so many Ukrainians that we have been abandoned by the international community to deal single-handedly with the problem of a global magnitude.

As to "continuing setbacks to needed reform", it is clear that we could have done better in the past. On the other hand, the country has demonstrated spectacular sustained economic growth over the last 18 months while being fully dependent on imports of gas and oil and getting no assistance from the international financial institutions. It is rather difficult to imagine how this could have been achieved without reforms finally starting to produce the positive effects on the economy.

As for the last reasoning of the Subcommittee recommendation, let me unequivocally state that the disappearance of journalist Heorhiy Gongadze is considered in Ukraine not only as a terrible human tragedy but also as a case that needs to be fully investigated in a manner that would leave no doubt as to its circumstances and culprits. We value assistance provided by the FBI to the Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the investigation and hope that this cooperation will help resolve the case in the near future.

This August Ukraine marks 10th Anniversary of our independence. After hundreds of years of oppression, unimaginable sufferings and millions of deaths the Ukrainian people will be celebrating our first decade of freedom. This will be the time for festivities but also for deep reflections on our past, present and future. This will also be the time when Ukrainians will remember the crucial role of the United States in helping us achieve this long sought and hard earned freedom. When Ukraine was under Soviet dominance the

United States Congress created a strong bond between the Ukrainian and American peoples by adopting each year resolutions demanding freedom for captive nations. Ten years after this freedom had become reality this bond could and should be reinforced by continuous assistance provided by the Congress directly to the Ukrainian people.

I rely on your deep knowledge and understanding of the crushing problems a newly independent state has to overcome and your vision of Ukraine's future as a democratic and prosperous member of Western community of nations, that you have shared with me, in helping to provide next fiscal year adequate funds for effective and meaningful technical assistance to the People of Ukraine.

Sincerely,

KOSTYANTYN GRYSCHENKO,
Ambassador.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I will be brief on this as I reserve my point of order on this.

I would just like to respond to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the comments she has made. I understand how strongly she feels about this issue. I also feel strongly about the people of the Ukraine and their rights to have a free and an open society.

Mr. Chairman, this bill does not signal an abandonment of Ukraine. Let me note that we have \$125 million in the bill for the Ukraine. Is that down? Yes, it is down. Last year was \$170 million; before that it was \$225 million. Nonetheless, at \$125 million we are two and a half times the amount that we have in the bill for India, a country of a billion people. So the \$125 million that we are spending on this one country, we hope this newly emerging democracy in Central Europe, is certainly not pocket change.

As the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) knows, the Ukraine is a struggling new republic. I am quoting here from her own letter, "a struggling new republic riddled with corruption, lacking a robust justice system and crawling its way to an open society. There are horrendous abuses there."

Those are her words from her own dear colleague letter.

After 10 years and after spending more than \$1 billion in U.S. taxpayers money in aid to the Ukraine, this subcommittee, this committee has decided to send a strong message to the government of the Ukraine, and that is that our admiration for the long suffering and freedom loving people of the Ukraine does not excuse the abysmal failures that we have seen demonstrated over and over again by its government. Most recently, as the gentlewoman has referred to the letter from the widow of the person murdered in that horrible and tragic murder of a journalist in the Ukraine, one that remains unsolved these weeks later with not much prospect that we are going to see a resolution of it.

Mr. Chairman, I would say when we go to conference that the House posi-

tion on aid to the Ukraine is going to hinge on what happens in Kiev between now and then. It does not hinge on perfecting language here on the floor of the House of Representatives. It hinges on actions by the government of the Ukraine. If that happens, we will certainly, in the conference committee, be able to make changes to the amount of aid that we make available to that country. But until then I think clearly we were sending the right message.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Kaptur amendment which would create a floor rather than a ceiling for the level of funding to the U.S. assistance to the Ukraine. The level of funding provided for assistance to Ukraine, as has been pointed out, \$125 million, is not insignificant. However, it does represent a precipitous \$44 million reduction from last year, the 2001 level of \$169 million.

I share the concerns about some of the recent developments in the Ukraine which are raised in the report language, including the unresolved deaths of Ukrainian journalists. In fact, I was the first Member to express concerns about murdered journalist Georgiy Gongadze following his disappearance last September.

In May, the Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair, held a hearing devoted exclusively to the situation in Ukraine. Clearly the downward trends and negative developments in Ukraine were enumerated, and the leadership of Ukraine were strongly encouraged to demonstrate in word, and as the chairman pointed out, in deed as well, greater respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Mr. Chairman, 2 weeks ago I co-chaired the U.S. delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Paris. One of the most moving and most powerful moments of that entire meeting was Mrs. Gongadze's acceptance of the OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy on behalf of her murdered husband. And as the gentlewoman pointed out, she has called on this body not to cut this funding.

While we were troubled by the developments in the Ukraine, including the situation of the media and the April ouster of Ukraine's reformist Prime Minister, we cannot deny the positive developments either. These include for the first time in over a decade strong economic growth, continued good relations with her neighbors, and a cooperative partnership with the West, especially the United States.

Now is not the time to cut assistance. Ukraine still has tremendous needs. For example, the Chernobyl

power plant was shut down last December, but the consequences of that nuclear disaster still leaves an indelible mark on the Ukrainian nation.

They need continued assistance in overcoming this devastating legacy, especially its toll in cancer and other serious illnesses. Ukraine's weak medical infrastructure still faces considerable challenges, such as the growing AIDS problem. As the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) pointed out, very little of our assistance benefits directly the Ukrainian government. Instead, it goes to programs that help NGOs and the independent media or municipal and small business development.

With the parliamentary elections approaching next March, NGOs, political parties and reform-oriented local governments working to strengthen democracy in Ukraine need our support, as does the independent media.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, in his address at Warsaw University during his visit to Poland last month, President Bush stated, "The Europe we are building must include Ukraine, a nation struggling with the trauma of transition. Some in Kiev speak of their country's European destiny. If this is their aspiration, we should reward it."

Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentlewoman's amendment is adopted as this work-in-progress makes its way through the House and conference.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Chairman, Ukraine has demonstrated a consistent willingness to develop a robust friendship and mutually beneficial partnership with the United States.

At our request, Ukraine has abolished the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world and has maintained a consistent nonproliferation policy ever since. I might add that in some cases this has been done at considerable fiscal detriment to Ukraine. The refusal of aid to Iran in their nuclear program is one such program that warrants our praise and appreciation.

Ukraine has successfully and peacefully negotiated border treaties with all of its neighboring countries and has maintained a distinctive partnership with NATO. Ukraine has made significant contributions to regional and international peace and stability through its participation in NATO-led peacekeeping missions.

The economic growth of Ukraine is integral to its development as a democracy. Without Ukraine's stable government and infrastructure, the hope of further Democratic reforms will fade because a government preoccupied with its own survival cannot guarantee even basic rights for its citizens.

There are members of government in Ukraine, hard-line Communists, who would like to see Ukraine return to the

days before Ukraine's independence. It has been a consistent struggle for Ukraine to come so far, and I think, frankly, the timing of the cut proposed in the bill here could not be worse. In my estimation, it will unwittingly empower the antireformists and stall the progress for years which have been made.

Ukraine, on August 24, will celebrate its 10th anniversary of independence. The Ukrainian people will mark their first 10-year anniversary of freedom after hundreds of years of oppression. This is a monumental achievement and should be welcomed and praised. While I understand the concerns that were raised by the committee and do not wish to minimize them, there are very, very many positive achievements in Ukraine that have been achieved with the support and assistance of this Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that we can stand behind those positive reforms and see them sustained. I would ask the gentleman's assistance as this process moves forward in achieving that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) has ½ minute remaining. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has 4 minutes remaining.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield ½ minute to myself.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Kaptur-Schaffer amendment and to maintain levels of funding for Ukraine. Help Ukraine move toward reform, especially in memory of the slain journalists. Many of those independent journalists would want us to help their cause inside Ukraine. Do not walk away from her now.

Mr. Chairman, I want to also express my great appreciation to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, for allowing this discussion to ensue this afternoon, for the serious manner with which he has dealt with those who do not share his position, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for her graciousness as we move this amendment forward.

□ 1845

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I wanted to extend my congratulations to the gentlewoman for her strong support of the people of Ukraine. I know of her work as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture in providing technology and assistance to the good people, understanding that by giving them the tools and giving them the skills they can help themselves to a strong democracy.

I just want to assure the gentlewoman that I support maintaining a robust assistance program in Ukraine. Our aid helps build democracy, strengthens local government, encourages a free press and builds a stable and prosperous society. The current

situation in Ukraine dictates that we maintain support for those in Ukrainian society who seek democracy, freedom and stability.

Again, I want to thank her for her important work. I know that we will continue to work together.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, before I yield back my time, continuing to reserve my point of order, I would just like to say I also thank the gentlewoman from Ohio and the gentleman from Colorado for their contributions not only to this debate but to the ongoing work that both of them and other Members of the House of Representatives have done to help support the people of the Ukraine.

I think there is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that we have a common objective. We all want to make sure that the Ukrainian people have their opportunity to have a democracy, to have their voices heard in their country. They want to have freedom. They want to have the same rights that Americans have and that other peoples around the world have. We have no disagreement with that. We have no disagreement among ourselves about the objectives. There are sometimes differences over how we achieve that objective. Sometimes it is carrot, and sometimes it is a stick. Sometimes we do not always agree on which is the right time to administer either the carrot or the stick, and we may have that disagreement here, but we do not have any disagreement over the objectives that we are trying to achieve for the Ukraine.

I will certainly pledge to continue to work with the gentlewoman from Ohio on making sure that everything that we do in our subcommittee is designed to help promote democracy and a civil society in the Ukraine.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

That rule states, in pertinent part, "an amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law." The amendment gives affirmative direction, in effect.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment does do that and therefore, I believe, is not in order.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language imparting direction.

The amendment therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, today I had planned to offer an amendment to the Foreign Operations bill that would allow aid to only be given to countries who have extradition treaties with the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I will not be offering that amendment today, but I would like to take this opportunity to discuss the importance of placing international extradition treaties higher on our foreign policy priority list. Will the committee agree that this is a pressing issue that needs to be addressed?

Mr. KOLBE. Yes, I would say that the current process of extradition certainly is a very troubled one and needs to be reformed.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. This past week Ira Einhorn was finally extradited from France. While this is a notable victory, the extradition came only after several years of legal maneuvering and political posturing by Einhorn and the government of France. The Pennsylvania legislature actually had to pass a new law in order for the French to agree to the extradition. Four long years after the first request and 24 years after the murder of Holly Maddux, justice has finally been served. I know that Holly's family is more than relieved to have their sister's killer behind bars, but had they not had the financial resources to continue their pursuit of justice for 24 years, he may never have been returned.

Whether or not a country approves of the U.S. system of justice should not be a factor in the decision to return a convicted killer to the United States. For those countries receiving foreign aid, that point could not be more valid. I cross-referenced the list of nations who would receive aid in this year's Foreign Operations bill with the list of countries who do not have extradition treaties. The result was a distressing 65 countries. That means that the United States taxpayer dollar goes to 65 countries who have not taken the time to negotiate a treaty with the United States on extraditing violent criminals. That is unacceptable. The problem needs to be addressed.

An extradition treaty is not a matter of rocket science. It is a document typically no longer than a few pages that establishes an agreement of cooperation in returning criminals.

The blame cannot be placed entirely on these countries. Our own Department of State needs to make negotiating extradition treaties a higher priority. Some of these nations are willing to come to the table and work with us, but the United States must also be willing to put forth the effort needed to get the job done. It is a mutually shared responsibility that we have put off for far too long.

For every Ira Einhorn there is another 3,000 cases that remain open. Families of these victims need closure. It is not right for the U.S. to willingly

support countries who spit in the face of our system of justice.

Last Thursday, I introduced legislation that would reform international extradition. H.R. 2574 would put uncooperative nations on notice. This bill gives teeth to the Departments of State and Justice in requesting that a criminal be extradited. Right now, all we can say is "please," and most of the time that is insufficient.

H.R. 2574 would require the Department of State to submit a country by country report on outstanding extradition cases. The President would then, based on that report, submit to Congress a list of uncooperative countries. Those nations would then face the threat of sanctions, including a loss of U.S. foreign aid, refusal of visas to government officials visiting the U.S., and U.S. votes against the country in any international financial institution.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman can help with this in the future.

Mr. KOLBE. Reclaiming my time, the gentleman from Florida has certainly been a leader on this issue. I appreciate his calling this matter to our attention and highlighting it today. I look forward to working with him on ways that we can improve our extradition laws and will be sure to discuss this topic with any of the countries that come before our committee or approach me on receiving aid.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I thank the gentleman. I hope we can get the Department of State to put this at a higher priority and we can continue to push this issue.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 25, line 2, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 20, line 11, through page 25, line 2, is as follows:

(c) Of the funds appropriated under this title, not less than \$82,500,000 should be made available for assistance for Georgia.

(d) Of the funds appropriated under this title, not less than \$82,500,000 should be made available for assistance for Armenia.

(e) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(f) Not more than 30 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for any country in the region. Activities authorized under title V (nonproliferation and disarmament programs and activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not be counted against the 30 percent limitation.

(g)(1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, 60 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation:

(A) has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability; and

(B) is providing full access to international non-government organizations providing humanitarian relief to refugees and internally displaced persons in Chechnya.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) assistance to combat infectious diseases or assistance for victims of trafficking in persons; and

(B) activities authorized under title V (Nonproliferation and Disarmament Programs and Activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act.

(h) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$45,000,000 should be made available, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for assistance for child survival, environmental and reproductive health, and to combat infectious diseases, and for related activities.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, and to make commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104(b)(3), \$12,000,000.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For expenses necessary to carry out title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Public Law 96-533, and to make commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104(b)(3), \$16,042,000: *Provided*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the President of the Foundation: *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That this authority applies to interest earned both prior to and following enactment of this provision: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the board of directors of the Foundation may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations after each time such waiver authority is exercised.

PEACE CORPS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$275,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$217,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any funds made available under this heading for anti-crime programs and activities shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2002, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$16,660,000 may be available for administrative expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 solely to support counterdrug activities in the Andean region of South America, \$676,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes and are available without regard to section 3204(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 106-246: *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$14,240,000 may be for administrative expenses.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CONYERS:

Page 25, line 8, strike "these" and all that follows through the colon on line 13, and insert: section 3204(b) of Public Law 106-246 is amended by adding a new subsection (b)(3) as follows:

"(3) Further exception.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the limitation contained in paragraph (1)(B) may be waived (i) if the President certifies to the appropriate committees of the Congress that the aggregate ceiling of 800 United States personnel contained in paragraph (1) will not be exceeded by such waiver, and (ii) if Congress is informed of the extent to which the limitation under paragraph (1)(B) is exceeded by such certification." *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Colombia: *Provided further*, That assistance provided with funds appropriated under this heading that is made available notwithstanding section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and a Member opposed each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very critical discussion that we are about to enter into involving the Andean Regional Initiative. When Plan Colombia was passed in the appropriations bill last year, Congress assured the public that we would not be getting into Colombia's 37-year-old civil war and there would be no mission creep. The goal of assistance to Colombia was to support counterdrug activities. Safeguards were put into Plan Colombia to prevent an escalation of U.S. involvement without congressional oversight, which included a 500-person U.S. military cap and a 300-person U.S. civilian contractor cap. Civilian contractors are those many ex-military people who work closely with the military although they are civilians.

Now, while the appropriations bill before us maintains the 500-person cap on military, it lifts the 300-person civilian contractor cap for Colombia under the Andean Regional Initiative. The current language would permit unlimited increases of U.S. civilian contractors without notifying Congress.

Now, thanks to so many people here on the committee, I have new admiration for the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and all of my friends on the other side, but particularly the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY). We have reached an agreement. This amendment that we now have before us is an amendment in place of amendments 9 and 10 which creates safeguards against an unlimited increase in civilian contractors without congressional notification. The agreement reached would maintain an aggregate ceiling of 800 United States personnel in Colombia which consists of a 500-person cap on U.S. military personnel and 300 on U.S. civilian contractors.

Mr. Chairman, let me just give my colleagues the operative problem that we are working under. Ninety percent of the cocaine and 60 percent of the heroin that reaches the United States is produced in Colombia, and so this is very critical. We have several forces working down there. Besides the U.S. military, we have the Colombian military. Beside three rebel organizations, we have a reactionary paramilitary in Colombia which, once we get the Colombian army to lighten up, then we have the paramilitary coming in doing even more damage than the Colombian army was doing. And then we have our own private civilian contractors doing God knows what under the loose arrangements that we have.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, let me thank my colleague from Michigan for his leadership on this issue and actually my other colleague from Michigan for his great leadership on

this issue as well. I want to make sure that every Member understands the importance of this amendment.

The current law now limits the use of military personnel in Colombia to 500 people and civilian personnel to 300. In order to increase that number of civilian contract personnel, the President must first report to Congress and Congress would have to approve by passing a joint resolution. That is the current law right now.

The bill that then was before us without explanation would have revoked Congress' oversight authority entirely on this subject. But fortunately now we have the Conyers-Hoekstra-Schakowsky amendment that has been agreed to, a unanimous-consent amendment, that would restore the aggregate limit of 800 personnel in Colombia, that would maintain the 500 personnel cap for U.S. military and that would allow an increase of the 300 U.S. civilian contractors but only to the extent that the 500-person military cap has not been reached.

□ 1900

Fortunately, this amendment still requires that a report be made, that Congress be informed if we are going to go beyond the 300.

My concern with the increase in contract personnel has been expressed many times. We all learned with dismay that two American civilians, Veronica Bowers and her infant daughter, Charity, were killed when the missionary plane they were in was shot down over Peru. What was even more shocking was that it became clear that the plane was first identified as suspicious by U.S. civilians working under contract for the CIA.

With all the shock and sadness came a lot of questions; but unfortunately, the CIA, the Department of State, and the private firms involved have not come forward to provide any answers. We also know that employees of these firms have been involved in gun battles in Colombia, some contract employees have died. I have recently found out that we are still employing one of the private firms implicated in the Iran Contra scandal. To me, it is clear we should not be employing private companies to carry out military activities in Colombia at all on behalf of the United States.

But this is not a debate about the use of contractors. Whether or not Members agree on the need for private military contractors or contractors to carry out other duties, Congress must maintain oversight responsibility and a limit for this very important aspect of U.S. policy.

I thank the sponsor of this amendment for maintaining those aspects of oversight and limitations.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) seek to control the time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I seek to control the time in opposition. I will take a page out of the book of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and

say at the moment I am opposed to the amendment, and will claim the time in opposition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I do not expect to be in opposition to this amendment at the close of the time. I think it is important to take time to talk about this, because I think, frankly, there has been a lot of misinformation about this issue. I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentlewoman from Illinois for their efforts to work with us to find what I think is a reasonable compromise, which I will come back to very shortly here in talking about it.

There are two issues that are involved in this amendment. One is the cap on civilian contractors. That is section 3204(b)(1)(B) of public law 106-246. It refers to the cap on the number of civilian contractors that is a part of Plan Colombia funding that was enacted in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill in fiscal year 2000.

As part of the Plan Colombia supplemental, we put a cap both on military personnel and on civilian personnel. We did not want to get into another Vietnam. We wanted to try to avoid that, so this cap was placed specifically on there for that purpose. It was placed at a level of 500 persons on the military side and 300 on the civilian side.

The military personnel cap has not and is not an issue at all with this committee. We are not close to that, and there are no indications that we would ever reach that amount. The gentleman's amendment would combine the two caps, so the total number of personnel, military and civilian, cannot exceed 800.

Now, why is that important, that we give this greater flexibility by combining those two and making the total number of contractors in Colombia 800? The civilian contractors include those that are associated, of course, with the Department of Defense; but it also includes those that are in the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and the Departments of Justice, Commerce, Treasury and Customs.

The cap applies to all, and I want to repeat that, all U.S. contractors in Colombia. It also includes the search-and-rescue teams for U.S. spray planes. It includes the NGOs helping to improve civil society, including guaranteeing human rights for Colombians and assisting internally displaced persons.

Let me also point out I have been very disappointed in the pace of implementation of the alternative development plans in Colombia. I have been vocal about my concerns, and in our report we address this very specifically I think with some pretty strong language about the economic development and economic assistance side of the Plan Colombia and moving that for-

ward. Less than 5 percent of the funds for judicial reform have been obligated, let alone spent. Less than 5 percent of the funds at USAID have been spent.

While I am extremely disappointed with the pace they have had, it is relevant to note those figures here now, because we do expect that to pick up very dramatically in the months ahead. We believe those funds are going to begin to flow here in the remainder of this fiscal year, and certainly in the beginning of the new fiscal year. These funds will be contracted out to the same civilian contractors that are limited in number by the cap.

Now, the civilian cap of 300 has not been approached to date. As of May 15, the number of civilian contractors in Colombia totalled 171. The number of civilian contractors has also remained steady for about the last 6 months. But with the delivery of the Blackhawk helicopters, and the first of them arrived this month, and the alternative development that is finally beginning to get going as we have been prodding USAID to get moving with that, the number of contractors in Colombia could very easily come close to or could exceed the number of 300 in fiscal year 2002.

For example, deliveries late this year and early next year of 12 new spray planes will require the use of civilian contractors for training and logistical assistance. Contractor support is also required in connection with the delivery of the Blackhawk and the Huey II helicopters in the next year. These are very complicated machinery; and they require a great deal of material and assistance, support, and personnel support, to maintain.

So I think that it is very likely that we could find ourselves bumping up against this cap just when we are talking about the maintenance personnel on the aircraft programs we have down there, not including anything we are trying to do in the civil society, in the justice programs and the other AID programs. So I think that it is very important that we give greater flexibility.

I am interested in seeing this work. I know there is disagreement about the Andean Initiative; but I think all of us, if we are going to spend the money, want to see it have some success. We cannot do that if we do not have the personnel there.

I again thank the gentleman for agreeing to this amendment to give this flexibility. I think the gentleman's amendment does give the flexibility that we need to give to the administration.

If I might, Mr. Chairman, let me take another minute to talk about the other issue, and that is the one where the gentleman from Michigan references section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act. This is the one that prohibits the use of funds to buy arms except for arming of anti-narcotics aircraft, U.S. personnel or U.S. contractors.

Let me state this very clearly: our inclusion in the bill of a waiver of this

provision, is not, repeat, not, a change in U.S. policy. There are no secrets that are being kept here. This same provision was in the legislation that was requested by the Clinton administration; it was in the law, the bill, that we passed in 2000, the supplemental appropriation legislation; it was requested again by the Bush administration this year; and it is included again by the subcommittee and the committee this year when we did our report.

So the provision is needed again by the administration in order to train Colombian army counternarcotics battalions that support and protect the eradication efforts. The exceptions provided in this section do not allow for this, and thus a waiver is needed again this year.

When Plan Colombia was introduced last year, a key to the Clinton administration proposal was the training and equipping of three Colombian counternarcotics battalions. The section 482(b) waiver was needed by the administration to complete these goals.

Of the \$1.3 billion appropriated for Plan Colombia, \$6 million was used to equip the battalions with guns and ammunition, less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the total funds provided for Plan Colombia.

So let me say one more time, the inclusion of this provision is not a change in policy. We have seen the waiver as a part of the law for over a year, and we have heard of no abuses of the authority in it. The success of the counternarcotics battalions is key to the success of Plan Colombia, what we now call the Andean initiative.

These battalions are a basic pillar of our policy to strengthen Colombia's ability to counter the drug traffickers, provide a safer environment for eradication efforts, and to protect development and the human rights for the non-governmental organizations that operate down there. We should not tie the hands of this administration just as Plan Colombia is getting started. Not only is this an eradication and interdiction effort, but it is also a chance to offer alternatives to the small farmers and the communities in southern Colombia, to strengthen their judicial system and provide human rights monitoring.

The gentleman's amendment does allow for that waiver, with notification; and I have no problem with the notification provision in there. Therefore, I would say that I will vote to accept the Conyers amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan for offering this amendment and to explain why I think it is necessary. I have great misgivings about this entire Andean initiative. I think it is a dubious enterprise put together by someone who qualifies more to be permanent

president of an Optimist Club than president of anything else. But, nonetheless, I think we have to work with what limited opportunities we have.

My misgivings about this program were expanded even more and magnified even more by one of the provisions in this bill which this amendment corrects. Last year, as part of an effort to ease the passage of this \$1.3 billion initiative in the appropriations supplemental, the administration, then the Clinton administration, accepted the Byrd amendment, which limited overall personnel in the region to 800. This bill originally sought to eliminate that cap, and the amendment being offered by the gentleman from Michigan today restores that cap. I want to tell you why I think that is important.

When the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution came up back in the sixties, Senator Gaylord Nelson from my home State was determined to offer an amendment to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which specified that that resolution would not be used in any way to inject troops into Vietnam. He was told by then Senator Bill Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that Fulbright was convinced that there was no need for Nelson to offer that amendment, because President Johnson had assured Mr. Fulbright that he would never use the resolution for that purpose. So Nelson reluctantly agreed not to offer that amendment, preventing the use of that resolution as an excuse to inject American troops above the advisers that were then present. Everyone lived to regret it, except for about 50,000 Americans, who did not when they went to Vietnam.

That is why I think it is important to retain this cap. Better to be safe than sorry.

While I appreciate the gentleman from Arizona's indication that he did not believe this amendment was necessary in order to restrain the administration, I think it is always better for the Congress in instances like this to be safe, rather than sorry. It seems to me that I have only been around here 32 years, and in that time I have had plenty of occasions where I have seen administrations of both parties lie to me.

So, with all due respect to any administration, I would prefer to see the Congress retain its ability to keep us out of a mess. That is what I think this amendment seeks to do; and I hope, as we move to the Senate, we can tighten it even further.

I strongly believe that this Andean effort, while well-intentioned, is misguided and misdirected. I really believe if we want to deal with the drug problem, we will only win that problem by dealing with it here at home.

I firmly believe that every single dollar which we are committing to this effort would be much better spent to see to it that every single American who ought to be in a drug treatment program and is not in that program is afforded the opportunity to get into one of those programs.

To me, if we want to solve the problem of drugs, we will solve it in the end by dealing on the demand side of the ledger. If you can gain a little bonus on the interdiction side, so be it. But I can recall after chairing the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations for a number of years, being told by the deputy in charge of interdiction under President Reagan that in fact we did not during all of those years interdict more than 2 percent of the drugs that were aimed at entry into the United States. I hardly think that statistic, while it has improved somewhat these days, we are not exactly having a crashing success when it comes to interdiction; and I think in the end it would be better if we used money to reduce demand in our own society. But for the moment, we do not have the ability to do that because of the rule under which we are debating this bill.

Meanwhile, I think this is a good reasonable action, and I congratulate the gentleman for agreeing to this compromise. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Arizona for accepting the compromise.

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Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, for the recent way that he and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the full committee, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) have all helped us come to what I think is an important part of this appropriations bill as any I can think of.

I would like the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and his staff to join with me in examining something that Arianna Huffington has brought to our national attention. There are two reports, one from the Center for Public Integrity, which has found that the United States' antidrug money is frequently funneled through corrupt organizations in the Latin America side, sometimes it is the military, sometimes it is the paramilitary, sometimes it is their intelligence organizations; and that this money is really going nowhere and meeting none of the objectives that we voted on it for. In addition, it ends up frequently contributing to the violation of human rights. This cannot go on.

I have a lot of respect, growing respect for the people of Colombia who have to carry the burden of what their government is doing, what their army is doing, what the paramilitary is doing, what the rebel countries are doing, and it seems to me that we need to take a close look at this study to which I have referred.

The other study to which I refer is with much less enthusiasm, but I think

it gives a telling message. Here we have the Rand Corporation, a wonderfully dedicated public sector organization commissioned by the United States Air Force to study this whole question of how we deal with the narcotics issue in Colombia. What was their recommendation? They said well, look, why do you not just cut out the pretense of the counternarcotics approach? Why do you not just get in the war and settle this thing and come to the direct assistance of the Colombian government?

For 37 years there has been a fierce civil war going on; 37 years, and their recommendation, because they were paid by the U.S. Government to study this, and their recommendation is, get in the war, help the Colombian Government put down the rebel organizations, of which there are three or more by this time, who hold and have held parts of this country under their command.

So we have to tiptoe through this set of tulips with great care. This is not a simple matter of sending over some "private contractors" to join in with our military. Remember, everything the private contractors do is a part of our military operation. They are armed. They are mostly veterans. They know what war is about. They are not there to practice peace. So it is very, very important that we recognize that we are being torn and tested by these two very different reports, one which was done by a nonprofit group, not at government expense, and the other was done, paid for by the U.S. Air Force that said, let us get in the war and really help our Colombian Government out.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding me this time. I applaud the gentleman for bringing forward this amendment, and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for agreeing to this revised amendment.

I think, as the gentleman from Michigan has stated very effectively, it is important that Congress maintain its oversight and that it preserves our ability to review and monitor what the administration is doing, and in Plan Colombia, one of those measurements that Congress should keep its fingers on, are the number of contractors and the number of U.S. military personnel involved in this process. As the gentleman stated, when this plan was approved in the fiscal year 2001 supplemental appropriations bill, there were many of us that were concerned about "mission creep." These gaps were put in place to ensure that there would be no "mission creep" without congressional review and oversight. This amendment preserves that.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA
Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 44 offered by Mr. HOEKSTRA:

Page 25, line 16, insert before the period the following:

Provided further, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$65,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until (1) the Secretary of State submits to the Congress a full report on the incident of April 20, 2001, in which Veronica "Roni" Bowers and her 7-month old daughter, Charity, were needlessly killed when a Peruvian Air Force jet opened fire on their plane after the crew of another plane, owned by the Department of Defense and chartered by the Central Intelligence Agency, mistakenly targeted the plane to be potentially smuggling drugs in the Andean region; and (2) the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Director of Central Intelligence certify to the Congress, 30 days before any resumption of United States involvement in counter-narcotic flights and a force-down program that continues to permit the ability of the Peruvian Air Force to shoot down aircraft, that the force-down program will include enhanced safeguards and procedures to prevent the occurrence of any incident similar to the April 20, 2001, incident.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, while I expect to change my position by the end of the debate, for the moment, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me explain the amendment, but before I do that, I would like to thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for agreeing to work with me on this amendment. I also want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman of the subcommittee, for working out an agreement that enables us to move forward and reach a compromise that I think we all feel very good about.

Let me explain my amendment. My amendment withholds \$65 million from the \$676 million in H.R. 2506 for the Andean counter-drug initiative for the Peruvian military and police forces until two things happen. First, the Secretary of State submits to Congress a full report on the incident of April 20, 2001; and secondly, that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the director of the Central Intelligence

Agency certify to Congress 30 days before any resumption of the U.S. involvement in counter-narcotics flights in a force-down policy that permits the shooting down of an aircraft by the Peruvian Air Force until enhanced safeguards and procedures are in place to prevent any similar incidents from the April 20, 2001 event, that any incidents in the future would be prevented from occurring.

Let me explain what happened on April 20. On April 20, 2001, two American families engaged in missionary work in South America became innocent victims of our Nation's war on drugs. A young mother and her 7-year-old daughter were needlessly killed when a Peruvian Air Force jet opened fire on their plane which was returning her, her husband, and their two children to their missionary home after flying from Iquitos, Peru to obtain adoption papers for their daughter.

The pilot, who was seriously wounded in the shoot-down, amazingly was able to safely land the plane on the Amazon River, saving the lives of his other passengers and himself.

How did this tragedy happen? While we know a lot of details; unfortunately, at this point in time, Congress and the public have not yet been able to review the investigative report which is still being developed.

Basically, the Peruvian Air Force shot the missionary plane after another plane owned by the United States Department of Defense, chartered by the CIA, and staffed with U.S. Government "contractors" mistakenly targeted the missionary plane to be potentially smuggling drugs in the Andean region.

For several years now, the U.S. has been participating in a joint drug interdiction effort with Peru that has a force-down intercept program that permits the Peruvians to shoot down aircraft that our government identifies and targets. I have learned that there have been other concerns about certain actions of the Peruvian Air Force in the past. The kinds of concerns that could have and should have raised a red flag warning that tragedies such as this could occur.

With so many questions and concerns over obvious procedural, legal, and moral flaws with this type of policy, we have an obligation to review the information. We should review the findings before making a decision whether or not to continue funding our country's direct involvement in a counter-narcotics effort that permits the killing of innocent people and treats it as an acceptable loss. We should be having a serious debate on the merits of our country's participation in this type of force-down policy which, according to the State Department, is only permitted in two Andean countries.

I ask that my colleagues please remember what the real cost of this event has been: a young woman, a daughter, a wife, a mother, a friend, and a woman dedicated to sharing her

faith with the people of Peru, along with her young adopted daughter, was killed.

There was no reason for this, there was no purpose, and there was no gain. This is only devastation laid on the doorstep of a family whose life was devoted to sharing the message of God.

As we consider the lives lost and forever altered by this event, we must consider the policy that led to the involvement of the United States. As a Congress, we must weigh our desire to stop the flow of drugs into this country against the need to keep innocent people, no matter what their country of origin, safe. We must carefully consider whether we should continue to embrace a policy that can and has resulted in unnecessary and unwarranted and unacceptable loss of life. As we reflect on the actual events, the policy that led to those events, and the reasons the policy contributed to these events, please do not forget we are talking about real people.

In a July 17, CNN article, a senior Bush administration official was quoted as follows: "We better ensure that the likelihood of this happening again is as close to zero as humanly possible." With the report, review and certification, we can move closer to ensuring that this never happens again.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I do not intend to oppose the gentleman's amendment. I understand that the intention of the amendment is to limit the funds, to withhold them until there are two conditions, which the gentleman has described, two conditions met by the administration.

There is no reason why the administration should not be willing to or able to meet these conditions. The gentleman is entitled to have a report, and the Members of Congress are entitled to have a report so that we know fully what happened in the tragic incident that the gentleman has described.

Secondly, before there ever is a resumption of this shoot-down policy, there needs to be adequate safeguards to make sure that this kind of tragic accident cannot occur again.

Let me take a moment of my time to discuss the merits of the United States program, assistance program in Peru, because I believe that cutting funds to Peru would be counterproductive in our drug eradication efforts and development assistance to our South American ally.

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I know that the administration is going to meet the conditions of the gentleman as soon as possible, but let me point out just last year this very bill included a provision limiting assistance to Peru until free and fair democratic elections took place. And they did, so I do not think it would be the intention of any Member of this body to respond now, after this important event has taken place in Peru, by

responding and cutting off aid because of another incident that we are unhappy about.

They met the conditions that we asked them to do, and I do not think that we would want to cut off the aid to Peru, which is now emerging so strongly as a democracy.

Peru is the world's second largest producer of coca leaf and cocaine base. Peruvian traffickers transport the cocaine base to Colombia and Bolivia, where it is converted to cocaine. The alarming recent evidence of a surge in opium and poppy cultivation being established under the direction of Colombian traffickers should be a matter of concern to all of us.

Peru is a prime candidate for spillover effects from Colombia as our eradication efforts in Colombia are successful. But still, for a fifth year in a row, Peruvian coca cultivation declined, an estimated decline of 70 percent since 1995. So the U.S.-Peruvian interdiction program and the manual coca eradication program that is continuing has been a major factor in this reduction.

Our support of law enforcement efforts is complemented by an aggressive effort to establish an alternative development program for coca farmers in key coca growing areas to voluntarily reduce and eliminate coca cultivation. We are now seeing the private sector beginning to cooperate with the effort to create markets for new goods, primarily for coffee and for cacao.

Commitments to coca reduction have increased significantly, with communities coming forward demanding to participate in the program. Over 500 communities in Peru have agreed to a reduction in coca production and coca cultivation, and for the first time leaders of one entire geographic region, the 77 municipalities in San Martin, have agreed to eliminate coca production.

These are good news events that I described. This is progress that we are making; and, for that reason, I would think it would be a terrible mistake for us to cut off our program, our assistance to Peru altogether.

But because I believe that the conditions the gentleman from Michigan has suggested need to be met before we resume this program, I am certainly willing to withhold that aid until they can meet those conditions, as I understand that they are prepared to do. For that reason, I would vote to accept this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 75, line 16, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 25, line 17, through page 75, line 16, is as follows:

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$715,000,000, which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$15,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a headquarters contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress) that the Magen David Adom Society of Israel is not being denied participation in the activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds made available under this heading are appropriated notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 2(c)(2) of the Act which would limit the amount of funds which could be appropriated for this purpose.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs and activities, \$311,000,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least 20 days prior to the obligation of funds for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided further*, That of this amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and disarmament: *Provided further*, That such funds

may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so following consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international affairs technical assistance activities), \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That these funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), and of canceling amounts owed, as a result of loans or guarantees made pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, by countries that are eligible for debt reduction pursuant to title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106-113, \$224,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of unobligated balances of funds available under this heading from prior year appropriations acts, not less than \$25,000,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development amounts for the benefit of countries that are eligible for debt reduction pursuant to title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106-113: *Provided further*, That amounts paid to the HIPC Trust Fund may be used only to fund debt reduction under the enhanced HIPC initiative by—

- (1) the Inter-American Development Bank;
- (2) the African Development Fund;
- (3) the African Development Bank; and
- (4) the Central American Bank for Economic Integration:

Provided further, That funds may not be paid to the HIPC Trust Fund for the benefit of any country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that the government of such country is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally

recognized human rights or in military or civil conflict that undermines its ability to develop and implement measures to alleviate poverty and to devote adequate human and financial resources to that end: *Provided further*, That on the basis of final appropriations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations concerning which countries and international financial institutions are expected to benefit from a United States contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund during the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the Committees on Appropriations not less than 15 days in advance of the signature of an agreement by the United States to make payments to the HIPC Trust Fund of amounts for such countries and institutions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may disburse funds designated for debt reduction through the HIPC Trust Fund only for the benefit of countries that—

(a) have committed, for a period of 24 months, not to accept new market-rate loans from the international financial institution receiving debt repayment as a result of such disbursement, other than loans made by such institution to export-oriented commercial projects that generate foreign exchange which are generally referred to as “enclave” loans; and

(b) have documented and demonstrated their commitment to redirect their budgetary resources from international debt repayments to programs to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth that are additional to or expand upon those previously available for such purposes:

Provided further, That any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading in this or any other appropriations Acts shall be made available for Sudan or Burma unless the Secretary of Treasury determines and notifies the Committees on Appropriations that a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the authority provided by section 572 of Public Law 100-461 may be exercised only with respect to countries that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as “IDA-only” countries.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$65,000,000, of which up to \$1,000,000 may remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provi-

sions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$3,627,000,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$2,040,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 2001, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$535,000,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That foreign military financing program funds estimated to be outlaid for Egypt during fiscal year 2002 shall be transferred to an interest bearing account for Egypt in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York within 30 days of enactment of this Act or by October 31, 2001, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Sudan and Liberia: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through non-governmental and international organizations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Guatemala: *Provided further*, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the “Foreign Military Sales Financing Program” in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$35,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales: *Provided further*, That not more than \$348,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the

Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2002 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$135,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, \$82,500,000, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$803,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in negotiating United States participation in the next replenishment of the International Development Association, the Secretary of the Treasury shall accord high priority to providing the International Development Association with the policy flexibility to provide new grant assistance to countries eligible for debt reduction under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

For payment to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$10,000,000, for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the Inter-American Investment Corporation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$10,000,000, for the United States share of the increase in subscriptions to capital stock, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asian Development Bank Act, as amended, \$103,017,050, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$5,100,000, for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$79,991,500.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Fund, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$35,778,717, for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$123,237,803.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND
FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$196,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS
OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH OF
AVAILABILITY

SEC. 501. Except for the appropriations entitled "International Disaster Assistance", and "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund", not more than 15 percent of any appropriation item made available by this Act shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for development assistance may be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government: *Provided*, That the United States Administrator of the Agency for International Development, after informing the Committees on Appropriations, may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the restriction contained in this paragraph, after taking into account the effectiveness of the overseas development activities of the organization, its level of volunteer support, its financial viability and stability, and the degree of its dependence for its financial support on the agency.

(b) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$126,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

SEC. 504. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for entertainment expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL
ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$95,000 shall be available for representation allowances for the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for representation allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training", not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment and representation allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

PROHIBITION ON FINANCING NUCLEAR GOODS

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs") pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, except for purposes of nuclear safety, to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR
CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this

Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by decree or military coup: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office or substantial progress has been made towards the holding of democratic elections.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 510. Obligated balances of funds appropriated to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act as of the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year are, if deobligated, hereby continued available during the current fiscal year for the same purpose under any authority applicable to such appropriations under this Act: *Provided*, That the authority of this subsection may not be used in fiscal year 2002.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 511. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, 11, and 12 of part I, section 667, chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds provided under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", shall remain available for an additional four years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN
DEFAULT

SEC. 512. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultations with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance to such country is in the national interest of the United States.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any

loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact in the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 515. (a) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund”, “Development Assistance”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “Trade and Development Agency”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development”, “Operating Expenses of the Agency for United States International Development Office of Inspector General”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Peace Corps”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, shall

be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Appropriations Committees for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are previously notified 15 days in advance: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided further*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2003.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union—

(1) unless that government is making progress in implementing comprehensive economic reforms based on market principles, private ownership, respect for commercial contracts, and equitable treatment of foreign private investment; and

(2) if that government applies or transfers United States assistance to any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or ventures.

Assistance may be furnished without regard to this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national interest.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be

made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be made available for any state to enhance its military capability: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to demilitarization, demining or nonproliferation programs.

(d) Funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Funds made available in this Act for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union shall be subject to the provisions of section 117 (relating to environment and natural resources) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) Funds appropriated in this or prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund in the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the disbursement of such funds by the Fund for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(g) In issuing new task orders, entering into contracts, or making grants, with funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” and under comparable headings in prior appropriations Acts, for projects or activities that have as one of their primary purposes the fostering of private sector development, the Coordinator for United States Assistance to the New Independent States and the implementing agency shall encourage the participation of and give significant weight to contractors and grantees who propose investing a significant amount of their own resources (including volunteer services and in-kind contributions) in such projects and activities.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of,

abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.

EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 519. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2001, for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for Colombia, Haiti, Liberia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or the Democratic Republic of Congo except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 521. For the purpose of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts earmarks, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing Program, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the Agency for International Development "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 522. Up to \$16,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Child Survival and Health Programs Fund", may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, the United States Agency for International Development for the purpose of carrying out activities under that heading: *Provided*, That up to \$1,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Development Assistance" may be used to reimburse such agencies, institutions, and organizations for such costs of such individuals carrying out other development assistance activities: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and

control of, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under title II of this Act may be made available pursuant to section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 if a primary purpose of the assistance is for child survival and related programs.

PROHIBITION AGAINST INDIRECT FUNDING TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated to finance indirectly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, or Sudan, unless the President of the United States certifies that the withholding of these funds is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 524. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 525. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the headings "Trade and Development Agency", "Peace Corps", "International Military Education and Training", and "Foreign Military Financing Program", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 526. Funds appropriated by this Act that are provided to the National Endowment for Democracy may be provided notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be made available to non-governmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in that country: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of this section for programs, projects, and activities for the People's Republic of China shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 527. (a) Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to the

enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

- (1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism; or
- (2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 528. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in economic assistance activities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including endowments, debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts funds made available under this Act or prior Acts or local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title II of this Act and any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 529. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the United States Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The United States Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) **TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) **SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.**—(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.**—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) **EXEMPTION.**—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 530. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, "international financial institutions" are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African

Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

SEC. 531. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) or the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide assistance to any country that is not in compliance with the United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq unless the President determines and so certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such assistance is in the national interest of the United States;

(2) such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in that country; or

(3) the assistance to be provided will be humanitarian assistance for foreign nationals who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 532. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act. The agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 533. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(a) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States; or

(b) assistance for any project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That in recognition that the application of this subsection should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, the provisions of this subsection shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 534. (a) **AFGHANISTAN, LEBANON, MONTENEGRO, VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.**—Funds appropriated in titles I and II of this Act that are made available for Afghanistan, Lebanon, Montenegro, and for victims of war, displaced children, and displaced Burmese, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That any such funds that are made available for Cambodia shall be subject to the provisions of section 531(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 906 of the International Security and Development Co-

operation Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That section 576 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, as amended, shall not apply to the provision of loans and assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through international financial institutions.

(b) **TROPICAL FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: *Provided*, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) **PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to employ up to 25 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities and managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: *Provided*, That not more than 10 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be made available for personal services contractors assigned only to the Office of Health and Nutrition; the Office of Procurement; the Bureau for Africa; the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean; and the Bureau for Asia and the Near East: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(d)(1) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) **PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.**—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(e) During fiscal year 2002, the President may use up to \$50,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act, notwithstanding the funding ceiling in section 451(a).

POLICY ON TERMINATING THE ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL AND NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

SEC. 535. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League countries should immediately and publicly renounce the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel and should normalize their relations with Israel;

(2) the decision by the Arab League in 1997 to reinstate the boycott against Israel was deeply troubling and disappointing;

(3) the fact that only three Arab countries maintain full diplomatic relations with Israel is also of deep concern;

(4) the Arab League should immediately rescind its decision on the boycott and its members should develop normal relations with their neighbor Israel; and

(5) the President should—

(A) take more concrete steps to encourage vigorously Arab League countries to renounce publicly the primary boycotts of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to normalize their relations with Israel;

(B) take into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel when determining whether to sell weapons to said country;

(C) report to Congress annually on the specific steps being taken by the United States and the progress achieved to bring about a public renunciation of the Arab primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to expand the process of normalizing ties between Arab League countries and Israel; and

(D) encourage the allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 536. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for "Economic Support Fund", assistance may be provided to strengthen the administration of justice in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions consistent with the provisions of section 534(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except that programs to enhance protection of participants in judicial cases may be conducted notwithstanding section 660 of that Act. Funds made available pursuant to this section may be made available notwithstanding section 534(c) and the second and third sentences of section 534(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 537. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States": *Provided*, That the President shall take into consideration, in any case in which a restriction on assistance would be applicable but for this subsection, whether assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations is in the national interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2002, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a

country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violate internationally recognized human rights.

EARMARKS

SEC. 538. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are earmarked may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the earmark if compliance with the earmark is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the United States Agency for International Development that are earmarked for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such earmarked funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such earmarked funds that are continued available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such earmark.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to that portion of the bill?

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point of order that the language on page 75, lines 21 through 23, is not in order because it violates clause 21 of the House rules which prohibits legislation in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on International Relations is objecting to language in the bill that prevents authorization acts from earmarking previously appropriated funds.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) on behalf of the committee is objecting to language that has been carried in this bill for 3 years. I believe that the authorization committee should set policy and funding ceilings,

but they should not be allowed to earmark appropriated funds or mandate minimum funding levels, either before or after we have enacted appropriations bills.

However, as a technical matter, it is correct that this language is legislative in nature, and I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and sustained, and section 539 is stricken from the bill.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 107, line 10, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 75, line 17, through page 107, line 10, is as follows:

CEILINGS AND EARMARKS

SEC. 539. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs. Earmarks or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 540. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96-533.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

SEC. 541. To the maximum extent possible, assistance provided under this Act should make full use of American resources, including commodities, products, and services.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 542. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 543. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the United States Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 544. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist

government for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 545. (a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available for a foreign country under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised the authority under section 604(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 (title VI of Public Law 104-107) or any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and that suspension is still in effect: *Provided*, That if the President fails to make the certification under section 604(b)(2) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or to suspend the prohibition under other legislation, funds appropriated by this Act may not be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 547. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any deter-

minations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: *Provided further*, That funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia or Rwanda shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 548. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 549. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 550. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund”, “Development Assistance”, and “Economic Support Fund” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

- (1) alcoholic beverages; or
- (2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 551. (a) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

- (1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;
- (2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or
- (3) any obligation or portion of such obligation, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursu-

ant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95-501).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements, commonly referred to as “Paris Club Agreed Minutes”.

(2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.

(3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as “IDA-only” countries.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

- (1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;
- (2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;
- (3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;
- (4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and
- (5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

(e) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 321 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975.

AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 552. (a) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

- (A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or
- (B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710

of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make an adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) **LIMITATION.**—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) **DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.**—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) **ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.**—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) **DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.**—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 553. (a) **PROHIBITION ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) **CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress 15 days in advance of such payment that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any taxation on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section the term “United States person” refers to—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

HAITI COAST GUARD

SEC. 554. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the Coast Guard: *Provided*, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 555. (a) **PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) **PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.**—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

SEC. 556. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any unit of the security forces of a foreign country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights: *Provided further*, That in the event that funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITY RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 557. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on human rights and religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

SEC. 558. Of the funds appropriated in titles II and III of this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, for refugees resettling in Israel under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and for assistance for

Israel to carry out provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, not more than a total of \$5,141,150,000 may be made available for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the Middle East Regional Democracy Fund, Middle East Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Multilateral Working Groups: *Provided*, That any funds that were appropriated under such headings in prior fiscal years and that were at the time of the enactment of this Act obligated or allocated for other recipients may not during fiscal year 2002 be made available for activities that, if funded under this Act, would be required to count against this ceiling: *Provided further*, That funds may be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 559. Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

CAMBODIA

SEC. 560. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Central Government of Cambodia, except loans to support basic human needs.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance (except for assistance for basic education) for the Central Government of Cambodia.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT

SEC. 561. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Congress by March 1, 2002, a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel (excluding sales, and excluding training provided to the military personnel of countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, including those proposed for fiscal year 2002. This report shall include, for each such military training activity, the foreign policy justification and purpose for the training activity, the cost of the training activity, the number of foreign students trained and their units of operation, and the location of the training. In addition, this report shall also include, with respect to United States personnel, the operational benefits to United States forces derived from each such training activity and the United States military units involved in each such training activity. This report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

(b) For purposes of this section a report to Congress shall be deemed to mean a report to the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations and International Relations Committees of the House of Representatives.

KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SEC. 562. (a) Of the funds made available under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-

terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", not to exceed \$95,000,000 may be made available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (hereafter referred to in this section as "KEDO"), notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework.

(b) Such funds may be made available for KEDO only if, 15 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

(2) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework; and

(3) the United States is continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

(c) The President may waive the certification requirements of subsection (b) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States and provides written policy justifications to the appropriate congressional committees. No funds may be obligated for KEDO until 15 days after submission to Congress of such waiver.

(d) The Secretary of State shall, at the time of the annual presentation for appropriations, submit a report providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year 2003 request for the United States contribution to KEDO, the expected operating budget of KEDO, proposed annual costs associated with heavy fuel oil purchases, including unpaid debt, and the amount of funds pledged by other donor nations and organizations to support KEDO activities on a per country basis, and other related activities.

(e) The final proviso under the heading "International Organizations and Programs" in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107) is repealed.

PLO COMPLIANCE REPORT

SEC. 563. (a) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The President shall, at the time specified in subsection (b), submit a report to the Congress assessing the steps that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), or the Palestinian Authority, as appropriate, has taken to comply with its 1993 commitments to renounce the use of terrorism and all other acts of violence and to assume responsibility over all PLO or Palestinian Authority elements and personnel in order to assure their compliance, prevent violations, and discipline violators, including the arrest and prosecution of individuals involved in acts of terror and violence. The President shall determine, based on such assessment, whether the PLO or the Palestinian Authority, as appropriate, has substantially complied with such commitments. If the President determines based on the assessment that such compliance has not occurred, then the President shall, for a period of time of not less than six months, impose one or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall withdraw or terminate any waiver by the President of the requirements of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5202) (prohibiting the establishment or maintenance of a Palestinian information office in the United States), and such section shall apply so as to prohibit the operation of a PLO or Palestinian Authority office in the United States from carrying out any func-

tion other than those functions carried out by the Palestinian information office in existence prior to the Oslo Accords.

(2) The President shall designate the PLO, or one or more of its constituent groups (including Fatah and Tanzim) or groups operating as arms of the Palestinian Authority (including Force 17) as a foreign terrorist organization, in accordance with section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(3) United States assistance (except humanitarian assistance) shall not be provided for the West Bank and Gaza Program.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be transmitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall cover the period commencing June 13, 2001.

(c) UPDATE OF REPORT.—The President shall update the report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) as part of the next report required under the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 (title VIII of Public Law 101-246).

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive any or all of the sanctions imposed under subsection (a) if the President determines and reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 564. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

IRAQ

SEC. 565. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available for programs benefiting the Iraqi people and to support efforts to bring about political transition in Iraq.

WEST BANK AND GAZA PROGRAM

SEC. 567. For fiscal year 2002, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading "Economic Support Fund" for the West Bank and Gaza.

INDONESIA

SEC. 568. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "International Military Education and Training" and "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be made available for Indonesian Ministry of Defense or military personnel if the President determines and submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Indonesia and the Indonesian Armed Forces are—

(1) taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces and militia groups against whom there is credible evidence of human rights violations;

(2) taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces against whom there is credible evidence of aiding or abetting militia groups;

(3) allowing displaced persons and refugees to return home to East Timor, including providing safe passage for refugees returning from West Timor;

(4) not impeding the activities of the United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor;

(5) demonstrating a commitment to preventing incursions into East Timor by members of militia groups in West Timor; and

(6) demonstrating a commitment to accountability by cooperating with investigations and prosecutions of members of the Indonesian Armed Forces and militia groups responsible for human rights violations in Indonesia and East Timor.

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE

SEC. 569. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided for the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program.

TAIWAN REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 570. Not less than 30 days prior to the next round of arms talks between the United States and Taiwan, the President shall consult, on a classified basis, with appropriate Congressional leaders and committee chairmen and ranking members regarding the following matters:

(1) Taiwan's requests for purchase of defense articles and defense services during the pending round of arms talks;

(2) the Administration's assessment of the legitimate defense needs of Taiwan, in light of Taiwan's requests; and

(3) the decision-making process used by the Executive branch to consider those requests.

RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS DESTABILIZING SIERRA LEONE

SEC. 571. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the government of any country that the Secretary of State determines there is credible evidence that such government has provided lethal or non-lethal military support or equipment, directly or through intermediaries, within the previous 6 months to the Sierra Leone Revolutionary United Front (RUF), or any other group intent on destabilizing the democratically elected government of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the government of any country that the Secretary of State determines there is credible evidence that such government has aided or abetted, within the previous 6 months, in the illicit distribution, transportation, or sale of diamonds mined in Sierra Leone.

(c) Whenever the prohibition on assistance required under subsection (a) or (b) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in a timely manner.

VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVES

SEC. 572. Section 579(c)(2)(D) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(2) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113), as amended, is further amended by striking "December 31, 2001" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 2002".

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

POPULATION FUND

SEC. 573. (a) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under "International Organizations and Programs", not more than \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 shall be available for the United Nations Population Fund (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "UNFPA").

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under "International Organizations and Programs" may be made available for the UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(c) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under "International Organizations and Programs" for fiscal year 2002 for the UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(1) the UNFPA maintains amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

(2) the UNFPA does not commingle amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(3) the UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(d) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(1) Not later than February 15, 2002, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees indicating the amount of funds that the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(2) If a report under subparagraph (A) indicates that the United Nations Population Fund plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds that the UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 574. (a) Information relevant to the December 2, 1980, murders of four American churchwomen in El Salvador shall be made public to the fullest extent possible.

(b) The Secretary of State and the Department of State are to be commended for fully releasing information regarding the murders.

(c) The President shall order all Federal agencies and departments that process relevant information to make every effort to declassify and release to the victims' families relevant information as expeditiously as possible.

(d) In making determinations concerning the declassification and release of relevant information, the Federal agencies and departments shall presume in favor of releasing, rather than of withholding, such information.

PROCUREMENT AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM

SEC. 575. (a) FUNDING CONDITIONS.—Of the funds made available under the heading "International Financial Institutions" in this Act, 10 percent of the United States portion or payment to such International Financial Institution shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury, until the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that, to the extent pertinent to its lending programs, the institution is—

(1) Implementing procedures for conducting annual audits by qualified independent auditors for all new investment lending;

(2) Implementing procedures for annual independent external audits of central bank financial statements for countries making use of International Monetary Fund resources under new arrangements or agreements with the Fund;

(3) Taking steps to establish an independent fraud and corruption investigative organization or office;

(4) Implementing a process to assess a recipient country's procurement and financial management capabilities including an analysis of the risks of corruption prior to initiating new investment lending; and

(5) Taking steps to fund and implement programs and policies to improve transparency and anti-corruption programs and procurement and financial management controls in recipient countries.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall report on March 1, 2002 to the Com-

mittees on Appropriations on progress made by each International Financial Institution, and, to the extent pertinent to its lending programs, the International Monetary Fund, to fulfill the objectives identified in subsection (a) and on progress of the International Monetary Fund to implement procedures for annual independent external audits of central bank financial statements for countries making use of Fund resources under all new arrangements with the Fund.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—The term "International Financial Institutions" means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 576. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

ABOLITION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

SEC. 577. Section 586 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 100(a)(2) of Public Law 106-113, as amended, is further amended by striking "years 2000 and 2001" and inserting in lieu thereof "years 2000, 2001, and 2002".

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 107, lines 11 through 17, is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI of the House rules which prohibits legislation on an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair finds that this provision directly amends existing law. The provision therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained, and section 577 is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 578. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be made available for assistance, with the exception of humanitarian assistance and assistance for democratization, to any country, entity or municipality whose

competent authorities have failed, as determined by the Secretary of State, to take necessary and significant steps to implement its international legal obligations to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (the "Tribunal") all persons in their territory who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress that the competent authorities of such country, entity, or municipality are—

(1) cooperating with the Tribunal, including access for investigators, the provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of publicly indicted indictees or assistance in their apprehension; and

(2) taking steps that are consistent with the Dayton Accords.

(c) The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) with respect to a country, entity, or municipality upon a written determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that provision of assistance that would otherwise be prohibited by that subsection is in the national interest of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment on behalf of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Page 108, after line 20, insert the following:

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

SEC. 579. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) All member states of the United Nations have the legal obligation to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(2) All parties to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina have the legal obligation to cooperate fully with the Tribunal in pending cases and investigations.

(3) The United States Congress continues to insist, as a condition for the receipt of foreign assistance, that all governments in the region cooperate fully with the Tribunal in pending cases and investigations.

(4) The United States Congress strongly supports the efforts of the Tribunal to bring those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia to justice.

(5) Those authorities in Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia responsible for the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic to the Tribunal at The Hague are congratulated.

(6) The governments of Croatia and Bosnia are congratulated for their cooperation with the Tribunal, particularly regarding the transfer of indictees to the Tribunal.

(7) At least 30 persons who have been indicted by the Tribunal remain at large, especially in the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, including but not limited to Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

(8) The Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe recently adopted a resolution that emphasizes the importance of cooperation by member states with the Tribunal.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) All governments, entities, and municipalities in the region, including but not limited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are strongly encouraged to cooperate fully and unreservedly with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in pending cases and investigations.

(2) All governments, entities, and municipalities in the region should cooperate fully and unreservedly with the Tribunal, including (but not limited to) through—

(A) the immediate arrest, surrender, and transfer of all persons who have been indicted by the Tribunal but remain at large in the territory which they control; and

(B) full and direct access to Tribunal investigators to requested documents, archives, witnesses, mass grave sites, and any officials where necessary for the investigation and prosecution of crimes under the Tribunal's jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House today, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, and I reserve a point of order against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) reserves a point of order, and will be recognized on the amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, underscores our resolve to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

Sometimes some people wonder if it is really worth introducing this complex and complicating factor called justice into U.S. policy toward the region. Justice may be nice, they argue, but regional stability is what is really needed in the Balkans. Insisting on the prosecution of war crimes, they continue, certainly does not help in this regard, and if our European allies are not pushing this, why should we?

Mr. Chairman, in response, I ask that my colleagues make sure that time has not faded the horrific images of the Yugoslav conflict, images of prisoners interred in camps like Omarska, the mass graves of Vukovar, Srebrenica, and in recent weeks those uncovered in Serbia itself.

I would just say parenthetically on a trip the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLFE) and I made in the early months of the war against Croatia, we went to Osijek and Vukovar. We were there when it was surrounded by Serbian military snipers. There were MiGs flying overhead. We met with people inside of wine cellars who would not come out because every day snipers were just picking off innocent civilians, killing these people as they walked down the street, as they leveled one block after another.

The people who were in Vukovar Hospital, soon after we left, just months after we left when that city under siege was overtaken, were literally taken out and killed in a terrible, a horrible way, just shot and put into a mass grave.

So I would respectfully submit that we must remember those frightened, innocent peasants who we all saw the images of day in and day out on CNN fleeing over mountain passes with whatever they could carry. There were stories of snipers in Vukovar, in Sarajevo, in Mostar, in other cities, shooting anybody that crossed the street; or the militants lobbing shells at schools or kids who wrongfully hoped it would be safe enough to do a little sleigh riding in their hilly neighborhoods.

It is virtually impossible for us, I would submit, to comprehend what it is like for these people who did nothing wrong, who posed no threat to anyone, to have encountered such hostility and such hatred. We must never forget nor should we ever stop seeking justice for those who fled, for those who were tortured, for those who were raped repeatedly.

We had hearings, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman might recall in the Helsinki Commissions we brought in rape victims who, as a matter of state policy, the Serbian government and the Bosnian Serbs were trying to make an example of these women to break the back of those people in Serbia, in Bosnia. It was horrible to see the blank faces and the vacant look in their eyes, the look of pain, as they came forward to tell of their stories.

We must put ourselves in their shoes as we consider this amendment. We must stand there on the edge of that ditch and try to ponder the notion that these drunken people had their rifles pointed at their backs, and those sons and daughters and fathers and everyone else were killed. There needs to be an accounting.

We must remember that these culprits of these horrific crimes are today living their lives at large, mostly in the Republic of Srpska, and in Serbia as well.

As a matter of fact, a history of ancient hatreds is really a myth. They like to throw that out, that somehow this was just all of these animosities, generation after generation. Nothing was inevitable. This did not have to happen. Those responsible for this carnage need to be held to account, people like Karadzic, Mladic, and some 30 others who have already been indicted by the tribunal who are walking the streets free today. They need to be held to account.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment. I know the chairman may raise a point of order. It does express our collective concerns as Democrats, Republicans, and Independents in favor of going forward and being as aggressive and attentive as we can be.

As I said at the outset, time should not fade these memories. As we learned

from the Holocaust and the atrocities of Nazis, we hunt down until we bring to justice those who have committed these horrible acts.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

As the gentleman knows, we worked together to craft appropriate language regarding aid to Yugoslavia and its cooperation with the War Crimes Tribunal. The bill carries similar language to the fiscal year 2001 bill. It allows assistance to Serbia until March 30, 2002, at which time the Secretary of State must certify that Serbia is cooperating with the Tribunal, taking steps consistent with the Dayton Accords to limit financial cooperation with the Republic of Srpska, and is respecting minority rights.

The bill also carries separate language requiring that all countries cooperate with the international criminal tribunal or face penalties. We arrived at this language through negotiations with the chairman, and it enjoys the support of most members of the committee.

I understand and agree with the concerns addressed in the gentleman's amendment, and I am happy that the language included reflects many of those concerns. I am pleased to note that soon after our subcommittee marked up this bill former President Milosevic was turned over to the Tribunal.

Despite this historic event, I strongly support retaining this language. It recognizes the simple fact that many war criminals remain at large and that our assistance should continue to be conditioned to a great degree on continued cooperation with the Tribunal.

I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve a point of order on this amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say about this issue, I understand the concerns that people have, and it is one that I share. We want to make sure that war criminals are brought to justice. We want to make sure that we move in Serbia to help develop democracy in that region. These are not mutually exclusive, by any means. But sometimes the orbits may come into conflict.

We have two provisions in our bill relating to war criminals. Section 582 is a variation of last year's provision affecting Serbia. Section 578 is a streamlined replacement for the so-called Lautenberg amendment that applies to all countries in the Balkans.

That language, and I was just reading it the other day, it is pages and pages and pages in the bill that was so complicated it was just routinely waived. The committee recommendation this year I think is much more straightforward.

Regarding Serbia, last year's language prohibited most assistance to Serbia after March 31 of 2001 unless the President can certify, among other things, that Yugoslavia was cooperating with the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. Such a certification was made last year. We have received requests to continue and even to strengthen the language this year.

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Our recommendation continues the language largely unchanged from last year. I am not enthusiastic about doing that. We need to help the people of Serbia and the reformers in that country and the long struggle they have been facing to reform their society. Punishing them for not fulfilling every aspect of The Hague Tribunal's directives may not, and I think is not, positive in the long run. We want to help the democratic governments in the Balkans. We are not trying to hurt them. We are not trying to stunt their democratic growth.

The Hague Tribunal is part of an effort to promote democratic governments. We cannot sacrifice the future of democratic governments to the procedural niceties, however, of the tribunal. They need to work together. They need to go hand in hand. The tribunal needs to do its stuff, but the countries are not always going to find it possible to comply with every single thing that the tribunal might ask them.

But I think it is worth noting, as every Member of this body is well aware, that President Milosevic, the key war criminal we were insisting that Serbia send to the tribunal, has been sent to The Hague. That has caused an enormous political difficulty for the government in Serbia. Let us not underestimate the great difficulties the Serbian Government, both at the provincial level as well as at the national, the federation level, has had in dealing with this problem.

We also recognize that Croatia needs to send additional war criminals to The Hague. By bowing to international pressures, particularly pressure from the United States, the new democratic governments in the regions are facing tremendous risks, as we have been seeing with the political upheaval that has followed the transfer of President Milosevic to The Hague. So in our strong desire to have full compliance with the tribunal, I hope we do not end up hurting the very governments that we are trying to help.

So for that reason, I think this is bad legislation, a bad approach to the problem.

Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time and also the point of order.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes, just to respond briefly. And I know a point of order is lodged against this, or will be shortly, but the language really does focus on all governments, entities, and municipalities in the region.

And, frankly, when we have a sense of impunity, and I know Kostunica and others are trying to do their part to try to rein in. While I was in Paris, at the OSCE parliamentary assembly, we had a very, very meaningful, as did other members of our delegation, meeting with the speaker of the parliament in Serbia. And I believe they really are serious about trying to rein in on the impunity that unfortunately was the modus operandi of Serbia for so long and the Republic of Yugoslavia.

This language tries to say we are on your side, we want to help rid, or at least get to justice, those people who have committed these terrible crimes, because they intimidate their own people. On day two of the bombing, one of the people who had come to our Helsinki Commission and had testified on behalf of free media, at a time when Milosevic had shut down S92, and other independent media, he was murdered right after the bombing began. He was shot dead gangland-style by the thugs of Slobodon Milosevic. Some of those same people are still walking the streets.

Otpor has come out, and they are naming names of police who have committed atrocities, putting themselves at considerable risk. So it seems to me that the more we encourage those democratic forces, and this is sense of the Congress language granted, the quicker they will get to a free and hopefully a robust democracy.

Let me just finally say, and I say to this my good friend the chairman, our hope is that we look very seriously at a police academy for the Republic of Yugoslavia. We met with General Ralston, our delegation, on our trip, and he made it very clear that the Kosovo Academy, which has now graduated some 4,000 police, really is the model for the region. It is the way we ought to be going.

If we want to exit and pull out NATO troops, U.S. troops, we need to have on the ground the kind of stability and transparency that a properly trained police academy with an emphasis on human rights can bring. And it seems to me that Bosnia and the Republic of Srpska and, of course, the Republic of Yugoslavia could benefit greatly from it. So I ask the amendment be supported by my colleagues.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I make a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI. That rule states in part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment proposes to state a legislative position. This is a sense of

Congress, clearly states a legislative position, and therefore violates that part of the rule. And I would ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey proposes to state a legislative position of the House. As such, the amendment constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

USER FEES

SEC. 579. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) and the International Monetary Fund to oppose any loan of these institutions that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary healthcare, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institutions' lending programs.

BASIC EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

SEC. 580. Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be made available for assistance for basic education programs for Pakistan, notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries.

HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES TRUST FUND AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 581. Section 801(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-429) is amended by striking "\$435,000,000" and inserting "\$600,000,000".

FUNDING FOR SERBIA

SEC. 582. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for Serbia after March 31, 2002, if the President has made the determination and certification contained in subsection (c).

(b) After March 31, 2002, the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors to international financial institutions to support loans and assistance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia subject to the conditions in subsection (c).

(c) The determination and certification referred to in subsection (a) is a determination by the President and a certification to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is—

(1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia including access for investigators, the provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension;

(2) taking steps that are consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and

(3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law.

(d) Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to Montenegro, Kosovo, humanitarian assistance or assistance to promote democracy in municipalities.

IMPROVING GLOBAL HEALTH THROUGH SAFE INJECTIONS

SEC. 583. (a) In carrying out immunization programs and other programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, polio, and malaria, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, national and local governments, and other organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, shall develop and implement effective strategies to improve injection safety, including eliminating unnecessary injections, promoting the availability and use of single-use auto-disable needles and syringes and other safe injection technologies, strengthening the procedures for proper needle and syringe disposal, and improving the education and information provided to the public and to health professionals.

(b) Not later than March 31, 2002, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall transmit to the Congress a report on the implementation of subsection (a).

EL SALVADOR RECONSTRUCTION

SEC. 584. During fiscal year 2002, not less than \$100,000,000 shall be made available for rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for El Salvador: *Provided*, That such funds shall be derived as follows: (1) from funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$65,000,000, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be from funds appropriated under the heading "Economic Support Fund", not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be from funds appropriated under the heading "International Disaster Assistance", and not to exceed a total of \$15,000,000 shall be from funds appropriated under the headings "Child Survival and Health Programs Fund" and "Development Assistance"; and (2) from funds appropriated under such headings for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for fiscal year 1999 and prior years, not less than \$35,000,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this section may be obligated for nonproject assistance: *Provided further*, That prior to any obligation of funds made available under this section, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall provide the Committees on Appropriations with a detailed report containing the amount of the proposed obligation and a description of the programs and projects, on a sector-by-sector basis, to be funded with such amount: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, up to \$2,500,000 may be used for administrative expenses, including auditing costs, of USAID.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 11.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. CONYERS: Page 112, after line 22, insert the following: PROHIBITION ON AERIAL SPRAYING EFFORTS TO ERADICATE ILLICIT CROPS IN COLOMBIA

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF STATE-INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT" or "DEPARTMENT OF STATE-ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE" may be used for aerial spraying efforts to eradicate illicit crops in Colombia.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gen-

tleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) wish to control the time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I seek to control the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for 10 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My colleagues, this amendment is exceedingly uncomplicated. It calls for the prohibition of aerial spraying efforts in Colombia in an attempt to eradicate illicit crops. We are offering this amendment because this program and this part of our Plan Colombia Andean Initiative has been spectacularly unsuccessful.

We have a number of photographs that I just want to bring to my colleagues' attention. The picture of the baby was taken by an American photographer, Angeline Rudd, was taken on a delegation that she went on to Colombia in March of this year. The little child was caught under the aerial spray and the rash is a result of the exposure to the herbicide. The photos of cows grazing in a typical pasture in Putumayo were taken January 2001 by Paul Dix, professional photographer from this country. And the next picture, several days later, shows a cow, a dead cow that had grazed on a pasture that had been sprayed with our defoliant of choice, Roundup.

This cow and others had failed to notice a warning Monsanto had issued against grazing livestock within 30 days in fields that have been sprayed with Roundup, the chemical used in aerial fumigation.

Now, here is the problem. I pose no preference of how we take care of the eradication of drugs, coca crops; but the problem, if we destroy farmer's crops before we have gotten to the agricultural alternative, guess what happens to the farmers? Okay, this is not complicated, my colleagues. No military background required or not much agricultural background either. All we do is watch and see what happens as a result.

As results-oriented people, we cannot be destroying poor farmers' crops, who then either have to, one, go further into the rain forest, clearing virgin forest for more coca crops, which destabilizes the ecosystem; or they join the 2 million or more internal refugees in Colombia, who usually end up in the cities; or they join the largest employers in the region, the right-wing paramilitary or the left-wing guerrillas, if they do not get killed in a war between both of them, who are trying to control more land. Not a pleasant picture.

And so supply-side eradication has a lot in common with its namesake, supply-side economics.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONYERS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan for calling this to the attention of the House and to agree with him in saying that aerial fumigation is not going to solve Latin America's poverty problem, it sure is not going to deal with the drug addiction problems here at home; but what it is accomplishing is it is ruining farmers' land, it is damaging the health of farming families, and it is damaging their livestock.

Surely the work that is being suggested by many leaders, which is basically a manual inspection of crops, is preferable to an aerial fumigation that wreaks havoc on land and human health. So I want to thank the gentleman for his attention to this and indicate my support for those efforts.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I believe the gentleman from Michigan has raised a very important point for us to ponder. Unfortunately, we kind of find ourselves as a body in a "darned if you do and darned if you don't situation." Because there are areas that have been reported to us that the best way to get to them is through aerial fumigation, and I think the gentleman knows that.

But it is certainly not the intent of our Congress to hurt children, hurt livestock, hurt crops and do inadvertent harm to the population of these countries. I am not sure what the solution is, but I do want to say there is a reason that we are doing this aerial fumigation, as the learned gentleman knows. And I want to say that as a member of the committee, and I am with the chairman on this, we want to work with the gentleman on this in any way we can, and I appreciate the gentleman bringing it up.

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Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINGSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman ever heard of manual destruction of the crops as a process?

Mr. KINGSTON. Reclaiming my time, yes. Unfortunately, some of the reports say in a high, mountainous remote area, the best way to get to them is from the air because of the resistance.

I do agree that manual destruction is superior. One thing the gentleman has not mentioned is the pollution to the water that comes downstream when these agents are applied. We do need to continue to work this thing through, and figure out the best way to destroy the crops.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. Schakowsky).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, in February I had an opportunity to go to Colombia along with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and we met with all 12 mayors from Putumayo; and they had one message, please stop the fumigation.

The next day we went along with Ambassador Anne Patterson to Putumayo, and we met with impoverished farmers whose legal crops had been destroyed by U.S. fumigation planes. We heard from Colombians whose children suffered from severe rashes after being sprayed.

Mr. Chairman, after the birth of my granddaughter yesterday, I am particularly sensitive to the picture of the baby shown by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), and the problems caused to children. I saw some of those children.

It was reported to us that local drinking water sources were contaminated from fumigation, as were fish farms. This testimony was news to Ambassador Patterson, who agreed that more research on the human health effects of the fumigation is needed.

So many of those suffering under our policy are the poor, working families not involved in the coca trade. Those who admitted to us that they grew coca also had compelling arguments for a different strategy to eradicate the crop. They informed us that their plots were sprayed, and they would simply move into the jungle, damaging more fragile habitat, and still producing the product. Others said they would continue to grow coca because Colombian and U.S. government promises to provide alternative development and support and food aid yielded no results.

All of the democratically elected mayors from the southern region came to Washington, and they said, Let us use manual eradication, as we have done in Peru in order to successfully get rid of coca. They want to get rid of coca, too, but they want support for economic development and alternatives without the coca.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) mentioned Monsanto's Roundup. On the label it says when used in the United States, "It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply the product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application."

Entire communities have been sprayed in Colombia. We see livestock, we see crops, we see water, we see children being sprayed. It is time for us to end this policy.

Mr. Chairman, even one of the companies that benefits from Roundup, ICI, a British chemical company, announced 2 weeks ago it would no longer supply one of the ingredients to the chemical herbicide because, "it did not wish to be responsible for damage to humans, animals or the ecology of southern Colombia." If it is good

enough for this company that wants to profit, it ought to be good enough for this Congress to say no more fumigation.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, the use of eradication aerial spraying in Colombia, while controversial, when put into overall perspective is not as alarming as many would have us believe. While I admire the objective of the gentleman who presented the amendment, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), all of the coca eradication spraying sponsored by U.S. policy in Colombia combined uses less than 10 percent of the Roundup herbicide used overall each year in that same nation for their legitimate farming and other usual eradication uses. That same herbicide, Roundup, long licensed since 1993 by our own EPA for use here in our own Nation, is used safely as well in many other areas of legitimate agricultural production in Colombia. In fact, the drug producers themselves often use this same herbicide to keep weeds down around the illicit coca bush to be eradicated by our spray planes.

The real environmental damage is done by the drug producers who slash and burn the Amazon jungle to plant coca and opium, and then pour tons of chemicals into the rivers from their illicit laboratories.

Mr. Chairman, there is no other alternative but to help Colombia. We must work with them to improve their military's human rights records, which concerns all of us. And as to the manual eradication idea in Colombia, the narcoterrorists will not let that happen. Just last year, for example, when record levels of both opium and coca were aerially eradicated by the anti-drug police, there was not one allegation of human rights abuse against the anti-drug unit, as I pointed out earlier today. It is a record we and they can be justly very proud of, especially in the middle of a raging civil war, a war that is often financed by the illicit drug monies.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of this amendment. It is a misguided proposal to end aerial eradication of coca growth.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman from New York heard of Agent Orange in Vietnam and the aftereffects?

Mr. GILMAN. Yes, I am familiar with that, but Agent Orange is not the kind of spraying that they are using here.

They are using Roundup that the farmers themselves use for their weeds. The farmers in Colombia use this Roundup themselves. We use it.

Mr. CONYERS. The gentleman from New York will endorse this brand, Roundup?

Mr. GILMAN. Well, apparently it is being used in our own country as well. The EPA has approved it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

We have already stood and debated the record of implementation of Plan Colombia. One thing which is crystal clear is that programs designed to provide benefits of alternative development simply have not materialized.

Assistance is currently being delivered in only two of the 29 communities that have signed pacts to voluntarily eradicate coca. There are wide-ranging views about the effectiveness of aerial spraying, but no one disputes the fact that you cannot expect farmers to stop growing coca if there is no capacity to help them grow something else.

We have heard a lot of promises for improvement from the administration, but the fact is that we have been promising acceleration of the program since March, and we have seen very little progress in terms of additional communities actually receiving assistance.

Another basic concern is that there are no plans to set up alternative development programs in other regions of Colombia where they are spraying crops. In western portions of Colombia, for example, where many Afro-Colombians reside, spraying has occurred, and there are no alternative development programs and no plans to set them up.

This amendment simply says, let us take a time out to rethink our policy. Getting poor farmers to voluntarily and manually eradicate coca is the ultimate goal of the program. Should not we have programs in place that demonstrate the rewards of such courageous actions before we spray on such a wide scale?

In the rush to provide military assets and push into southern Colombia, we left out a critical part of the plan. The only thing we succeeded in was generating overwhelming public opposition and distrust in the regions being sprayed. Is that the path to a long-term solution? Will that muster the support of the local populations and governments?

This amendment would halt spraying in Colombia and would give planned alternative development programs time to mature and demonstrate success. If this were allowed to occur, it would speed eradication of coca and bring us closer to the ultimate goals of Plan Colombia which we all share.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume to insert into the RECORD a letter from

a senator of the Colombian legislature, Rafael Orduz, who makes the case to the Congress to consider this problem that is being discussed and hopes that we can learn as much about it and the harms that are coming from it as we can so that we may be able to work together to make the Andean Initiative as successful as it possibly can be made.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is a good time for me to indicate that under consultation with the ranking members of both sides, I am going to soon ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment. I think the discussion has been important and I hope it will be useful for all parties.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA,
July 23, 2001.

Congress of the United States of America

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: You are debating the budget that would finance anti-narcotics strategy in the framework of Plan Colombia for fiscal year 2001-2002. As a Colombian Senator it is my duty to express the concern of millions of Colombians regarding the continuation of chemical fumigations (using Round-Up) to eradicate illegal crops in Colombia. Three arguments for suspending fumigation should be considered: 1. The strategy is not productive. Since 1992, the year in which the use of Round-Up for fumigations in Colombia was adopted, the total area has expanded by 400 percent (40,000 hectares in 1992, 160,000 hectares in 2001). You should consider the cost-benefit relationship on behalf of your electorate. American taxpayers are financing an inefficient strategy.

2. Evidence exists of environmental damage from the application of the aerial fumigation. Legal crops meant to feed families are frequently fumigated and water sources are contaminated. The physical impossibility of acting with precision has led to the fumigation of agricultural projects financed with international technical cooperation. There are serious doubts regarding the effects of additives that are being used along with RoundUp (like Cosmoflux). I believe that given the uncertainty regarding environmental effects, in a society like that of the United States great caution would be exercised in deciding to fumigate without having in hand studies of environmental impact.

3. The fumigations have generated the forced displacement of thousands of families toward the large cities, on the one hand, and toward areas of the Amazon where the cultivation of illegal crops is expanding due to the absence of alternative agricultural development policies. In a context of armed conflict and forced displacement in which the State must seek a monopoly on the use of force [by] combating groups outside the law, the fumigations are an attack on the civilian populations, especially indigenous, Afro-Colombian and humble peasant communities.

There exists in some sections of the Congress [of Colombia], for the reasons noted, the objective of reforming the anti-narcotics legislation. On the one hand, to decriminalize the small producer with the objective of involving him in plans for alternative development and manual eradication of illegal crops, and on the other, to suspend the fumigations.

The Governors of the south of Colombia, elected by popular vote, have serious proposals for regional alternative development and reject the fumigations.

With other senators we have encouraged a public debate in Bogota for next July 31 on the inappropriateness of the fumigations.

Your collaboration is very important. The tragic business of narco-trafficking involves

demand and supply. You must examine the hypothesis that each dollar invested in prevention and treatment of addictions is more cost-effective. It is very important to attack the financial aspects of the business on the supply side, while manual eradication accompanied by plans for alternative development will be more efficient for combating narco-trafficking.

Cordially,

RAFAEL ORDUZ, *Senator*.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for his willingness to work together.

This is a tough issue. Nobody wants to have children or families damaged by any type of chemical eradication or any other sort of method of destroying drugs. It is important that we understand that this is not Agent Orange. This herbicide, the only one that is used in aerial eradication, actually our government uses less than 10 percent of what is used in Colombia. The remaining 90 percent is predominantly used to spray coffee and also for other agricultural products such as soybeans. It is used for weed control in plantations of fruit trees and bananas. It is also used in areas for sugar cane.

We do not not drink Colombian coffee, not use the fruit nor the soybeans nor the sugar cane from Colombia because it has been sprayed with these items, nor do the people in Colombia. Furthermore, the narco-people themselves use the same chemical to get rid of the weeds inside the poppy and the coca.

We need to look at the best way possible to use this, but it is not that the herbicide is dangerous. Yes, lawsuits can back off companies from offering it, and say that there are potential problems in any chemical. But 90 percent of this is used in Colombia for food products and it is also used by the heroine coca growers themselves.

There were also some comments made about alternative developments not being in many parts of Colombia. Alternative development is a very difficult issue. For example, in Bolivia where they do the hand eradication. Mr. Chairman, I have been down in Colombia at least five or six times and down in Peru multiple times and in Bolivia about four or five times. What we see in alternative development and in their eradication, they were able to do the hand eradication which is very expensive, but they were not getting shot at like in Colombia.

If you had agricultural extension agents in America who had to carry an Uzi, we probably would not have as many people willing to be an agricultural extension agent. We have to get some semblance of law and order.

It would be better if we can do hand eradication. It would be more expensive for us, more expensive for the Co-

lombians, but first we have to have some sense of order on the ground or the people trying to do that manual eradication will be killed. They will be massacred.

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We have to look for ways to do this.

Furthermore, I have met with different people representing all the regions of Colombia and in Peru and have seen projects, particularly in Bolivia and Peru, where alternative development is starting to work. This year's bill has \$482 million for social, legal and alternative development projects. We have some in Plan Colombia.

The funny thing about last year's bill is it takes a while to build a helicopter. The helicopters are just getting there. The aid is just getting there to Colombia. If we can get the order, hopefully the alternative development and the social development can continue, and then we can look at other ways to deal with eradication if we can get a little bit of order.

One last story that I want to share, because it was a very unusual moment for me and several other Members. While we were waiting for Speaker HASTERT to come together with the rest of our delegation, we met a young man who had been with the FARC, and he had been collecting the dues from the agricultural growers. We asked him, just offhand, if he had ever killed anybody.

He said, "Yes."

We said, "Why?"

He said, "Because the man was late in his payment."

We said, "How did you kill him?"

He said, "I warned him twice. The man was late on his bill."

We said, "But how would you do something like that?"

He said, "Well, I tried to collect it twice. Then he and his son were eating in town, and I went up behind him with a gun and shot him in the back of the head. But he deserved to die. He hadn't paid his money to us."

That is the type of battle that we are in in Colombia because of our drug habits in America. We need to work on drug treatment, prevention, but we also need to help these people whose country is being overrun. We need to do it in a way that is safe for children and families. Hopefully, we can work together to do that.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), hoping that he will reserve a little time for me so I can respond to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate it very much. I will only take 1 minute.

I want to illustrate something. What is this? That is the sound of one hand clapping. The only point the gentleman from Michigan is trying to make is that eradicating coca without giving farmers something else to do is not very effective. It produces the same results as one hand clapping.

All he is trying to suggest, I believe, is that if you want to continue the spraying, at least deliver the aid that we said would be delivered in a simultaneous fashion. Because if you do not you guarantee the failure of the program.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. KOLBE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I think most of the points that need to be made about the eradication, the fumigation, the spraying program in Colombia have been made. There is only one that I would like to make before responding directly to the question or the comments that were made by the gentleman from Michigan, and that is that we have seen over and over again that unless we have this, I do not like to use the word hammer, but unless we have this leverage of this fumigation program, we have found that farmers do not sign up for the alternative development programs.

I was down there. Time and again we found this to be the case. Once you were serious and showed that you were ready, prepared to fumigate, then the farmers were ready to sign up for the alternative economic development. Without that, you really do not have much leverage to get them involved in the program. I think there is a good reason why we really need to have the fumigation program.

Having said that, let me just say to the gentleman from Michigan that I am as concerned as he is about the alternative economic assistance programs down there. When we were there in the Putumayo region in Puerto Asis, we heard over and over again from farmers that the fumigation is going on and they are not getting the kind of economic assistance that had been promised to them.

The message that we left with our USAID people down there and that we have conveyed to them since we have been back here is that those programs must go apace, they must go along with this. You cannot have the fumigation, you cannot have the spraying if you do not give people some alternative of something they can do. In response to the fumigation, as an alternative for it, they need to have some kind of economic livelihood that they can pursue in these regions.

So I would say to the gentleman that I quite agree with him, that it is absolutely imperative, absolutely important that the money that we have set aside, which is substantial in this bill, half of the money is set aside for alternative economic development in this region, that that money be set aside and that they use that money, they contract with the contractors they have available down there, they get this money into the region and that we do the alternative economic assistance. It is absolutely imperative that we do that. Without that, our credibility is nil. We may have sprayed the area, but we have not given the people any basis on which they can rebuild an economic

life for themselves. I quite agree with the gentleman.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a bipartisan amendment, on behalf of three members of the Helsinki Commission, which expresses the sense of Congress that all governments should cooperate fully and unreservedly with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

My amendment congratulates the governments of Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatia and Bosnia for their cooperation to date with the Tribunal. I particularly want to commend those authorities in Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that were responsible for the transfer of Slobodan Milosevic to the Hague.

My amendment also states that much work remains to be done in cooperation with the Tribunal. At least 30 persons who have been indicted by the Tribunal remain at large, especially in the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, including but not limited to Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

The amendment also calls on all governments, entities, and municipalities in the region to cooperate fully and unreservedly with the Tribunal, including, but not limited to:

(1) the immediate arrest, surrender, and transfer of all persons who have been indicted by the Tribunal but remain at large in the territory which they control; and

(2) full and direct access to Tribunal investigators to requested documents, archives, witnesses, mass grave sites, and any officials where necessary for the investigation and prosecution of crimes under the Tribunal's jurisdiction.

In our deliberation over the years, including here in the House of Representatives, we have repeatedly focused on war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, as well as the need to bring those responsible for these crimes to justice.

The presence of Slobodan Milosevic in The Hague is the most significant development in this ongoing effort. I want to congratulate the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia and local Serbian officials for their courageous leadership in making this possible. We have also recently seen steps taken by the governments of Croatia and Bosnia to turn over military indictees. These are all very positive developments. It is, however, not the end of the story. Trials still need to take place, and there are still at least 30 persons, perhaps more, who have been indicted by the international tribunal but remain at large, especially in the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. These indictees need to be apprehended and transferred to the Hague. Just as importantly, access to archives and officials, particularly in Belgrade, still need to be granted so that the whole story can be told. We must be relentless in pursuing these objectives, for three basic reasons.

First, there must be justice for the sake of justice.

Debates in this House and in other capitals around the world too often focus on the prosecution of these crimes as a foreign policy tool while the criminal acts themselves become distant memories if not forgotten events. Let me give you just two examples.

In Croatia during the second half of November 1991—almost ten years ago—about 260 men were removed from the Vukovar hospital after the city's surrender, driven to the nearby

Ovcara farm, beaten, executed and buried in a mass grave. These were real people, and this was an abomination. Six years ago this July, the UN safe haven of Srebrenica in Bosnia was over-run. Thousands were captured or tracked down, again real people who were executed in groups and buried in mass graves.

Anybody who argues for greater flexibility on cooperation with the Tribunal or that enough has been done to sideline the likes of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic and other indicated persons need to read the specifics of cases like these, and many others, and put themselves in the place of the victims before doing so.

Second, the truth will facilitate democracy.

I am convinced that those in Serbia who have advocated cooperation with the Tribunal, like their counterparts in Croatia and Bosnia, are not only doing a right and courageous thing for the victims of crimes being prosecuted by The Hague; they are also doing the right and patriotic thing for their own societies. These atrocities were the product not of history but primarily of a cruel and highly nationalistic leader named Milosevic and his murderous minions.

When collective guilt is wrongly assumed, therefore, it can be countered by cooperation with the Tribunal.

Third, these crimes could happen again.

I believe we all need to keep in mind that what has happened in the Balkans in the 1990s—in our time—is not unique to the Balkans or Africa, and it is wrong and chauvinistic to think otherwise. Sixty years ago, other societies found themselves wrapped up in hatred against others, leading to the Holocaust.

Can we not finally say, as we begin this new century, "Never Again"? None of us know with certainty the answer to that question. But we do know that by supporting the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia the United States Congress has played an important role in protecting the national minorities around the world from such atrocities. Our voice was not silent—it was heard—and we have the right to demand "never again."

Let me also add that I am very pleased that earlier this month the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted a resolution which calls on all member states to cooperate fully with the Tribunal. Recently I met with ICTY Chief Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte, and I am convinced that the U.S. Congress can play a vital role in encouraging governments in the region to cooperate with the Tribunal. Indeed, U.S. leadership is seen by European governments.

CONDITIONALITY

In the Balkans, October 5, 2000 brought the overthrow of Slobodan Milosevic's illegitimate regime, and a new chance for Serbia and Yugoslavia to turn away from war and nationalism and embrace reforms that would lead them into a European future.

The victorious Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) coalition further consolidated its gains by decisively defeating Milosevic loyalists in December's parliamentary elections. But the struggle for Serbia's reformers continued within the broad DOS coalition, as sizable and powerful elements of the coalition remained reluctant to abandon nationalism and expansive territorial aspirations.

Tensions between reformers and nationalists within the new FRY and Serbian governments have been most evident over the issue

of compliance with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). FRY President Vojislav Kostunica and other nationalists have argued vehemently against complying with this international obligation, claiming the ICTY has an anti-Serb bias, while reformers within DOS have claimed that compliance is important if Serbia is to break with its dark past, establish the rule of law, and lay the groundwork for economic recovery.

U.S. aid conditionality forced a confrontation on this issue through a threatened March 31, 2001 cutoff of American support tied to compliance with the ICTY, a severing of FRY military assistance to Bosnia's Republika Srpska entity, and improvements in human rights. This conditionality emboldened reformers and sparked a serious debate within Serbia over the difficult decisions that could determine the country's fate. Aid conditionality assisted those within the government who supported the freeing of many, but not all, of the remaining illegally held Kosovo Albanian prisoners, the issuance of a pledge to cut off support to the Bosnian Serb army by May 31, and the transferring of two indictees to The Hague, and finally, the arrest of Slobodan Milosevic. Milosevic was only transferred to the Hague on the eve of a decision by the U.S. Government to participate in a regional Donor's Conference.

I strongly support the Administration's commitment to continuing to condition U.S. aid. In our view, cooperation means a comprehensive and predictable process with regard to requests from the Tribunal, whether that be by transferring any and all indictees on its territory or by consistently honoring requests for access to witnesses (official and non), documents, archives, and mass grave sites. For any judicial institution, "cooperation" must be a comprehensive and predictable process, whereby good faith is consistently demonstrated.

In closing, I urge members to do the right thing on behalf of the victims, and on behalf of future generations of individuals who are subject to persecution based on ethnicity and religion, and vote "yes" on this amendment.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support amendment offered by the Gentleman from New Jersey that would provide \$30 million to protect and assist victims of trafficking and to help countries meet minimum standards for the elimination of such trafficking. This amendment and this money will demonstrate the United States' commitment to ending one of the worst human rights abuses.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 women are trafficked annually; half are between the ages of 5 and 15, and 50,000 of those women are transported into the United States. According to the United Nations, trafficking in women and girls is expected to surpass trafficking in drugs and guns as the world's leading illegal industry. Yet we spend billions to fight the illegal importation of drugs and almost nothing on these people who are regularly bought and sold for prostitution, illegal labor, bonded labor, servile marriage, sex tourism, pornography, and use in criminal activities. We take for granted that slavery is a terrible relic of the past, but for these millions of women, they live it every day.

Today, we have the opportunity to do something about this absolutely unacceptable practice. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting funding to protect and assist victims of

trafficking, and to help countries meet minimum standard for the elimination of such trafficking.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 34 offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Page 112, after line 22, insert the following:

FUNDING FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

SEC. ____ (a) Of the amounts made available in this Act under the items "DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE", "ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND", "ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES", "ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION", "INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT", and "MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE"—

(1) \$10,000,000 shall be made available for prevention of trafficking in persons, as authorized by section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (division A of Public Law 106-386);

(2) \$10,000,000 shall be made available for the protection and assistance for victims of trafficking of persons, as authorized by section 107(a) of such Act; and

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be made available to assist foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, as authorized by section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to offer this amendment along with my cosponsors, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), to bring this Foreign Operations appropriations bill up to the funding level authorized by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, Public Law 106-386.

As the prime sponsor of Public Law 106-386, I just want to say I am absolutely determined to fully fund each and every provision of this landmark legislation. If we are serious about ending this modern slavery and assisting abused women and children, it is the least we can do.

Last week, Mr. Chairman, under the leadership of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill fully

funded the law enforcement provisions of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, including \$10 million for victims services programs for victims of trafficking; \$10 million for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus; \$40 million for legal assistance for victims of violence; \$7.5 million for education and training to end violence and abuse of women with disabilities; and \$15 million for the Safe Havens for Children pilot program.

Mr. Chairman, as most Members already know, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act represents a comprehensive effort to address the growing problem of trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children, into forced prostitution and other forms of slavery. This brutal form of transnational crime is a growing problem around the world. The United States is regrettably a significant receiving country. Indeed, the Central Intelligence Agency estimates that nearly 50,000 people are trafficked into the United States each and every year. Victims who have escaped tell us about the horrible conditions that they were forced to endure.

Just parenthetically, we have had hearings in our subcommittee. We have heard from the victims themselves and heard their terrible stories and heard their plea to do something. They tell us about the unspeakable acts that they often were subjected to.

Our amendment, Mr. Chairman, will help to fulfill the promise of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act by appropriating the following amounts.

First, section 106 of Public Law 106-386 called for \$10 million for prevention, and that is what this amendment does, prevention of trafficking through support for education and training programs so that potential victims will have the moral and material resources to resist the traffickers. This \$10 million could include projects such as microcredit, which the United States already funds, so long as they are targeted at potential trafficking victims.

This amendment also provides \$10 million for protection of trafficking victims who have been freed from their terrible bondage, fulfilling section 107 of Public Law 106-386. This money will help to pay for shelter care, rehabilitation and similar projects.

And section 108 of the law would be fully funded at \$10 million for assistance to foreign governments who wish to reform their laws and practices to meet with the minimum standards established in section 108 for the elimination of trafficking set forth in the Act, again to help these countries punish the perpetrators and protect the victims of these awful crimes.

I encourage Members, if they have not, to look at the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of

2000, the report that has just been issued by the State Department, with its tierage, tier 1, tier 2, and tier 3, where countries are named. Then there is a narrative about countries that are problems. Many of the countries are mentioned, but especially the tier 3 countries, those that really need to get their act together about what they might do in order to reform themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make some observations about where this money will come from. This amendment does not mandate reductions in any particular program. It simply identifies six accounts out of which the State Department and AID is currently funding antitrafficking initiatives. I am told that the Department's unofficial estimate is that they currently spend between 13 and \$15 million. It mandates that the total be increased to the levels authorized by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. All told, these accounts include billions of dollars; and the Department and AID would need to find an additional \$15 million to fully fulfill this legislation. This is not only doable, Mr. Chairman, it is a moral imperative.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to be very clear about the reasons for inclusion of the Migration and Refugee Account in this amendment. The refugee account is woefully underfunded. In real dollars we spend substantially less on refugee protection than we did 6 or 7 years ago. It also exists for a particular purpose, protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of similar concern.

The sponsors of this amendment have absolutely no intention that the State Department or AID should begin funding law enforcement assistance or development assistance projects out of the refugee account. However, certain antitrafficking initiatives such as grants to the International Organization for Migration for the purposes of reintegrating returned trafficking victims who have voluntarily returned to their home countries may legitimately be funded out of the Migration and Refugee Account.

My understanding is that the current amount of such funds is about \$1.5 million, and the intention of this amendment is that antitrafficking expenditures from the account should remain in that range until new money is found in the Migration and Refugee Account, so as not to force further reductions in other urgent refugee protection projects.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, again which is a work in progress, currently provides \$715 million for refugee protection. I would hope that we could up that amount of money. Of course, that is something that needs to be done in conference.

Let me just say, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment is bipartisan. I think it is needed. When we worked through the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act last year, we had

many, many meetings with Members on both sides of the aisle and with our Senate counterparts working out these amounts. It is doable. It has good support from all of the NGOs that will provide these services. I ask for its support.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I rise in strong support of this amendment which would increase our capacity to address one of the most egregious violations of human rights around the world. The State Department's recent report on trafficking has confirmed the bleakness of the situation. Each year at least 700,000 people are trafficked across international borders. The vast majority of these are women and children, and most victims are forced into what can reasonably be labeled as modern day slavery.

□ 2030

They work in sweatshops and brothels. They live in squalid quarters, and they are stripped of their most basic human rights.

Trafficking is not someone else's problem, and it is not a problem affecting only the developing world or only countries with political and social instability. Between 45,000 and 50,000 people are trafficked to our own country each year, and some of our closest friends in the international community have the most severe problems with trafficking in the world.

We can attack this problem in many ways. One is through direct investment in ending the practice of trafficking, apprehending those responsible, providing support for trafficking victims and assisting our allies with tackling the problem within their own borders. Any effective strategy, however, will recognize that the problem runs deeper than this. Trafficking is a symptom of poverty and instability, it is a symptom of the devaluation of girls and women in society, and it is the symptom of hopelessness. We must treat the symptom, but we must not neglect the disease.

I urge my colleagues to support not only increased funding to fight trafficking, but also increased funding for all of our development priorities.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as has been indicated by the gentleman from New Jersey and by the gentlewoman from New York, this amendment addresses some very serious concerns that this body has and that those of us in the United States have, the issues of trafficking in persons.

It is a problem that is generally dealt with through programs in the Department of Justice and in the State Department, and some of these programs are funded in this bill. But others, however, are not funded. They are funded through the Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary appropriations bill.

This amendment seeks to fully fund several authorization categories that are established in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. The problem is that those categories, which would become earmarks in our bill, do not coincide with any categories currently in use by the agencies. They are not used, as far as I can tell, but any Department or agency.

I am unable to obtain from the State Department any comprehensive listing of projects involving trafficking, either those now under way or those proposed for fiscal year 2002. The Agency for International Development cannot tell us what accounts it is using for what projects involving trafficking.

So, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment in its present form on principle, as well as I think very practical grounds. I would point out that I think the amendment creates a bureaucratic imbroglio for us. The \$30 million is divided into three categories that are taken from six appropriation accounts. It will take a year or more to match projects with categories. To the extent that the fiscal year 2002 budget includes less than \$30 million, someone has to designate the funding source for whatever additional proposals that can be mobilized.

I think this amendment is seriously flawed, while the intent I would concur with 100 percent. For that reason, I have serious problems with the amendment in its present form.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute, just to make the point to my good friend and colleague, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, that the victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 is a new law. It was signed in late October by the President. It was the result of almost 2 years of work and working with our Senate colleagues, and it lays out criteria for the establishment of these programs, for example, prevention of trafficking, some of those programs to keep children, especially girls, in elementary and secondary schools, and to educate those persons who have been victims of trafficking.

We just got, even though it was due on June 1, as prescribed, the Department was late, but it was late because I think they wanted to do an adequate job because this is a very, very important piece of information about trafficking, so they were about a month late, but it lays out all of the different countries, tier one, tier two and tier three.

This is a work in progress in terms of what will the programs look like. We lay out criteria, and we want and we will demand that AID and the State Department faithfully fulfill this.

Programs are in the process of being created. This is not like something that came off the shelf. So the money, I believe, will be well spent. We could

spend much more in order to try to mitigate this trafficking problem, but this is at least a good start.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Smith-Morella-Slaughter-Lantos amendment to streamline the Nation's efforts to combat the practice of human trafficking, and I associate myself with the comments that were just made by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) in response to the comments of the great chairman, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE). I also want to thank him for his leadership, too.

Between 1 and 4 million individuals are trafficked against their will every year in, and are forced to work in, a form of servitude. The International Organization for Migration estimates that trafficking in human beings is a \$5 billion to \$7 billion a year industry worldwide. In some countries, such as those in Southeast Asia, between 2 and 14 percent of the gross domestic product is attributed to the trafficking of women.

Traffickers use deception, coercion, or debt bondage to extract worker services from these women, which include forced prostitution, domestic work, servile marriage, begging, or criminal activities. Trafficking in women and girls, principally for prostitution or other sexual exploitation, but also for forced labor, is the largest sector of human trafficking, and it appears to be growing.

The states of the former Soviet Union and Southeast Asia are principal sources of trafficked women, but women are taken from many developing countries where their vulnerability is rooted in poverty and in many cases their low social status. Shockingly, approximately 50,000 women and girls are trafficked into the United States annually, and, in response, Congress passed the Trafficking Victim Protection Act last year, with the help of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and it was signed into law. This legislation authorized more than \$30 million to prevent trafficking by educating at-risk people and giving them alternatives, aiding victims of trafficking and helping law enforcement address this problem effectively.

I believe that this amount, coordinated by the Trafficking Task Force, which the bill also established, is an appropriate level to minimize the practice of trafficking. My concern, however, is because this funding is spread out in so many different parts of the budget, that it will not be effectively coordinated and will not have the greatest possible impact on the problem. This amendment, which effectively earmarks \$30 million for prevention, protection, and assistance to foreign countries, passed the House last year with 371 votes.

The huge increase in human trafficking is a product of globalization

and the growing ease with which many things move across borders, ranging from information to capital to goods. The question over whether to adopt this amendment is really one of priorities. I believe that working to end trafficking in humans is a very high priority for the United States, and I urge the Members to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, from 1861 to 1865, 500,000 American soldiers died in a war to end slavery. When the war ended, the 13th amendment was added to the Constitution to ban slavery forever from American soil. And yet it continues today.

Today's slaves are women and children, brought to America to work in brothels. They are here against their will, they are beaten into submission, they are trapped in a country they do not know and whose language they cannot speak. The Central Intelligence Agency tells us that 50,000 sex slaves are brought to America every year. Globally, the number is in the millions trafficked into prostitution.

Last year, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to do something about this continuation of slavery on American soil, and this law is being implemented as we speak. Now we need to make sure that the money is appropriated to implement this law. This amendment will give direction to the bureaucracy.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his leadership on this issue, and I call on my colleagues to pass this amendment so we can begin the process of eradicating slavery from American soil once and for all.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, this is a good amendment, and I hope the entire House adopts it. Trafficking is a huge problem, with some 3 million women and children being trafficked into sexual slavery and forced labor each year, with as many as 50,000 being trafficked into the United States each year. Last year, Congress addressed this problem by passing the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, but that act only authorized funding through fiscal year 2002.

Now, we need to carry through with the commitments made in this Act. We need to fully fund the international programs related to these critical programs. I understand that in FY2000, more than \$14 million dollars may have been spent to combat trafficking, and that there was some increase in these programs for FY2001. Fully funding last year's authorization of \$30 million is a modest increase over last year in dollar terms, to reach out to tens of millions of potential victims, to help millions of actual victims, and to help prevent trafficking by increasing the capacity of foreign governments to address this growing crisis.

The U.S. must do its share on trafficking. But so do foreign governments. Last year, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2001 provided that if countries did not meet certain minimum standards regarding trafficking in

persons, U.S. non-humanitarian, non-trade foreign assistance would be cut off. In the Administration's first annual report on trafficking in persons, the State Department reported that 23 countries did not meet these standards, including many of our friends around the world. We have a duty to help those countries reach their minimum standards, as well as helping the million of victims around the world.

Some may call this amendment an earmark and argue against it. However, this amendment gives flexibility to the Administration by allowing the funding for trafficking to be drawn from a number of accounts. We do not intend, however that funds be used for purposes other than those that were appropriated. For example, funds from the Migration and Refugee Account are to be used for reintegration and resettlement of trafficking victims into their home countries, as is being done today. In this connection, I note that I hope the Chairman and Ranking Member will make efforts to make further increases to the MRA account as the legislation moves forward.

Mr. Chairman, \$30 million is not much money when you look at the magnitude of this problem, and we have given sufficient flexibility to allow the Administration to properly administer this provision. I ask that all members support the amendment.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleague from New Jersey in support of women and children around the world and rise in strong support of the Smith Amendment.

This amendment fulfills the promise for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

The exploitation of our world's women and children in trafficking is a tragic human rights offense.

Without the funds that this amendment provides, it is the victims of trafficking that will once again suffer.

Forced to work in slave labor conditions in factories, farms, and even brothels. Once these victims are freed from their prisons they are in desperate need of rehabilitation, health care, and shelter.

This amendment provides 10 million dollars in funds to pay for these services so that these women and children can return to having normal lives.

Traffickers often lure their victims with the promise of better jobs, increased opportunities, better lives. Instead of making this dream a reality, the victims are forced into a life of terror, violence, and fear.

This amendment provides 10 million dollars for education and training programs so that potential victims have the resources to resist the lies and schemes of traffickers. Prevention is a key component to combating this international human rights issue.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is important to the fight against trafficking because not only does it provide funds to protect the victims, it also provides 10 million dollars in assistance to foreign governments who wish to change their laws and practices to meet with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. We must work with our allies and friends to stop these predators from profiting from the victimization of women and children around the world.

Yes, there is much more we should do to prevent trafficking and punish the predators that profit from the exploitation of women and children.

This amendment is important because it provides continued support to trafficked victims. Making a significant difference in the lives of millions of women and children around the world.

Once again I commend my colleague for introducing this amendment. Let us continue to support the victims of trafficking, I urge a YES vote on the Smith Amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, extend credit, or participate in an extension of credit in connection with the export of any good or service by a company that is under investigation for trade dumping by the International Trade Commission, or is subject to an anti-dumping duty order issued by the Department of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) arise?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I seek the time in opposition to the amendment, and I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) reserves a point of order against the amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, on December 19, 2000, the Export-Import Bank approved an \$18 million loan guarantee to modernize and improve production at Benxi Iron and Steel, China.

The Department of Commerce has found Benxi's dumping margin on hot rolled carbon steel products to be 67 percent. So if it costs \$100 to make and

sell steel in China, they are selling it in the U.S. for \$59. The Ex-Im Bank was urged against making this loan by former Secretary of Commerce Minetta and a bipartisan congressional coalition, but the Export-Import Bank still offered the loan guarantee to the Chinese company. The bank's action will increase the production of more steel in a world market which already has an excess raw steel production capacity of 270 million metric tons excess.

The last few years have been disastrous for the steel industry. Bankruptcy at, for instance, Ohio CSC, Republic Technologies and LTV were not caused by a crisis in the economy, but in fact demand for steel has been at record levels in recent years.

These problems were caused primarily by unfairly traded imports that have led the Department of Commerce to approve a number of anti-dumping orders on a variety of steel products. The issue of dumping has also been acknowledged by the administration's actions regarding the 201 investigation on steel.

Yet while we enforce laws against dumping, the Ex-Im Bank actually offers assistance to foreign manufacturers that threaten our companies. The ITC is also investigating cases concerning a wide range of industries from crude oil to textiles to agriculture.

The U.S. Government should prevent foreign producers from sending their dumped, illegal products into this market. Organizations such as the Ex-Im Bank should refrain from providing financial support to foreign companies that break the rules.

The Ex-Im Bank should not rush to offer U.S. funds to a foreign company that is cheating the U.S. economy. These companies that achieve assistance from the Nation's programs should not undermine the livelihood and future of our workers.

Today I have the privilege to be joined by the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

I would ask the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), his bill, if I could engage in a colloquy, H.R. 2517, reauthorizes the Ex-Im Bank. Does this legislation identify the concerns of the steel industry and address the issue of trade dumping?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman. Section 16 of H.R. 2507 requires the Export-Import Bank to reassess its adverse economic impact test as a result of the \$18 million Ex-Im Bank loan guarantee to the Benxi Iron & Steel Company and specifically references this bank transaction.

Currently the Ex-Im Bank has economic impact procedures which consider the potential negative impact on the U.S. economy of goods manufac-

tured by the purchasers of the U.S. exports. However, it does not adequately consider indirect impacts.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, to whom will the Export-Import Bank be responsible in offering its findings?

Mr. BEREUTER. Again, if the gentleman will yield further, within 1 year after the date of enactment, the Export-Import Bank will have to submit a report on this reassessment to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, can we expect this bill to be addressed in the near future?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the Export-Import Bank's authorization expires on September 30 of this year. The Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade and the Committee on Financial Services expect to mark up the bill and consider it on the floor before then.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I would like to thank my colleague from Nebraska for offering his time. I join him in recognizing the importance that the U.S. cannot afford to promote the interests of companies that choose to break the rules on trade.

I especially appreciate the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for giving us this time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, if I may say, I commend the gentleman. It was a bad decision that needs to be reassessed. I appreciate his effort.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

□ 2045

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 23 offered by Mr. KUCINICH: Page 112, after line 22, insert the following:

BAN ON EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO FOSSIL FUELS

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the provision by the Export-Import Bank of the United States of any kind of assistance for a limited recourse project or a long-term program involving oil and gas field development, a thermal powerplant, or a petrochemical plant or refinery.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) seek to control the time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to seek the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) for 15 minutes.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, throughout the world, people are celebrating the leadership of many nations in coming to an understanding yesterday that global climate change is something that indeed must be dealt with and that the protocols which were worked out years ago in Kyoto are something that many nations want to move ahead with in order to meet the challenge of global warming. And, like many of my colleagues, I believe that the United States should take a leading role in fighting global warming.

Our country, with only 4 percent of the world's population, contributes one-quarter of the world's carbon dioxide emissions.

The administration has acknowledged that global warming is indeed occurring and that carbon dioxide emissions are a culprit. However, the administration refuses to support the Kyoto Treaty. It reasons that since the protocol does not apply to developing countries, then it should not apply to the U.S.

I do not agree with that logic. It is not logical, because the administration is financing fossil fuel projects in developing countries that actually contribute to complicating and worsening global warming. Not only does the administration oppose the global warming agreement because it does not require that developing countries make the same reductions as industrialized nations, but the administration is funding global warming and pollution projects in those same developing countries.

Through the Export-Import Bank, the United States provides subsidies to U.S. companies to create coal-fired power plants, oil refineries, oil pipelines, diesel generators, and a host of other projects that pour millions of tons of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In the last few years, these projects were created in developing countries like Angola, Algeria, India, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, China, Venezuela, and Chad. Some of these projects include an \$88 million oil project in Angola by Halliburton Energy; a \$134 million oil pipeline in Algeria; an \$81 million coal-fired power plant in India; and several diesel generator sets for \$19 million in Bahrain.

Last year, the Export-Import Bank spent \$2 billion on fossil fuel projects. This amount represents 28 percent of the bank's entire budget. This is not an appropriate use for a significant chunk of the budget and, historically, the Export-Import Bank has not devoted such sizable resources to fossil fuel projects. The bank's spending on global warming

projects skyrocketed last year from only 3 percent in 1999.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, I really appreciate the gentleman's leadership in bringing this to the House's attention.

I just want to share with my colleagues why I think this is so important. Two weeks ago I was on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, the Arctic Wildlife Refuge where I was told that the ice under the Arctic has lost 50 percent of its depth due to global climate change; global warming, in the last several decades, 10 percent of the extent of the Arctic ice. I was told by the Denali rangers that the tree line on the tundra in the Denali National Park has moved north several miles just while they have been working there in the last decade and a half. The fact of the matter is, we are causing significant changes in the global climate system.

What have we received from the current administration in our ability to deal with this? Nothing. The leader of the Free World, the most technologically advanced society on Earth, the contributor of 25 percent of all of the carbon dioxide in the world, even though we have 4 percent of the population, and our administration, do we know what they offered us as leadership? Nothing in Bonn. As a result of that, we need, in Congress, to start showing some leadership on this subject. The gentleman from Ohio has brought an amendment that will, for one of the few times, one of the first times, ask us to consider one of our policy directives on how it contributes to global climate change.

Now, given the fact that global climate change is on us already, does it not make sense to have a better mix of funding, of financing of other energy programs, to have an increase in our research budget and financing for renewable energies for solar, for hydro, for wind, for geothermal and less for fossil-based fuels? That is the nature of this amendment.

I would suggest to my colleagues that in the next several years in this Chamber, because we are not getting leadership from the White House, it is up to us to do our job to scrub these budgets, to scrub our policy statements, and find a way to encourage the United States to be a leader in climate change.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's efforts.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I think the record probably should be set straight on what the Export-Import Bank does with respect to fossil fuel plants. They are the only export credit agency in the world that calculates and records the carbon dioxide emissions for fossil fuel power plants.

Of the major export credit agencies, Ex-Im Bank is the only one that has World Bank-equivalent environmental standards which includes or covers all of the emissions out of a power plant.

Beginning in 1997, the Ex-Im Bank assumed a leadership role among international export credit agencies on environmental issues. Ex-Im Bank stands as the only major export credit agency of the G-7 willing to decline support for a foreign project whose environmental effects cannot be adequately mitigated.

Ex-Im Bank is recognized internationally for its progressive environmental policy. Ex-Im Bank spearheaded U.S. Government efforts at recent G-8 summits to encourage leaders of other nations to require that their export credit agencies adopt effective environmental guidelines. The Ex-Im Bank offers enhanced financial support with its environmental export credit insurance and under its loan guarantee and medium-term insurance programs. Since 1995, the Export-Import Bank has supported \$3 billion for environmentally beneficial U.S. exports and environmentally beneficial projects.

In addition to proactively encouraging U.S. companies to export environmentally friendly goods, Export-Import Bank has environmental review procedures to ensure that the projects that it supports are environmentally responsible. The Export-Import Bank provides environmental guidelines for industries ranging from logging to mining to hydropower to oil and gas development. If a project does not meet all Ex-Im environmental measures, the bank will work with the exporter to implement mitigation efforts.

Projects proposed are evaluated on the basis of air quality, water use and quality, waste management, natural hazards, ecology, socioeconomic and sociocultural framework, and noise. In short, the Export-Import Bank's environmental guidelines add significant value to the projects it finances. Emissions of project pollutants and effluents have been reduced, and ecological effects of the Bank-supported projects have been mitigated extensively.

Mr. Chairman, this agency is doing its job; it is setting the standard for the world. Therefore, I think this amendment is not needed. I urge its opposition.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Export-Import Bank does have the authority to fund clean, efficient, renewable energy technology in order to make such projects affordable to developing countries. The amendment, I would like to point out, does not reduce funding to the Export-Import Bank, nor does it prohibit certain companies from asking for the Bank's support. The purpose of this amendment is merely to ensure that if the United States is going to underwrite energy projects, we are not aggravating the global warming problem.

Now, I would like to ask, for the purposes of a colloquy, the gentleman

from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) to kindly engage here a moment.

I think what we have been able to do on our side is to try to identify what is, unfortunately, a contribution of global climate change, not that that is the intention of the Export-Import Bank. I would agree with the gentleman that the Export-Import Bank does try to make contributions to these developing countries that would improve the quality of life. But is there anything that we can do that the gentleman would suggest as we move towards another year of relationship with the Export-Import Bank in the House of Representatives, would the gentleman suggest anything that we might be able to do that might serve to implement in a more finer way the guidelines which the Export-Import Bank does have which could encourage it to fund clean, efficient, and renewable energy technology?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUCINICH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's question, and I would say this, and I would make this commitment as the subcommittee chairman during this Congress.

If we find that what the Export-Import Bank is doing is not giving proper assessment to fossil fuel power plants, then we could seek a legislative alternative, and we would examine the record on this in this respect. I would say as a way of trying to do that, this gentleman would certainly entertain as I think about it the possibility of a GAO study to see if, in fact, as an outside source, if the Export-Import Bank is exercising proper environmental procedures and review of fossil fuel plants.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman, and I would appreciate the gentleman's assistance in making this kind of an inquiry, because I think it would be helpful in terms of a policy direction that would, in fact, go towards sustainability and clean and renewable energy, and, in some ways, be of help to the United States in our dilemma to be able to meet the requirements of Kyoto.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the last word.

I stand today in strong support of the Kucinich-Lee amendment that seeks to limit the Export-Import Bank's support of fossil fuel projects.

Global warming is happening.

In response to the President's request, the National Academy of Science has completed its latest study on the subject.

They concluded: "Greenhouse gases are accumulating in earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities Temperatures are, in fact, rising."

Their report goes on to say that "national policy decisions made now and in the longer-term future will influence the extent of any damage suffered by vulnerable human populations and ecosystems later in this century."

The impact of these rising temperatures will be felt first and hardest in the developing world.

The Sahara is expanding. Pacific islands are disappearing beneath rising waters.

One of the criticisms of the Kyoto Protocol raised by President Bush and others is that the developing world is left out of the effort to reduce emissions.

At the same time, the Export-Import Bank is the largest public financier of fossil fuel projects, the leading culprit behind global warming.

We are bankrolling global climate change.

Instead, we should be investing at home and abroad in cleaner energy technologies.

Wind energy, for example, is a proven commercial success and a great candidate for further investment.

This last week the leading industrial nations of the world—except the United States—met at Bonn and agreed to take up the challenge of global climate change.

Because the U.S. has abandoned the Kyoto process, we did not have a seat at that table.

We must be leaders on climate change and we must begin by passing this amendment.

I urge you to support this amendment and to vote in favor of cleaner technologies and more consistent policies.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

What this amendment attempts to do is equate the valuable work of the Export-Import Bank with a fatally flawed provision of the Kyoto Protocol. This attempt is misleading at best, and at worst damaging to the developing world.

The production of energy is a fundamental element of economic development. The countries of the developing world need energy in order to raise the standard of living for their people and make progress in essential areas such as education and healthcare. Without energy, this progress is not possible. Unfortunately, this amendment would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from helping developing countries to address these important needs.

Mr. Chairman, fossil fuels remain essential to the production of energy and no amendment is going to change that reality. The fact of the matter is fossil fuels are the dominant source of energy in the world—and particularly in developing countries. According to the Energy Information Administration, in 1999, 85 percent of the world's energy production came from fossil fuels. If you exclude OECD countries, those which essentially exclude the industrialized world, that number increases to 92 percent. In essence, 92 percent of the energy produced in the developing world comes from fossil fuels.

Without fossil fuels, the majority of the world, and particularly the developing world, simply would not have energy. Without energy, mortality rates remain high, education remains low, and economic growth doesn't exist. Developing countries need energy and Ex-Im has an important role to play in meeting that need.

Unfortunately the sponsors of this amendment are misinformed. The Kyoto Protocol is fatally flawed because, among other reasons, it does not include rapidly industrializing nations like Mexico, Brazil, China, and India. These countries account for over 40 percent of the world's population. This has nothing to do with the Export-Import Bank.

Furthermore, the Kyoto Protocol is not based on sound science. The recently released National Academy of Sciences report

on climate change has wrongly been characterized as proving the earth will continue to warm and that human-induced greenhouse gases are a significant culprit. The reality is, it does no such thing. In fact it uses the words "uncertain" and "uncertainty" 43 times in a 28-page report. On the very first page it states "current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future adjustments, either upward or downward."

When it comes to climate change, the only thing we know for sure is that there are too many gaps in our knowledge of global warming to commit to the Kyoto Protocol.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is ill-advised and misleading. It would do nothing more than prevent the Export-Import Bank from helping to make progress in the developing world.

I urge all members of the House to oppose this amendment.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, given the gentleman's gracious willingness to assist in this, I yield back the balance of my time, and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. OSE

Mr. OSE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 55 offered by Mr. OSE:

Page 112, after line 22, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for a United States contribution to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) seek to control the time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) for 10 minutes.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to draw attention to an action taken by the United Nations this past May. While most of us are aware that the United States was not reelected to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, little attention has been paid to the fact that we were also removed from the International Narcotics Control Board. In fact, despite assurances from our allies that they would support the reelection of our ambassador to the board, he received just 2153 votes. This was a direct slap in the face from our so-called allies and friends at the U.N., especially

considering our long history on the board and in support of the U.N.'s drug interdiction efforts.

The United States has been a founding member of the International Narcotics Control Board and now no longer serves there. The ambassador, our ambassador, was serving as vice-chair of the board and was considered a likely candidate to serve as its next chairman.

In addition to our long history, the U.S. is the single largest contributor to the U.N. drug control program, contributing \$20 million in year 2000, which is more than the next three largest contributors combined.

□ 2100

The United States also contributes another \$20 million to international organizations for drug programs. This does not even count our efforts in Colombia, the Andean region, or Mexico. When we total all of our international drug program spending, the United States spends over \$1.2 billion on international drug efforts, on top of the \$19.2 billion we spend on domestic drug control efforts.

In another slap, just as we were replaced on the Human Rights Commission by nations with horrid human rights records such as the Sudan, Syria and Cuba, the U.S. was removed from the International Narcotics Board and replaced by the Netherlands and Peru.

Let us look at this decision a little closer. On the actual website of the Embassy of the Netherlands, which is WWW.Netherlands-embassy.org, they have a statement regarding their commitment to keeping drug laws. Keep in mind, this was a country elected to the International Narcotics Control Board in our stead.

This is their statement. I am quoting directly here:

"The sale of small quantities of soft drugs in coffee shops (which are not allowed to sell alcohol) is therefore technically an offense, but prosecution proceedings are only instituted if the operator or owner of the shop does not meet [certain] criteria." The gentleman is correct, and our thinking is correct. Their own government web page clearly states they are not going to enforce their own drug laws.

The other country that was elected to take our spot, or elected to the International Narcotics Control Board, that is, Peru, has top officials, including their president, a top general, and a top diplomat who are all facing charges of conspiring with the very drug lords they had promised the United States they would fight against.

It is clear that both the Netherlands and Peru are our friend and allies. However, in this case I cannot believe that either is more qualified to serve on a board aimed at controlling illegal international narcotics than our country, the United States.

My amendment demonstrates that we do not take the fight against drugs lightly. It compounds the message we

have sent here all day. Nor will we be deterred from our rightful goal of destroying the illegal international drug cartels.

When an organization such as the Narcotics Control Board denies the contribution that America has made to this fight by virtue of refusing to elect them to the Board, they are rejecting the knowledge and resources that the U.S. brings to the battle, and it is frankly only right that we take our resources and focus them elsewhere.

The purpose of my amendment is very straightforward. In addition to the dues that we pay, which come under a different appropriations bill for the U.N., in addition to the dues that we pay, the United States makes many voluntary contributions to United Nations organizations. My amendment would prohibit such voluntary contributions from being made to the International Narcotics Control Board.

This is not a unique request. There are limitations throughout this bill of a similar nature. On page 7, line 19; page 17, line 8; page 25, line 14; page 30, line 19; page 31, line 2; page 32, line 8. I could go on.

That section of the bill dealing with international organizations on page 40, line 1, places limitations on discretionary or voluntary contributions to international organizations similar in nature to the International Narcotics Control Board.

Frankly, it is my hope that our allies will hear our message, see the light, and again elect an American representative to the International Narcotics Control Board. In the meantime, if they do not want our participation, they surely would not want our money.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise a little bit in bewilderment about this amendment, and certainly not because I am against the spirit of it. The amendment, as the gentleman from California, my good friend, has pointed out, would prohibit the U.S. contribution to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board.

Given what has happened to us there, I certainly do not think any of us would be opposed to that. After what happened last May when the United Nations Economic and Social Commission voted the United States off the U.N. International Narcotics Control Board, I think we would see good reason not to make any further contributions to it.

It is a deplorable event and one that I think has disappointed me, certainly as a representative of a border State where we have significant drug problems. We suffer along the border from the drug war and the trafficking that comes through our area.

But, having said that, Mr. Chairman, the U.N. International Narcotics Control Board is not funded in the foreign operations bill. Let me say that again.

There are no monies in this bill for the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board. It is funded as a line item in the United Nations regular budget, which is funded under the Commerce-Justice-State appropriation bill in the amount of approximately \$700,000.

So it has no effect whatever. The amendment has no effect whatever on the U.N. International Narcotics Control Board. It is a little bit like saying or bringing this amendment up in the D.C. appropriations bill and saying, but it is not funded here, and saying, well, that is okay, but if it were funded, we just want to make the point.

If that is what the gentleman is trying to do, if only it were funded here, we just want to make the point that we do not like it, all right. But let me make it very clear that this amendment I will not resist for the very simple reason that it does not have any impact whatever on the bill, but I just think that all the Members need to know this is not going to in any way impact the contributions we make to the International Narcotics Control Board.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCARELL).

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I support the amendment of the gentleman from California. I think it is a great amendment.

I am astonished and disgusted by the way our country has been treated by the other member countries of the United Nations. In 1964, the United States played a key role in establishing the U.N. International Narcotics Board. This board plays a crucial role in monitoring compliance with U.N. drug conventions on substance abuse and illegal trafficking.

This May we lost our seat. We were voted off the very board we helped to establish. We were voted off by the 54-member U.N. Economic and Social Council. Only 29 of these member countries thought the United States should maintain its rightful place on this important board. Instead, our former seat will be held by the Netherlands.

I have been told by those in the international community that this is just international politics as usual. I disagree. That is because anyone who reads the newspapers knows that Holland is to the drug Ecstasy what Colombia is to cocaine. Let us put our cards on the table. Eighty percent of the Ecstasy that makes its way to the United States is produced in the Netherlands, which is taking our place on the board that we created, or at least helped to create.

In fact, the United States government is considering adding Holland to the short list of decertified countries that are considered drug-producing or transit countries, joining the ranks of Afghanistan and Burma. These are the

truths about Ecstasy. This summer, more than 750,000 Ecstasy tablets are being consumed each week in the New York-New Jersey area. The Star-Ledger in New Jersey just had a big article about it. The vast majority of these tablets come from, guess, Holland.

Newark International Airport, which borders my district in northern New Jersey, is the number one port of entry for this drug. Customs inspectors seize over 1 million Ecstasy pills and tablets smuggled into Newark International Airport. That is why it is personal to me as a parent and a grandparent from New Jersey. Those are our kids out there in clubs being introduced to this drug, and a country that is considered by our government to be the principal source of Ecstasy worldwide is not doing enough to stop it from coming to our shores.

Now this very same country sits on the international board that we helped create to put an end to illegal drug trafficking.

This is not a harmless drug. Long-term use causes severe brain damage. Even occasional use can result in heart rate and blood pressure problems as well as liver damage. The general perceptions of drugs coming out of this jungle or that mountain are washed away, our general perceptions. It is only what we know so far. God only knows what other studies will conclude in the years ahead about this recreational drug.

Holland, with its government's lax attitude towards illegal drugs, does little to stop the manufacture and the export of Ecstasy. That should not be a surprise, coming from the country that has needle parks and legal red light districts. Nevertheless, Holland will now sit on the International Narcotics Control Board in our former seat.

In this vote, the politics is personal. Please join me in supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) to send a strong message to the U.N. and all of its member countries.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank my beloved chairman for yielding this time to me in support of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the gentleman from New Jersey has raised some very valid points about Ecstasy. I think that the gentleman from California has raised some very valid points about the U.N.

I think if we go back to last week we can see that on the Commerce-State-Justice bill the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), when he offered an amendment that said we do not wish to participate in the U.N. funding anymore, he got a lot of votes. I would love to say that at the U.N. people would have been watching the Paul amendment last week as many Members of Congress, and I think it was 50 to 60, voted

to get out of the U.N. by not funding it anymore.

I say that I love the U.N., but the fact is that there is no adult supervision at the U.N. these days. They go off on their own tear, and bureaucrat A from country A talks to bureaucrat B from country B, and then they go to a committee and then they go to a subcommittee, and then they pass a resolution. Then they do an amendment, and then they add to their agenda. Then they go to lunch.

That is why the U.N. is not as effective as it should be. It is not as respected as it should be, because of silly and foolish actions. Can Members imagine in a room full of mature, responsible adults kicking the United States of America off an antidrug commission? Here we are, global leaders. Here we are, and we have been debating for 6 hours on our drug initiative in South America. We are all over the globe. It is our children that are at risk.

But to folks at the U.N., it is their children at risk, as well. The drug problem is all over the globe. That is why the United States is leading the international efforts. We are going to continue to do so with or without the U.N. It is just that it is the desire of this Member that there was somebody down there paying attention, somebody who says, "Okay, guys, you have made your point. You hate America. But this issue is too important to play silly games on."

That is why I support the Ose amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 38 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

Page 112, after line 22, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide assistance to the Russian Federation.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) seek to control time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will be recognized.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would stop all money from going to Russia, who spies on us every day, had Robert Hansen and who knows how many more FBI agents on the payroll.

In my opinion, they are stabbing us in the back. I know that this amendment will not pass, but I just wanted to get my little 2 cents worth and warn the Congress that they had better take a good look at the nation that Ronald Reagan dismantled, because their intentions are anything but honorable.

Giving them money in my opinion is very stupid, and I think Congress should hire a proctologist to analyze the behavior of this.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT.

I believe that this ill-conceived amendment will cause irreparable damage to U.S.-Russian relations at time when we must intensify our engagement with Russian civil society. Cutting all aid to Russia, as the Traficant amendment requires, would undercut our efforts to strengthen the forces of democracy in Russia and would therefore undermine U.S. national security interests.

I am just as concerned as my colleagues about the Russian government's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to Iran, its cozy relations with Iraq, and its mistreatment of American citizens who have been falsely accused of spying.

And I am equally concerned about the Russian leadership's recent crackdown on independent media outlets, its human rights violations in Chechnya, its failure to curb rampant corruption, and its lack of a transparent judicial system.

However, I strongly believe that the only way the United States can effectively address these issues is to stay engaged with Russian civil society. Make no mistake—promoting a democratic Russia is in our national security interests.

I believe that the appropriators did a commendable job in addressing the authoritarian actions of the Russian government without damaging the core programs which benefit the Russian people and advance our national security interests.

This bill already withholds U.S. assistance to the Russian government if its proliferation to Iran continues. I strongly support this provision. Rightfully, the bill does not put the same restriction on U.S. assistance to Russia grassroots civil society, including non-governmental organizations and independent media. The bill also specifically exempts assistance to combat infectious diseases; to promote child survival; to strengthen non-proliferation activities; to support progressive regional and municipal governments; to expand exchanges and partnerships; and to provide judicial training. These initiatives—critical to the development of Russian civil society—deserve our continued support.

Without a viable civil society, Russia cannot achieve true economic prosperity—nor will it cease to be a potential security threat to the United States. This is why earlier this year I introduced the Russia Democracy Act to enhance our democracy, good governance and anti-corruption efforts. Enhancing our effort with non governmental organizations is the right path, not this misguided amendment. The

bill under consideration is consistent with the Russia Democracy Act; the Traficant amendment clearly is not.

Millions of Russian citizens desire to become part of the West culturally, politically, and in many other senses. These forces need to be strengthened. In the final analysis, a democratic Russia, respecting human rights and observing international norms of peaceful behavior, is squarely in U.S. national security interests. Ceasing all aid to Russia, as the Traficant amendment requires, would delay the realization of this vision for Russia. I strongly urge my colleagues to defeat the amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Having given my 2 cents, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that that amendment, which would not be passed by this Congress, be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 59 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to award a contract to a person or entity whose bid or proposal reflects that the person or entity has violated the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

□ 2115

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have just gone through a period in our history where America's procurement by bureaucrats has become so convoluted that even the Pentagon bought black berets made in China. The excuse was they could not have made them in a timely fashion in America.

Our constituents that go to Quantico to visit the Marines are given complimentary gifts that are pocket calculators made in China. The Marines stamp on one side, made in China on the other.

This body is stupid, and as a Member of this body I can attest to that. Having said that, this amendment says that anyone who has a conviction of having violated the Buy American law is not entitled to any money under the bill.

I would hope it would be accepted without controversy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the

distinguished chairman, if he is in the affirmative.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I would simply say that the amendment the gentleman described earlier was not in order. This amendment that he has refiled is simply a Buy America provision and does not refer to anything about people who are convicted.

So with that understanding, that the refiled amendment is the one that we are considering here, I have no intention of objecting to it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and ask for an "aye" vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: Amendment No. 5 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and amendment No. 34 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 5 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 268, noes 159, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 264]

AYES—268

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior

Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Chabot
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn

Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett

Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inlee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)

Kirk
Klecicka
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McInnis
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender
McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Norwood
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Owens
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pitts
Platts
Price (NC)
Rahall

Rangel
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Shimkus
Shows
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Wamp
Waters
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Wilson
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—159

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggart
Billakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Callahan
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chambliss
Coble
Collins

Combest
Cooksey
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Tom
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dreier
Dunn
Ehrlich
Emerson
Everett
Ferguson
Fletcher
Forbes
Frelinghuysen
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger

Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hart
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hobson
Houghton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood

Latham	Pombo	Simpson
LaTourette	Pomeroy	Skeen
Lewis (CA)	Portman	Smith (MI)
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Smith (TX)
Linder	Putnam	Souder
Lucas (OK)	Quinn	Stenholm
Manzullo	Radanovich	Stump
McCrery	Ramstad	Sununu
McHugh	Regula	Sweeney
McKeon	Rehberg	Tancredo
Mica	Reynolds	Tauzin
Miller (FL)	Riley	Taylor (NC)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (KY)	Terry
Myrick	Rogers (MI)	Thomas
Nethercutt	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry
Ney	Roukema	Trafficant
Northup	Ryun (KS)	Vitter
Nussle	Schrock	Walden
Ose	Sessions	Walsh
Otter	Shadegg	Watts (OK)
Oxley	Shaw	Weller
Pence	Shays	Whitfield
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Wicker
Petri	Shuster	Wolf
Pickering	Simmons	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Hastings (WA)	Reyes	Spence
Lipinski	Scarborough	Young (AK)

□ 2142

Mr. GILMAN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, JONES of North Carolina, GANSKE, CALVERT, ISSA, KERNS, and Mrs. BONO changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT 34 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 427, noes 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 265]

AYES—427

Abercrombie	Berman	Burton
Ackerman	Berry	Buyer
Aderholt	Biggart	Callahan
Akin	Bilirakis	Calvert
Allen	Bishop	Camp
Andrews	Blagojevich	Cannon
Armey	Blumenauer	Cantor
Baca	Blunt	Capito
Bachus	Boehlert	Capps
Baird	Boehner	Capuano
Baker	Bonilla	Cardin
Baldacci	Bonior	Carson (IN)
Baldwin	Bono	Carson (OK)
Ballenger	Borski	Castle
Barcia	Boswell	Chabot
Barr	Boucher	Chambliss
Barrett	Boyd	Clay
Bartlett	Brady (PA)	Clayton
Barton	Brady (TX)	Clement
Bass	Brown (FL)	Clyburn
Becerra	Brown (OH)	Coble
Bentsen	Brown (SC)	Collins
Bereuter	Bryant	Combest
Berkley	Burr	Condit

Conyers	Holden	Mollohan
Cooksey	Holt	Moore
Costello	Honda	Moran (KS)
Cox	Hooley	Moran (VA)
Coyne	Horn	Morella
Cramer	Hostettler	Murtha
Crane	Houghton	Myrick
Crenshaw	Hoyer	Nadler
Crowley	Hulshof	Napolitano
Cubin	Hunter	Neal
Culberson	Hutchinson	Nethercutt
Cummings	Hyde	Ney
Cunningham	Inslee	Northup
Davis (CA)	Isakson	Norwood
Davis (FL)	Israel	Nussle
Davis (IL)	Issa	Oberstar
Davis, Jo Ann	Istook	Obey
Davis, Tom	Jackson (IL)	Oliver
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz
DeFazio	(TX)	Osborne
DeGette	Jefferson	Ose
Delahunt	Jenkins	Otter
DeLauro	John	Owens
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Oxley
DeMint	Johnson (IL)	Pallone
Deutsch	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Pastor
Dicks	Jones (NC)	Paul
Dingell	Jones (OH)	Payne
Doggett	Kanjorski	Pelosi
Dooley	Kaptur	Pence
Doolittle	Keller	Peterson (MN)
Doyle	Kelly	Peterson (PA)
Dreier	Kennedy (MN)	Petri
Duncan	Kennedy (RI)	Phelps
Dunn	Kerns	Pickering
Edwards	Kildee	Pitts
Ehlers	Kilpatrick	Platts
Ehrlich	Kind (WI)	Pombo
Emerson	King (NY)	Pomeroy
Engel	Kingston	Portman
English	Kirk	Price (NC)
Eshoo	Kleczka	Pryce (OH)
Etheridge	Knollenberg	Putnam
Evans	Kolbe	Quinn
Everett	Kucinich	Rahall
Farr	LaFalce	Ramstad
Fattah	LaHood	Rangel
Ferguson	Lampson	Regula
Filner	Langevin	Rehberg
Flake	Lantos	Reyes
Fletcher	Largent	Reynolds
Foley	Larsen (WA)	Riley
Forbes	Larson (CT)	Rivers
Ford	Latham	Rodriguez
Fossella	LaTourette	Roemer
Frank	Leach	Rogers (KY)
Frelinghuysen	Lee	Rogers (MI)
Frost	Levin	Rohrabacher
Gallegly	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Ganske	Lewis (GA)	Ross
Gekas	Lewis (KY)	Rothman
Gephardt	Linder	Roukema
Gibbons	LoBlundo	Roybal-Allard
Gilchrest	Lofgren	Royce
Gillmor	Lowey	Rush
Gilman	Lucas (KY)	Ryan (WI)
Gonzalez	Lucas (OK)	Ryun (KS)
Goode	Luther	Sabo
Goodlatte	Maloney (CT)	Sanchez
Gordon	Maloney (NY)	Sanders
Goss	Manzullo	Sandlin
Graham	Markay	Sawyer
Granger	Mascara	Saxton
Graves	Matheson	Schaffer
Green (TX)	Matsui	Schakowsky
Green (WI)	McCarthy (MO)	Schiff
Greenwood	McCarthy (NY)	Schrock
Grucci	McCollum	Scott
Gutierrez	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Gutknecht	McDermott	Serrano
Hall (OH)	McGovern	Sessions
Hall (TX)	McHugh	Shadegg
Hansen	McInnis	Shaw
Harman	McIntyre	Shays
Hart	McKeon	Sherman
Hastings (FL)	McKinney	Sherwood
Hayes	McNulty	Shimkus
Hayworth	Meehan	Shows
Hefley	Meek (FL)	Shuster
Herger	Meeks (NY)	Simmons
Hill	Menendez	Simpson
Hilleary	Mica	Skeen
Hillhard	Millender-	Skelton
Hinchee	McDonald	Slaughter
Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Smith (MI)
Hobson	Miller, Gary	Smith (NJ)
Hoeffel	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
Hoekstra	Mink	Smith (WA)

Snyder	Thompson (CA)	Wamp
Solis	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Souder	Thornberry	Watkins (OK)
Spratt	Thune	Watson (CA)
Stark	Thurman	Watt (NC)
Stearns	Tiahrt	Watts (OK)
Stenholm	Tiberi	Waxman
Strickland	Tierney	Weiner
Stump	Toomey	Weldon (FL)
Stupak	Towns	Weldon (PA)
Sununu	Trafficant	Weller
Sweeney	Turner	Wexler
Tancredo	Udall (CO)	Whitfield
Tanner	Udall (NM)	Wicker
Tauscher	Upton	Wilson
Tauzin	Velazquez	Wolf
Taylor (MS)	Visclosky	Woolsey
Taylor (NC)	Vitter	Wu
Terry	Walden	Wynn
Thomas	Walsh	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Hastings (WA)	Radanovich	Spence
Lipinski	Scarborough	Young (AK)

□ 2150

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, the Clerk will read the last two lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002”.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, last January, instead of celebrating one of the most important dates on the calendar for the people of India—the 51st anniversary of the Republic of India, we unfortunately mourned the death of hundreds of people who died in the tragic earthquake.

At that time, many of us stood on the House floor to offer our sincere condolences and deepest sympathies.

Today, we stand on the floor to offer disaster relief funding for India in order to cope with that earthquake.

The rebuilding of the state of Gujarat is an enormous challenge, with economic damage possibly topping \$5 billion.

This amendment demonstrates our support for our friends in India and proves that we are here to help in their time of need.

US-India relations are warmer than they have been in years.

We have seen a dramatic increase in economic and family ties.

As the largest democracy in the world, India has shown a genuine commitment to improving its economic ties to the United States and the U.S. and India have formally committed to work together to build peace and security in South Asia, increase bilateral trade and investment, meet global environmental challenges, fight disease, and eradicate poverty.

This is an important time in US-India relations and this is an important amendment that deserves our support.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this bill. I want to commend chairman KOLBE an our ranking member, Congresswoman LOWEY for crafting a fair and comprehensive bill that addresses the needs of many nations throughout the world.

As conflict continues around the globe, from Northern Ireland to the Middle East, this bill has taken the appropriate steps to provide the tools for future prosperity and the potential for reconciliation.

As the cycle of violence continues in the Middle East, it is essential that we take the

appropriate steps to facilitate an atmosphere of peace. The Middle East package in this appropriations bill takes important steps toward that end by including balanced funding for Israel and Egypt, as well as essential funding for Jordan and Lebanon.

Specifically, this bill provides economic funding in the amount of \$720 million for Israel and \$655 million for Egypt. Additionally, it provides \$2.04 billion in military financing for Israel and \$1.3 billion for Egypt. I would like to make a special note to commend Israel for voluntarily requesting a reduction in its economic assistance. It is my sincere hope that this funding will foster an atmosphere for reconciliation. I would also like to thank the committee for recognizing the work of the Galilee Society. The Galilee Society works with Israeli-Arabs and Israeli-Jews on projects that are in the mutual interest of both communities. From water purification to child immunizations, Galilee has looked beyond the religious and cultural differences that are often divisive in this part of the world for the betterment of the society as a whole.

Furthermore, the funding provided for the International Fund for Ireland in the amount of \$25 million is a crucial element in facilitating an environment in Northern Ireland in which all sides can live together and prosper for the common good. With the peace process on tenuous ground, programs such as the International Fund for Ireland are essential for Irish youth from the North and from the Republic to work together to improve the future of their respective homelands. It gives me great pleasure to report that the committee has also recognized the International Women's Democracy Center for its contribution to the Northern Ireland Peace Process and other quests for peace throughout the world. I had the honor of hosting several women from Northern Ireland during their visit to Washington. I was impressed by the manner in which these women worked together irrespective of faith to achieve a common objective. It is my hope that the experience that these women had in Washington stays with them upon returning to Northern Ireland. The prospects for peace depend on it.

While it is not nearly enough to successfully battle the HIV/AIDS pandemic in African countries, Asia and elsewhere, I am pleased that the bill includes \$434,000,000 for HIV/AIDS as part of the \$1,387,000 for Child Survival and Health Programs Fund. It is \$396,000,000 above the request for FY2001. I hope we can continue to do more to help this dire situation in so many developing countries.

I am also pleased that there is some sorely needed help for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). By directing that half of the \$6 million being provided to the Treasury Department's Office of Technical Assistance, and the Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance program, be provided to eight or more of the HIPC countries, Congress is helping these countries get out of their financial morass. While debt relief is a key to recovery for many of these countries, with these funds, Treasury could provide fiscal and monetary advisors to HIPC countries to help develop strong indigenous capabilities to manage financial matters more effectively.

Continued assistance to Armenia is critical to regional stability in the Caucasus. Armenia has been a participant in good standing to the Minsk Group process and is working constructively to help create an equitable solution to

the conflict over Nagorno Karabakh. Until that occurs, and thereafter, Armenia needs our help. Its economy is struggling to survive embargoes on two of its borders and the government is taking key steps to combat corruption and move towards a democratic society and prosperous economy. The \$82 million in funding will continue to help move Armenia towards those ultimate goals.

Though I am leashed overall with the funding levels included in this bills, I have many concerns regarding the Andean Initiative.

Despite the fact that this funding is a vast improvement over Plan Colombia, I believe that it fails to address the needs of countries, such as Ecuador, to effectively combat the spillover effect from the drug war in Colombia. Furthermore, this initiative continues to provide financial and military assistance to the Colombian military. With an abysmal human rights record, the Colombian military should receive no support from the United States.

It is my hope that these funding deficiencies will be addressed and rectified in conference.

I congratulate Mr. KOLBE and Mrs. LOWEY for their diligent work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill. I thank Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY for succeeding in developing such a bipartisan bill.

I think that it addresses many of our global concerns and adequately funds many important programs.

But, there is one glaring omission that I think must be addressed.

The bill does nothing to remove the anti-democratic, anti-woman global gag rule from imposing its harsh standards on our poorest, and most vulnerable women and children around the world.

You've heard it so many times before—the gag rule isn't about abortion. It's about women dying, to the tune of 600,000 a year.

That is equal to one or two jumbo jets crashing every single day.

And, it's about saving women's lives.

The fact remains that since 1973, no U.S. federal funds have been or are used around the world for abortions.

During the time we are debating this bill, 65 women will die from pregnancy related complications.

They are dying because they don't have access to the most basic health care. Let me be clear, the global gag rule restricts foreign NGO's from using their own funds. In America, this language is unconstitutional. Around the world, it's unconscionable.

The gag rule is enough to make you gag.

It cripples foreign NGO's ability to practice democracy in their own countries. The United States has always been dedicated to exporting the very best of our country, from our ideas of freedom and democracy to products that help make life better. Unfortunately, the global gag rule exports one of the worst, if not the worst, of our country's internal politics.

Politics surrounding a policy that is unconstitutional in our own country and forcing it on the poorest women and nations of the world.

And with dire effects.

We can't afford to stifle the international debate on family planning by tying the hands of NGO's with an anti-woman gag rule.

The gag rule forces NGO's to choose between their democratic rights to organize and

determine what is best in their own countries and desperately needed resources of U.S. family planning dollars.

We know that family planning reduces the need for abortions. We know that it saves lives. The gag rule reduces the effectiveness of family planning organizations and should be eliminated.

This is a good bill, but we can't forget that it does nothing to remove a very dangerous policy, the anti-women, anti-democratic global gag rule. I hope that in conference that this harmful language is removed once and for all.

The CHAIRMAN. No further amendments being in order, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 199, he reported the bill, as amended pursuant to that rule, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 46, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 266]

YEAS—381

Abercrombie	Blumenauer	Cardin
Ackerman	Blunt	Carson (IN)
Aderholt	Boehert	Carson (OK)
Akin	Boehner	Castle
Allen	Bonilla	Chabot
Andrews	Bonior	Chambliss
Armey	Bono	Clay
Baca	Borski	Clayton
Bachus	Boswell	Clement
Baird	Boucher	Clyburn
Baker	Boyd	Coble
Baldacci	Brady (PA)	Conyers
Baldwin	Brady (TX)	Cooksey
Ballenger	Brown (FL)	Costello
Barcia	Brown (OH)	Cox
Barrett	Brown (SC)	Coyne
Bartlett	Bryant	Cramer
Barton	Burr	Crane
Bass	Burton	Crenshaw
Becerra	Buyer	Crowley
Bentsen	Callahan	Culberson
Bereuter	Calvert	Cummings
Berkley	Camp	Davis (CA)
Berman	Cannon	Davis (FL)
Biggart	Cantor	Davis (IL)
Bilirakis	Capito	Davis, Jo Ann
Bishop	Capps	Davis, Tom
Blagojevich	Capuano	Deal

DeFazio Kennedy (RI)
DeGette Kildee
Delahunt Kilpatrick
DeLauro Kind (WI)
DeLay King (NY)
DeMint Kingston
Deutsch Kirk
Diaz-Balart Kleczka
Dicks Knollenberg
Dingell Kolbe
Doggett Kucinich
Dooley LaFalce
Doolittle LaHood
Doyle Lampson
Dreier Langevin
Dunn Lantos
Edwards Largent
Ehlers Larsen (WA)
Ehrlich Larson (CT)
Emerson Latham
Engel LaTourette
English Leach
Eshoo Lee
Etheridge Levin
Evans Lewis (CA)
Farr Lewis (GA)
Fattah Lewis (KY)
Ferguson Linder
Filner LoBiondo
Fletcher Lofgren
Foley Lowey
Forbes Lucas (KY)
Ford Luther
Fossella Maloney (CT)
Frank Maloney (NY)
Frelinghuysen Manzullo
Frost Markey
Gallegly Mascara
Ganske Matheson
Gekas Matsui
Gephardt McCarthy (MO)
Gibbons McCarthy (NY)
Gilchrest McCollum
Gillmor McCrery
Gilman McDermott
Gonzalez McGovern
Gordon McHugh
Goss McIntyre
Graham McKeon
Granger McKinney
Graves McNulty
Green (TX) Meehan
Green (WI) Meek (FL)
Greenwood Meeks (NY)
Grucci Menendez
Gutierrez Mica
Gutknecht Millender-
Hall (OH) McDonald
Harman Miller (FL)
Hart Miller, Gary
Hastings (FL) Miller, George
Hayworth Mink
Hill Mollohan
Hilliard Moore
Hinchey Moran (KS)
Hinojosa Moran (VA)
Hobson Morella
Hoeffel Murtha
Hoekstra Myrick
Holden Nadler
Holt Napolitano
Honda Neal
Hookey Nethercutt
Horn Ney
Houghton Northup
Hoyer Norwood
Hulshof Nussle
Hunter Oberstar
Hutchinson Obey
Hyde Olver
Inlee Ortiz
Isakson Osborne
Israel Ose
Issa Owens
Istook Oxley
Jackson (IL) Pallone
Jackson-Lee Pascrell
(TX) Pastor
Jefferson Payne
John Pelosi
Johnson (CT) Pence
Johnson (IL) Peterson (MN)
Johnson, E. B. Peterson (PA)
Jones (OH) Pickering
Kanjorski Pitts
Keller Platts
Kelly Pomeroy
Kennedy (MN) Portman

Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard

Wilson
Wolf
Barr
Berry
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cubin
Cunningham
Duncan
Everett
Flake
Goode
Goodlatte
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hayes
Hefley

Woolsey
Wu
NAYS—46
Herger
Hilleary
Hostettler
Jenkins
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kerns
Lucas (OK)
McInnis
Otter
Paul
Petri
Phelps
Pombo
Rahall
Roemer

Wynn
Young (FL)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryun (KS)
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Stark
Stearns
Tancredo
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Toomey
Watkins (OK)
Weldon (FL)

NOT VOTING—6
Hastings (WA)
Johnson, Sam
Lipinski
Scarborough
Spence
Young (AK)

□ 2209

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2590, TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-158) on the resolution (H. Res. 206) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 21

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 21.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules if a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken tomorrow.

ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 1954) to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1954

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "ILSA Extension Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; 110 Stat. 1543) is amended by striking "\$40,000,000" each place it appears and inserting "\$20,000,000".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to investments made on or after June 13, 2001.

SEC. 3. REPORTS REQUIRED.

Section 10 of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIONS UNDER THIS ACT.—Not earlier than 24 months, and not later than 30 months, after the date of the enactment of the ILSA Extension Act of 2001, the President shall transmit to Congress a report that describes—

"(1) the extent to which actions relating to trade taken pursuant to this Act—

"(A) have been effective in achieving the objectives of section 3 and any other foreign policy or national security objectives of the United States with respect to Iran and Libya; and

"(B) have affected humanitarian interests in Iran and Libya, the country in which the sanctioned person is located, or in other countries; and

"(2) the impact of actions relating to trade taken pursuant to this Act on other national security, economic, and foreign policy interests of the United States, including relations with countries friendly to the United States, and on the United States economy.

The President may include in the report the President's recommendation on whether or not this Act should be terminated or modified."

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF IRAN AND LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

Section 13(b) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking "5 years" and inserting "10 years".

SEC. 5. REVISED DEFINITION OF INVESTMENT.

Section 14(9) of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; 110 Stat. 1549) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "For purposes of this paragraph, an amendment or other modification that is made, on or after June 13, 2001, to an agreement or contract shall be treated as the entry of an agreement or contract."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1954.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1954, the ILSA Extension Act. The Iran-Libya Sanctions Act requires that the executive branch consider sanctions against foreign firms that invest in the energy sectors of Iran and Libya. Its aim is to deprive those countries of revenues that they can use to foment terrorism against our Nation and its allies and to develop weapons of mass destruction. The act, which was initially passed in 1996, which I was pleased to sponsor, will expire on August 5.

On May 9, the Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia held hearings on the bill in draft form. On May 23 I introduced a bill, the ILSA Extension Act, together with my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), that would renew the act for an additional 5 years. On June 13, the Committee on International Relations favorably reported H.R. 1954 by a record vote of 41 ayes and 3 noes. On July 13, the House Committee on Ways and Means unanimously adopted to adopt a 5-year renewal extension as well.

Bipartisan support for renewing ILSA is strong in the Congress. At the present time, we have 252 cosponsors in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate 74 Senators. Support for extension remains strong because Iran continues to threaten our national security by developing weapons of mass destruction and by supporting radical groups that support terrorism. Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, calls Israel "a cancerous tumor."

As for Libya, although Libyans stand convicted of killing Americans, Britons and others by bringing down Pan Am Flight 103, the Libyan Government has failed to take responsibility for its actions in this matter as required by the U.N. Security Council and to pay compensation to the victims' families.

Thus, we remain firm in our opposition to both countries.

Moreover, there is ample evidence that ILSA has delayed exploitation of Iran and Libya's energy resources and made their development more difficult and more expensive. As a result of this act, few major energy companies want to jeopardize their ties to the huge U.S. market in exchange for the difficult investment conditions that now prevail in both Iran and Libya.

Finally, ILSA does not affect any American companies. It is aimed solely at foreign companies that take advantage of our executive-order ban on U.S. investment in Iran and in Libya.

To prevent Iran and Libya from doing further harm, I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1954 to renew ILSA for an additional 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1954.

Mr. Speaker, let me first pay tribute to my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN); the bipartisan leadership of the House of Representatives, the Republican Leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), and the Democratic Leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT); my good friend and colleague, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); and over 250 colleagues who have seen fit to cosponsor this most important legislation.

□ 2215

The Iran-Libya Sanctions Act imposes sanctions on foreign companies that invest in either Iran or Libya's energy sector. It, therefore, limits those two nation's oil profits, which each of those countries is using to bankroll weapons of mass destruction and terrorist activities.

Now, the initial reasons for applying sanctions on Iran and Libya are as compelling today, Mr. Speaker, as they were 5 years ago when this body saw fit to impose these sanctions on these 2 dictatorial, terrorism-supporting nations.

Iran continues to support terrorism. Iran continues to develop weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and it is fanatically opposed to the peace process in the Middle East and to the very existence of the only democratic nation in the Middle East, our ally, the State of Israel.

Let me say a word regarding Iran's record of terrorism, Mr. Speaker. In its most recent annual edition entitled *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, our Department of State describes Iran, "as the most active State sponsor of terrorism on the face of this planet." Even since ILSA, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, took effect, Iran has continued to assist terrorists in the murder of Americans. In announcing the indictments for the Khobar Towers tragedy, the 1996 bombing in Saudi Arabia that took the lives of 19 of our servicemen and servicewomen, Attorney General John Ashcroft said, "Elements of the Iranian government inspired, supported, and supervised" members of the Saudi Hezbollah, the group thought to be primarily responsible for the attack. The indictment makes clear Iran's deep involvement with the suspects themselves.

Iran also provides aid and training and resources to the most blood-thirsty terrorists in the world, Hamas, Palestinian's Islamic Jihad, Lebanon's Hezbollah, all of which share totalitarian goals. Iran's patronage of these Middle Eastern terrorist groups has been demonstrated repeatedly by scholars, by journalists, and by our own judiciary.

In 10 cases, Mr. Speaker, in recent years, U.S. courts have ruled in favor of U.S. citizens seeking damages from Iran as victims, or family members of victims, for Iran-backed terrorism. One of these cases involved a direct attack by a member of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. The other nine involved attacks by Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad which were proven to our courts' satisfaction to be dependent on Iranian training, money, and arms.

Mr. Speaker, there is no sign of a let-up. According to the highly respected military affairs correspondent, writing just a few days ago on July 17, "Iran has transferred hundreds of tons of weapons, ammunition and other materials to Hezbollah through Syria in recent days." This highly respected journalist writes, "Iranian assistance via Hezbollah to Palestinian terrorist organizations that attack Israel is increasing and Hezbollah in turn is training Palestinian terrorists in Hezbollah bases in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley."

The list of murderous and terrorist actions carried out by Iranian-backed terrorists is endless. Sixty-three people killed, including 17 Americans, in the April, 1983 U.S. embassy bombing in Beirut. Mr. Speaker, 241 U.S. Marines killed in the barracks bombing in October 1983. I might mention parenthetically some of us visited with those Marines just days before they lost their lives because of Iranian-supported terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, 29 were killed in the 1992 bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires. Sixty-six innocent men, women and children were killed in the 1994 bombing of the Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires. I have not even begun to exhaust the most infamous incidents. What about all the kidnapping, torture, and murders that are the daily fare of these groups, the casual violence that barely makes the headlines. All of this, Mr. Speaker, has occurred with active support of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This disgrace has been going on for more than 2 decades now. It is quite a tradition that Iran has established, and the very least we can do is answer. That is what ILSA, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, does. It is our response to murder, our attempt to dry up some of the monies that nourishes this terrorist monster.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, Iran successfully tested an 800-mile range missile capable of delivering these catastrophic weapons of mass destruction against its neighbors, including potentially Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. Now, Iran recently held an election for President and the winner was the incumbent, Mr. Khatami, the most reform-oriented of the candidates that the clinical establishment allowed to run.

As my colleagues know, Mr. Speaker, one cannot just run for office in Iran. One must have the good housekeeping seal of approval of the ruling Ayatollah. The President in Iran is far less

powerful than Iran's chief clerical official, the supreme leader. Real control in that country is in the hands of the clergy. The security organizations, the judiciary, the media, and the military are all under the control of the Ayatollah.

Now, I have spoken mainly of Iran, but there is a lot to be said of Libya. This country, which for so long has been run in a dictatorial fashion, still refuses to accept responsibility for the downing of Pan Am 103 and refuses to provide compensation for the families of all those innocent victims.

I would like to say a word, Mr. Speaker, about the effectiveness of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. Some argue that ILSA has not had an impact on the Iranian economy. That, Mr. Speaker, is demonstrably false. Even Iranian officials, including the President of Iran, have acknowledged that our legislation has had an enormous economic impact. In a 1998 report to the United Nations, Iran complained that ILSA had caused "disruption of its economy, decline in its gross national product, and contributed significantly to the reduction of international investment in oil projects and cancellation of some contracts." That is precisely what we are after.

As one obvious example of ILSA's impact, I would like to point to the energy resources of the Caspian Sea. For several years now, Mr. Speaker, Iran, Russia, and Turkey have been vying to host the main export pipeline for newly discovered oil and gas in Azerbaijan. Several of the international energy companies involved in the region prefer to pipe their product through Iran to the Persian Gulf. Economically and geographically, clearly, that would be the way to go. The reason they have chosen not the Iranian route is our legislation. Amoco, Exxon, and others do not want to risk the sanctions imposed by this body.

Recently, BP Amoco agreed to export Azerbaijani gas through Turkey, a member of NATO, rather than Iran. No major pipeline for Azerbaijani oil has been built yet, but when it is, it will go through Turkey and not Iran, all of that thanks to our legislation.

I am very proud of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that our Committee on International Relations, with an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 41 to 3, saw fit to expand our legislation for an additional 5 years. The Bush administration attempted to cut the length of time of this extension to 2 years, and overwhelmingly, on a bipartisan basis, our committee rejected the Bush administration's proposal, as will this House, tomorrow morning when we vote on this matter.

This piece of legislation is one of the most important items we will pass during the current Congress directly related to our national security. I want to again thank all of my colleagues who have worked on this in the various committees where this legislation has been carefully considered.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), a former staff associate on our House Committee on International Relations.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to extend the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. I want to applaud the leadership of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), my former boss and now colleague, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), our ranking Democratic member, who is a leader for us all on the issue of human rights.

Mr. Speaker, Iran claims that it has a new moderate status, but all we see is the persecution of the Baha'is and Jewish minorities. We see terrorist bombings from the Beirut bombing to Khobar Towers. I want to make a special note for the life of John Phillips, a U.S. Marine from Wilmette, Illinois, that lost his life in the Beirut bombing.

Iran sponsors terrorism through its intelligence service, the MOIS. We saw that over 200 days ago the MOIS's wholly owned subsidiary, Hezbollah, kidnapped three Israeli soldiers.

□ 2230

For 200 days we have had no proof of life. For 200 days we have had no word on their condition. That is the current record of Iran today, a record added to by the launch of the Shahab-3 missile, a long-range missile with components from North Korea that we know is pointed straight at U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and at Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, with this extension we send a message that a state that sponsors terrorism, that proliferates weapons of mass destruction, cannot do business as usual. I applaud the committee and urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the previous speaker for his powerful and eloquent statement.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the distinguished senior ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, let me first thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for their leadership on this issue not just in bringing the extension bill to the floor but also in their work on the original bill in passing the Sanctions Act. It has been an extremely important tool that we have had available to us, and it has helped us enforce the sanctions against these two terrorist countries.

There is no mistaking that Iran and Libya both are countries that harbor terrorists and terrorist activities and have been involved in the production of arms of mass destruction.

I am very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that on the Committee on Ways and Means,

on which I have the honor of serving, we were able to also agree to a 5-year extension. I think the 5-year extension is a very important part of this legislation. It gives us the continuity of foreign policy against terrorist countries that extends beyond any one administration, that it is clear that this is not a matter that is of one administration's concern but this is our concern, our Nation's concern, and one policy that we want to be able to continue.

It is a tool that is available to the administration. It is a tool where the administration has plenty of flexibility under this statute, as we want the administration to have. But we want to make it clear that if one does business with terrorist states we do not want them doing business with us. We do not want our people supporting terrorist activities. That is what this legislation does. It speaks to our priorities. It speaks to what we believe in as a nation.

I am very proud to have joined my colleagues in this effort. It is a very important bill. It is one that I am sure will enjoy strong support in this body and has enjoyed strong support in both the committees that considered it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), from the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding time to me. He spoke so eloquently that there is nothing left to say, because he so thoroughly covered the reasons why this bill ought to be supported.

I want to also commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for his hard work and energy on this issue. I have no doubt that when we vote tomorrow it will overwhelmingly pass, because it deserves to pass. It is an important bill.

I am delighted to be back on the Committee on International Relations, where I voted for this bill, as did virtually the entire committee.

Mr. Speaker, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act is an act that is very, very important. We must resoundingly say no to terrorism wherever it rears its ugly head in any place in the Earth.

Iran and Libya are two countries that have been at the forefront of exporting terrorism. No one can deny that. Actions speak louder than words. Time and time and time again various countries, including our own, have felt the brunt of their terrorist activities. They also have weapons of mass destruction that they sell to rogue states, and they work hard to undermine anything that is decent throughout the world.

I am also delighted that this bill has been extended for 5 years, as was pointed out by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS). That had been

questioned, and it is right to be extended for 5 years, because anything less would be a retreat.

We must be unequivocal. This Congress must be unequivocal, this Nation must be unequivocal, and our world must be unequivocal in saying no to terrorism.

I would have taken it one step further, if I had my total way. I would have included Syria on the list of nations that export terrorism and would have covered Syria with similar sanctions. But that was not to be. There will be other resolutions and other legislation covering Syria, which has a stranglehold on Lebanon, and Syria needs to get out of Lebanon.

But Hezbollah, which operates in Lebanon, is backed by the Iranians. They could not function if it were not for Iran and Syria, so it is important that we tell Iran that we are not going to tolerate their terrorism or their weapons of mass destruction.

The same with Libya. The world looks to the United States. We are the last remaining superpower in the world. If we stand for anything, it should be for human rights and squarely against terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to join my colleagues in supporting ILSA, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, and let this Congress send a strong message to the world that terrorism and weapons of mass destruction used in a terrorist way will not be tolerated.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield my remaining time, 2 minutes, to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, since we have additional time, I am pleased to yield 3 more minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). The gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) for authoring this statute. I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for standing so strong against efforts to weaken this bill, standing as strong as the Athenians at Marathon after attack after attack to try to water down, weaken, or shorten this important act.

I want to associate myself with the comments of all previous speakers, because this bill is critical to American values and to our allies. But I want to point out that this is the most important thing we can do here in Congress to protect American national security, because in this century the greatest threats to our security are terrorism, and as the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and others pointed out, much of that originates in Tehran, and nuclear proliferation.

Iran is the country hostile to the United States most likely to develop nuclear weapons. It is the combination of those two threats, nuclear terrorism, that poses the single greatest combined threat to the safety of Americans.

What this bill does is it focuses on Iran's economy. Iran is not a small country with a huge amount of oil. It is not Abu Dhabi. It is a country with an increasingly large population and an economy that is not doing well. Iran will become a net importer of oil if it does not get western capital and western technology to expand and improve its oil fields.

Largely as a result of our actions here today and the actions taken by this Congress 5 years ago, Iran has not been able to obtain that capital and technology, and the vast majority of requests for proposals and requests to contract with western oil companies have been denied.

One can only imagine the nuclear weapons program that Iran could have financed if this bill had not been passed 5 years ago, and we must focus on extending it now for another 5 years.

The Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for the last 5 years has made it more difficult for the Iranian government to have the financial wherewithal to engage in an all-out program to develop nuclear weapons, and it must be continued.

Now, we are told that there is this new rise of moderates in Iran. There may be differences in Iran on domestic issues and cultural issues, but the so-called moderates and so-called extremists are united in two things, support for international terrorism and a belief that Iran should develop nuclear weapons. No amount of discord in Tehran should distract us from our need to make sure that that government does not have the assets it could use to develop nuclear weapons and to continue its support of terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, there are those who wonder whether our sanctions are successful. The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) quoted the statement of the government of Iran saying that, in fact, we have deprived that government of money, that we have adversely affected its gross national product.

More recently, the country of Sudan, subject to different sanctions, subject to the threat of sanctions here in this Congress, did not obtain investment from Canada's Tasman Oil Company because this Congress was merely considering sanctions, namely, delisting from the New York Stock Exchange of those who invest in Sudanese oil.

So sanctions have been successful, both in dealing with Iran and in dealing with Sudan. As to Libya, yes, we have not achieved the change of policy we would like, but why did Libya turn its two murderers over to international justice, or the two accused of murder, one who was convicted? Only because of international sanctions spearheaded by the United States.

Recently, there have been those who have asked us to extend this act for

only 2 years. If we had done that, it would have been such a sign of weakness as to give courage and strength to the most aggressive elements in Tehran.

I want to commend all of those who took a leadership role in making sure that this bill would be extended for 5 years. I look forward to an enormous affirmative vote tomorrow.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have two issues. The first is a technical one.

I would ask the gentleman, is it not the case that in the report of the Committee on International Relations accompanying H.R. 1954 it was the intention of the Committee in the last line on page 8 that the report states "Iran or Libya" rather than just "Libya"?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTOS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. That is my understanding of what the committee intended. The amendment to ILSA made by section 4 of H.R. 1954 applies both to Iran and Libya.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, if I may continue our colloquy, I would like to raise issues concerning recent developments of direct relevance to our discussion of ILSA. I am referring to major oil investment deals that both the Italian national oil company, ENI, and Japan's national oil company have recently announced.

As we know, the Italian company recently agreed to invest \$550 million in an Iranian oil field in a deal that will ultimately be worth well over \$1 billion. This deal is the first time that a foreign concern has been allowed to invest in an onshore Iranian oil field. It is also uniquely structured as a buy-back deal that could, if realized, serve as a model for future oil developments in Iraq.

It is now apparent, Mr. Speaker, that a number of foreign oil companies have been watching the Italian national oil company's growing investment in Iran, now totalling over \$2.5 billion, to determine whether it will elicit a U.S. response under the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Japan made a commitment last week through its oil company to invest in a gas field in Iran, indicating that foreign companies and their governments are increasingly confident that the United States will not impose the sanctions that Congress mandates, should these companies invest in Iraq. In fact, the Japanese trade minister himself defiantly stated when signing the deal in Tehran that Japan is not affected by U.S. pressure.

Both the Italian and the Japanese companies are not private entities acting independently of their government. The Japanese oil company is wholly-owned by the Japanese government, and the Italian government owns 36 percent of the Italian oil company.

Given this state of affairs, I urge President Bush to approach the Italian and Japanese governments to convince them to halt these morally repugnant investments.

□ 2245

Should these diplomatic initiatives fail, I believe President Bush has a moral obligation to impose sanctions on the relevant governments, as he is directed under ILSA, without waiver.

Would the chairman agree that it is now time for the United States to react firmly in the face of such flagrant disregard for international principles and both the spirit and the provisions of our legislation?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I too would like the President to act. Hopefully, President Bush will consider publicly stating that ILSA will be fully implemented, if these deals proceed forward, without any waivers. If we fail to act resolutely in these cases, the credibility of our Nation's foreign policy and international sanction regimes will almost certainly be undermined.

Mr. LANTOS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman very much for his strong and unequivocal statement.

And let me just add as a direct message to both the Italian and Japanese companies concerned, that should the administration not take appropriate action, we will come here with new legislation mandating sanctions against these companies or others that might take similar action.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his strong support of this measure and his being a cosponsor. As a ranking member of our committee, he has been an eloquent speaker and has been a long-time supporter of human rights in our committee and making certain that the world of nations abide by peaceful principles.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the comments made in this colloquy and say that to those two companies, in addition to all of the sanctions outlined in ILSA, we should come back, if necessary, in this Congress, and mandate that those who violate ILSA's strict provisions are denied all access to American capital markets and that their stocks and bonds will not be listed on NASDAQ or the New York Stock Exchange.

We are studying those types of provisions in the Committee on Financial Services, and I am confident that we will have the votes to make sure that this access to American capital markets, which is increasingly important to Japanese and European companies,

will not be available to those companies that invest significantly in the Iranian petroleum sector.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of problems with this move to extend the Iran/Libya Sanctions Act.

First, the underlying Act places way too much authority both to make determinations and to grant waivers, in the hands of the President and the Executive Branch. As such, it is yet another unconstitutional delegation of authority which we ought not extend.

Moreover, as the Act applies to Libya, the authority upon which the bill depends is a resolution of the United Nations. So, any member who is concerned with UN power should vote against this extension.

Furthermore, the sanctions are being extended from a period of five years to ten years. If the original five year sanction period has not been effective in allaying the fears about these governments why do we believe an extra five years will be effective? In fact, few companies have actually been sanctioned under this Act, and to the best of my knowledge no oil companies have been so sanctioned. Still, the sanctions in the Act are not against these nations but are actually directed at "persons" engaged in certain business and investments in these countries. There are already Executive Orders making it illegal for US companies to undertake these activities in these sanctioned countries, so this Act applies to companies in other countries, mostly our allied countries, almost all of whom oppose and resent this legislation and have threatened to take the kinds of retaliatory action that could lead to an all out trade war. In fact, the former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft recently pointed out how these sanctions have had a significant adverse impact upon our Turkish allies.

Mr. Speaker, I support those portions of this bill designated to prohibit US financing through government vehicles such as the Export-Import Bank. I also have no problem with guarding against sales of military technology which could compromise our national security. Still, on a whole, this bill is just another plank in the failed sanctions regime from which we ought to loosen ourselves.

The Bush Administration would prefer this legislation to expire and, failing that, they prefer taking a first step by making the extension last for a shorter period. In this I believe the Administration has taken the correct position. For one thing, there have been moves, particularly in Iran, to liberalize. We harm these attempts by maintaining a sanctions regime.

I also have to point out the inconsistency in our policy. Why would we sanction Iran but not Sudan, and why would we sanction Libya but not Syria? I hear claims related to our national security but surely these are made in jest. We subsidize business with the People's Republic of China but sanction Europeans from helping to build oil refineries in Iran.

There has been a real concern in our country regarding the price of gasoline. Since these sanctions are directly aimed at preventing the development of petroleum resources in these countries, this bill will DIRECTLY RESULT IN AMERICANS HAVING TO PAY A HIGHER PRICE AT THE GASOLINE PUMP. These sanctions HURT AMERICANS. British Petroleum and others have refused to provide significant investment for petroleum extraction in Iran because of the uncertainty this legislation

helps to produce. The tiny nation of Qatar has as much petroleum related investment as does Iran since this legislation went into effect. Again, this reduces supply and raises prices at the gas pump.

Will the members of this body return to their district and tell voters "I just voted to further restrict petroleum supply and keep gas prices high"? I doubt that.

Mr. Speaker, I am fully aware of the legislative realities as regards this legislation and the powerful interests that want it extended. However, it is not just myself and the Bush Administration suggesting this policy is flawed. The Atlantic Council is a prestigious group co-chaired by Lee Hamilton, James Schlesinger and Brent Scowcroft that has suggested in a recent study that we ought to end sanctions upon Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has come for us to consider the U.S. interest and the benefits of friendly commerce with all nations. We are particularly ill-advised in passing this legislation and hamstringing the new Administration at this time. I must oppose any attempt to extend this Act and support any amendment that would reduce the sanction period it contemplates.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Extension Act. I do not believe that now is the time to end the provisions set out under ILSA. While I hope that the internal situation in Iran and Libya may one day merit lifting the provisions of ILSA, it does not appear to be the case at this time. Recognizing the tenuous nature of peace in the region, and our continued support of our ally, Israel, I believe we must support the Iran-Libya Sanctions Extension Act.

Iran is still actively seeking to obtain weapons of mass destruction (WMD) assisted by China, Russia, and North Korea. Such a threat to our allies, such as Israel, and to international peace and security is not indicative of a state concerned with immediate reform. According to the State Department, Iran remains an active state sponsor of international terrorism. Any state that resorts to terrorism is cowardly and certainly deserves no special consideration. I also would like to stress that Iran continues to commit human rights abuses, particularly against members of certain religious faiths.

Libya has not yet compensated the families of the victims of Pan Am flight 103. Libya also continues to harbor and foster terrorism and is likely seeking weapons of mass destruction.

Given these realities and many others, I again do not believe now is the time to end sanctions on Iran and Libya.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1954, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to 10 U.S.C 4355(a), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy:

Mrs. TAUSCHER of California.
There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. COBLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFazio) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFazio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INSLEE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for half the time until midnight as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I will assure those Members, and especially the staff here this evening, that I will give them something to look forward to, and that is that we will probably not go half the time available to me, but I do appreciate the opportunity.

I wanted to address an issue of concern to me, and it is an issue that I have risen before to discuss here on the floor of the House and I think certainly deserves our attention again this evening, and that issue is immigration, and specifically the problems created by massive numbers of people coming into the United States illegally.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, a trial balloon was floated. It was floated by a working group that was appointed for the purpose of coming up with some proposals to deal with the issues of immigration, illegal immigration to the United States, and a variety of other related issues. That trial balloon was a proposal, and the proposal was to provide amnesty for up to 3½ million Mexican workers.

Now, I say it is specifically designed for Mexicans who are here in the United States. It is not Guatemalans, it is not Haitians, it is not any other nationality, it was for 3½ million Mexican people here in the United States illegally, and it was to essentially just give them amnesty if they had been here a long enough period of time. Well, that trial balloon was met with a great deal of resistance, to say the least. Certainly our office received many, many calls. I am sure the offices of many Members of the House and Senate were similarly affected by this trial balloon, and the response was almost unanimously in opposition to such a proposal.

There is a basic fairness issue here, a fairness issue that I think most Americans see. And it does not matter how one feels about the whole issue of immigration in general, those who are pro-immigrant, as I think most of us are. As a matter of fact, I think all of us have to be very cognizant of and very sensitive to the fact that we are all here as a result of someone's decision to come to the United States at some time in the recent past. Even those of us in the country who identify themselves as Native American probably came here, their ancestors, over a land bridge from Asia. So we are all in one way or another immigrants to this country.

The issue of immigration in general is not the point in this case. The point in this case is whether or not we are going to simply ignore the fact that people have chosen to violate the law of the United States to come here and then be rewarded for that action by being given amnesty. Now, we recognize that that, as I say, is at least unfair. I think most people would agree that it offends their sense of justice. And it should. It should.

What would happen if we would suggest that any other kind of crime be treated in such a manner? If someone comes here, if they were in the United States and involved with some criminal activity, and for a long enough period of time and they did not get caught, would we simply say, King's X, it is okay, they were able to avoid the authority long enough, so we should give them amnesty? Well, we do not do that. Of course not. And we should not do that in this case, and I think a majority of Americans feel the same way.

Well, as a result of the kind of reaction that that proposal had, we saw that today another proposal has been floated. This one is designed to be a "compromise proposal," and it says, all right, we will not just go ahead and grant three, four million people, and by the way it will be far more than that when all is said and done, but let us just take their numbers for the time being, we will not grant three to four million people amnesty who are here illegally just because they are here illegally, we will establish some sort of guest worker program into which these people can enroll and then we will grant them amnesty.

Well, Mr. Speaker, that is really not a compromise. That is really not something anybody can get too excited about and say, oh, in that case, absolutely, all right, I see that it is worthy of doing. It is, of course, exactly the same proposal. We are simply going to reward illegal behavior by providing amnesty if they have been here long enough.

The other interesting aspect of this whole thing, Mr. Speaker, is that we have tried this before. The idea of giving amnesty to people who are here illegally and who have been here for a long time, or some period of time anyway, and can prove that they have paid rent here or a variety of other criteria that we establish to determine how long someone is here illegally, has been tried before. In 1986, we did this, exactly the same plan, and it was a result of the fact that people were concerned about the massive number of people who were coming across our borders illegally. And in order to get a handle on that and to strike a compromise with people who want massive immigration, people who essentially frankly want to essentially erase the borders, in order to strike a compromise with them and to not look as though we were being too antagonistic to these people who have arrived here and come in here illegally, we decided to have an amnesty program.

That was 1986. We adopted exactly the same thing. And it was designed to stop the flow of illegal aliens into the country. At that point we were going to get a handle on it and say, okay, if someone is here, if they have been here a long time, we are going to give them amnesty. Eventually they can become a citizen of the United States, even though they broke our laws to get here.

Well, of course it did not work. As anyone may have guessed, to suggest

that rewarding someone for that kind of behavior would stop that kind of behavior is counterintuitive, to say the least. It is hypocritical, I suppose, to even suggest that we should think that somehow or other the millions of people waiting outside our borders to come into the United States, tempted to do so illegally if they need to, are told if they do that, if they come in illegally, and if they can hide from the authorities long enough, they will be given legal status.

□ 2300

That was the message, right, that is the message we send. Just exactly as anyone would have expected, they came. They came in massive numbers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, first of all let me say I do not blame them for trying. I am sure that if I were in the situation they are in, many of these people, I would be trying to do the same thing. I would be seeking a better life as my grandparents did, perhaps yours. Certainly, as I say, everyone here at some point in their history looks back to someone who made that decision.

But I must say, Mr. Speaker, that there is a process we have established for immigration into this Nation. The process is one that we must actually adhere to if we are to even pretend that we are a Nation that has control of its own borders.

If you look on a map of the world, you will see every country identified by an outline, by a line around that country separating it from its adjoining neighbors. We have such a line separating us from Mexico and from Canada.

Why is the line there, I guess I would ask. If there is no purpose for a line that separates one nation from another, then we should erase it. We should just simply forget about the idea that we have established one nation a little bit different than any nation around us. That, therefore, we are identifying ourselves as this separate entity, separate laws, separate history, separate culture, certainly open to immigration but with a separate identity.

I happen to believe that that is an important aspect of nation state. I believe it is okay to, in fact, have that line. We have it whether it is good or not. The reality is if we are going to have a line that we call a border, then there is a responsibility of this House and of the other body and of the President of the United States to establish the policy of who comes across that border.

That is the true and one unique responsibility of the Federal Government. It is to decide who can come in and who does not have whatever it is we believe is important for entrance into this country. It could be on any set of criteria you want to establish. It could be because we need workers in various industries. We need farm workers. We need workers in the construction industry. We need workers in the high tech industry. All of these things

can be used as a reason for immigration.

We establish a policy. We say, okay, here is how many we need this year for this particular task. Here is who we want to come into the United States. We want people that perhaps are going to bring capital into the United States. That is a pretty good thing. Maybe we need more lawyers, I do not think so, but, whatever it is, if it is lawyers, if it is engineers, if it is agricultural workers, it does not matter.

What is important, Mr. Speaker, is that we make that decision who it is we believe with what attributes we think necessary to come into this country, the attributes we believe would be important and enhance life in the United States. That is why we have borders. That is why we pretend to have an immigration policy. But, Mr. Speaker, if you ignore that, if you pretend as though that border does not exist and you simply allow people to come across in the kind of numbers we have seen for the last 2 decades, many things happen.

Massive immigration into the United States both legally and illegally has been a factor in certainly the growth of the Nation, the population of the Nation. As a matter of fact, 50 percent of the Nation's growth in the last census was a result of immigration legally, legal immigration, and illegal immigration, 50 percent or more.

That is the census figure and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the census figures are far too conservative. But let us use them for the time being.

Fifty percent of the growth in the Nation is due to immigration, legal and illegal, far more illegal than legal. That means that 50 percent of the pressure applied in communities all over the Nation for more highways, more hospitals, more schools, the infrastructure that has to be built to support that kind of population is a result of this immigration pressure. It also has other ramifications.

The day before yesterday I happened to pick up the paper in my hometown, Denver, Colorado, and I read a story about the fact that several police agencies are having to either hire or ask volunteers to come on board that would go out with policemen on their calls, especially domestic violence calls or, in the case that was cited in the paper, it was an accident, a boating accident. People were drunk and they crashed their boat and about 8 or 10 had fallen overboard and some were drowning.

When the police got there, when the rescue teams got there, they could not communicate with any of the people who were in dire straits, and there was a lot of concern about the fact that this is not unique, that this particular situation is not unique, that there had been many times when police had been called out to a variety of different situations but had trouble communicating because the people did not speak English.

So now police departments all over the country, this is not unique to Colorado, they are putting people on who have a variety of language skills so that they can perhaps respond to these issues. They are becoming concerned.

Businesses are becoming concerned because they are fearful of lawsuits being brought by people who cannot speak English or read it; and, therefore, cannot read the safety warnings or whatever kind of instructions are on the product. So consultants are telling businesses that now they should be hiring people, they should be, of course, printing things in different languages and/or hiring people to be able to communicate in various languages.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, how many languages will we have to try and communicate in in order to satisfy this sort of legalistic tendency on the part of many people in our country and to avoid lawsuits? In my district, I have school districts where there are over 100 languages that are spoken right now.

Mr. Speaker, we can handle immigration. I am not for a moment saying that we have to slam the door shut tight behind us and that no one else can come into this country. We can and should continue to allow people to seek access to the United States and to the freedom and the economic opportunity we offer. We should do so mindful of the fact that there is a certain number above which we cannot really accommodate that easily anymore.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that a million legal immigrants, plus those that we bring in under the status of refugee, plus the four or five million that stream across our borders illegally, I suggest that it is too much. We cannot handle the massive numbers coming in here. That does not mean that we, in fact, are opposed; or that I am opposed to any sort of immigration, but we cannot handle it at these numbers. There are ramifications to it. There are ramifications to it in our schools with attempts to impose bilingual education in classrooms, teaching children in a language other than English so they accomplish very little in terms of achieving the skills necessary to be successful in our society.

The pressures are there. Why? It is because the numbers are here at such a level as to force a change in the structure of society.

There are ramifications to massive immigration. It behooves us, it is our responsibility as the organization established, the entity established to, in fact, determine who comes into the country and who will not be allowed to come in. It is our responsibility to set an immigration policy that is good for the immigrants who we allow in and good for the United States on the receiving end.

An amnesty program for millions of people who came here illegally, that is not a good proposal. That is not a plan, Mr. Speaker. That is surrender. It may be, it has been suggested, as a matter

of fact, that this plan was proposed with the thought in mind that it would attract a certain number of voters from various ethnic communities, that they would support our efforts and the efforts of the party in the White House, my party.

Well, I do not know, Mr. Speaker, if that is true or not, but I will tell my colleagues this. Even if it were true that we would find a huge number of Hispanics in this country changing their attitude about the Republican Party and, therefore, voting for us in massive numbers, I do not know whether that is true or not but it does not matter. We should not make laws in this country for specific groups in order to entice them to support us, our party or our candidacy.

□ 2310

We should make laws that benefit all members of our society.

I believe with all my heart, Mr. Speaker, that we can in fact entice, encourage, explain our position. We can provide an explanation of who we are as Republicans, let us say, explain the principles upon which our party is founded, principles of individual freedom, individual responsibility, and I believe we can make a case for someone to become a Republican on that basis. Certainly the Democrats are free to do the same thing. But that is the free marketplace of ideas. That is the whole concept behind this government, that people should be encouraged to support us one way or the other because of who we are, not because we make a law especially for them, not just because their ethnic group or their sexual preference or whatever. We have already divided this country up in so many ways, it is hard to really understand who we are as a Nation as opposed to some balkanized country in Eastern Europe.

We have divided ourselves into so many camps, Mr. Speaker, with so many different interests. We have constructed a political system that is supposed to now sort of accentuate these differences, but this is not healthy for this democracy, not healthy for this republic, and it is certainly the wrong reason to make law.

Mr. Speaker, the other day we had an event in Denver. A gentleman came up to me at this event and he told me a story. This was an elderly gentleman. He told me about an acquaintance of his who was a Filipino by birth. He had fought against the Japanese in the Filipino resistance in the Second World War. He eventually became associated with and worked in some capacity or other with American military in the Second World War. He was wounded in that process. After the war, this gentleman, after having, remember, fought the Japanese, supported the United States in that endeavor, fought on the side of the United States, fought shoulder to shoulder with American servicemen in the Philippines, this gentleman applied for citizenship to the United

States. Well, he waited one year and one year grew to two and two grew to three and eventually it was 20 years that went by before this gentleman, remember, a person who had put his life on the line, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with American servicemen, it was 20 years before he was allowed to come into the United States as a legal citizen. Not too long thereafter, I think 2 or 3 years after he was here unfortunately, he died. He had waited most of his life to come to the United States and to do so legally took him, as I say, 20 years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what do we say to his relatives? What do we say to his memory? If we suggest, not only suggest but propose a law that would give what he so desperately sought, access to this country legally, if it would give it to millions of people who snuck into the country, who did not fight in any way, had no greater claim to come into this Nation than anyone else, except that they wanted the benefits of this life, of this society. What do we say to people like that? How can we look them in the face and tell them that they live in a just society?

Mr. Speaker, there are literally hundreds of millions of people like this gentleman who would give anything to come to the United States and who have in fact applied for entrance into this country. But we have a quota for people from certain areas and we establish how many can come in, supposedly. If you are going to do it legally, you wait. That is exactly the way it should be. You do it by the rules. It is a travesty to offer amnesty to people who ignored these laws. Again, I am not blaming them individually, but I am also saying that it has not been in our interest to reward them for that action.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that massive immigration into this Nation in the numbers we are talking about is one of the most serious domestic policy issues we face. It is extremely difficult to get many of my colleagues to stand up here and talk about this because there is a fear that if you do so, you will be branded as a racist, a xenophobe, a variety of relatively unpleasant things that no one likes to be called. Certainly I do not consider myself to be any of those things. I believe that I am pro-immigrant, having come from an immigrant family. I believe that the United States has been made richer in many, many ways by the contributions of immigrant families from the time our Nation was founded. I am not against immigration. We can handle a certain number of people in here every year. But we cannot handle the millions and millions of people who are streaming into this Nation and who are waiting to stream into the Nation.

What if we really did eliminate the border? What if we really said, "Well, if you want to come, come. Come on ahead." Does anybody wonder about what would happen? How many hundreds of millions of people would

stream into the country? Could we really handle this? Could we really provide for them and for ourselves and for our children the kind of quality of life that we have come to build and expect in this country? I do not think so. I do not believe anybody believes that.

So I ask to be rational in our approach to immigration. I believe that most of the immigrants who have recently arrived in the United States legally would agree with me, that that is the way it should be done. I believe most of the immigrants here today would say that the people coming in should not be rewarded for that kind of behavior, when they themselves, the people who came here legally, had to go through all of the hoops and did it right. So I do not think we are unique in calling for a complete reversal of this peculiar policy that has been proposed to give amnesty. I hope that we will once again regain control of our borders, I hope that we will establish guest worker programs that will satisfy the needs of business and industry in the United States, those that tell us day after day—they tell me, anyway—that they would go out of business if they did not have the opportunity to use guest workers, but in reality all of that can be handled through a guest worker program.

□ 2320

We do not have to rely on illegals in order to serve us, because the illegals themselves are exploited more often than not by these employers. They are paid less, they are ill-used, they are ill-treated, because they know that if you are here illegally, you are afraid to turn anybody in. This is not a good deal.

Illegal immigration is not a good deal for the immigrant, it is not a good deal for the United States, and it should not be rewarded by amnesty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ENGEL (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for July 23 on account of a death in the family.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for July 23 on account of the funeral of a close family friend.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. ENGEL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. TANCREDO) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. COBLE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, July 25.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2131. An act to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 468. An act to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "James C. Corman Federal Building."

S. 1190. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the education individual retirement accounts as the Coverdell education savings accounts.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 25, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3020. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions (Multiple Chemicals) [OPP-301146 FRL-6793-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3021. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Henry T. Glisson, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3022. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Frederick McCorkle, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3023. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Frank Libutti, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3024. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on the Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

3025. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Quarantine and Preshipment Applications of Methyl Bromide [FRL-7014-5] (RIN: 2060-A142) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3026. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Transmittal No. 08-01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

3027. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia; (H. Doc. No. 107-107); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3028. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the semi-annual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3029. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in May 2001, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3030. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3031. A letter from the Personnel Management Specialist, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3032. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft bill entitled, "Exemption from Certain Immigration Inspection Fees"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3033. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish Class E Airspace: Hagerstown, MD [Airspace Docket No. 01-AEA-01FR] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3034. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-5C Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-08-AD; Amendment 39-12224; AD 2001-09-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3035. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace, Heber City, UT [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-12] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3036. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2-1C, B2-203, B2K-3C, B4-2C, B4-103, and B4-203 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-374-AD; Amendment 39-12289; AD 2001-13-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3037. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of a Class E Enroute Domestic Airspace Area, Kingman, AZ [Airspace Docket No. 01-AWP-17] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3038. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish Class E Airspace: Lloydsville, PA [Airspace Docket No. 01-AEA-04FR] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3039. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-12263; AD 2001-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3040. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; LaFayette, GA [Airspace Docket No. 01-ASO-5] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3041. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CT58 Series and Former Military T58 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-07-AD; Amendment 39-12262; AD 2001-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3042. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish Class E Airspace: Greensburg, PA [Airspace Docket No. 01-AEA-02FR] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3043. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF34-1A, -3A, -3A1, -3A2, -3B, and -3B1 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-22-AD; Amendment 39-12261; AD 2001-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3044. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace, Roosevelt, UT [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-17] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3045. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-303-AD; Amendment 39-12265; AD 2001-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3046. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace, Cody, WY [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-25] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3047. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and A300 B4; A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R (Collectively Called A300-600); and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-194-AD; Amendment 39-12299; AD 2001-13-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3048. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Mosby, MO [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-6] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3049. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace and Establishment of Class E4 Airspace; Homestead, FL [Airspace Docket No. 01-ASO-4] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3050. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 900 and Falcon 900EX Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-291-AD; Amendment 39-12264; AD 2001-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3051. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of a Class E Enroute Domestic Airspace Area, Las Vegas, NV [Airspace Docket No. 01-AWP-16] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3052. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Jet Route J-713 [Airspace Docket No. 00-ANM-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1937. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington; with an amendment (Rept. 107-155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2540. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make various improvements to veterans benefits programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 107-156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 2511. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage energy conservation, energy reliability, and energy production; with an amendment (Rept. 107-157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LINDER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 206. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-158). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PUTNAM:

H.R. 2600. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide that air carriers may not transport unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 without written certification of a custodial parent's, foster parent's, or legal guardian's permission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PUTNAM:

H.R. 2601. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for the enticement of children which interferes with parental authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 2602. A bill to extend the Export Administration Act until November 20, 2001; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 2603. A bill to implement the agreement establishing a United States-Jordan free trade area; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. LAFALCE):

H.R. 2604. A bill to authorize the United States to participate in and contribute to the seventh replenishment of the resources of the Asian Development Fund and the fifth replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and to set forth additional policies of the United States towards the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. RILEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HILL, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 2605. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the development and maintenance of an inventory of sites within former military ranges known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance (UXO) or

other abandoned military munitions that pose a threat to human health, human safety, or the environment, to improve security at such sites and public awareness of the dangers associated with such sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2606. A bill to provide project assistance, loan guarantees, and tax credits for a coal gasification demonstration project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KING, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 2607. A bill to authorize a project for the renovation of the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Bronx, New York; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself and Mr. DEUTSCH):

H.R. 2608. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the cloning of humans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 2609. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. MURTHA):

H.R. 2610. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 2611. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act relating to freshness dates on food; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. TANCREDI):

H.R. 2612. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure that Medicare beneficiaries have continued access under current contracts to managed health care through the Medicare cost contract program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HART, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina):

H.R. 2613. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to revise the limitations on trade readjustment allowances under the trade adjustment assistance program for workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. LEE, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 2614. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve highway safety by requiring reductions in the aggressivity of light trucks; to extend average fuel economy standards to all light trucks up to 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight; to require phased increases in the average fuel economy standards for passenger automobiles and light trucks; to improve the accuracy of average fuel economy testing and public information regarding average fuel economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 2615. A bill to repeal sections 1173(b) and 1177(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PLATTS:

H.R. 2616. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full funding for assistance for education of all children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2617. A bill to promote international monetary stability and to share seigniorage with officially dollarized countries; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 2618. A bill to clarify the accounting treatment for Federal income tax purposes of deposits and similar amounts received by a tour operator for a tour arranged by such operator; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SOLIS:

H.R. 2619. A bill to reaffirm and clarify the Federal relationship of the Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation as a distinct federally recognized Indian tribe and to restore aboriginal rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. OSE:

H.J. Res. 56. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require Members of Congress and the President to forfeit the compensation paid to them starting at the conclusion of each fiscal year until all of the general appropriations bills for the following fiscal year are enacted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.J. Res. 57. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACKERMAN (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H. Con. Res. 194. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress to encourage full participation in the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. RIVERS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H. Con. Res. 195. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of Japan should formally issue a clear and unambiguous apology for the sexual enslavement of young women during colonial occupation of Asia and World War II, known to the world as "comfort women", and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H. Con. Res. 196. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting seasons for migratory mourning doves in the Pacific Flyway Region should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds; to the Committee on Resources.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

169. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 12 memorializing the United States Congress to enact H.R. 20, that was introduced on January 3, 2001, and that modifies provisions of the Clean Air Act, regarding the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline and improves the regulation of the fuel additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

170. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 35 memorializing the United States Congress to require federally controlled emission sources to reduce their emissions by the same percentages and on the same schedule as state-controlled sources; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

171. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 84 memorializing the United States Congress to expand the number of and funding for federally funded community health centers and other federal community-based safety-net programs specifically directed to poor and medically underserved communities in states with the highest numbers of uninsured residents; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

172. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 214 memorializing the United States Congress to establish a separate Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for the Texas-Mexico border region; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

173. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 28 memorializing the United States Congress to repeal the federal regulation relating to the three-shell limit and the magazine plug requirement found in 50 C.F.R. Section 20-21; to the Committee on Resources.

174. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 memorializing the United States Congress to urge the Department of the Interior to reconsider the necessity of designating the Arkansas River shiner as a threatened species and the necessity of designating critical habitat in Texas for the Arkansas River shiner; to the Committee on Resources.

175. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 256 memorializing the United States Congress to relocate the U.S. Border Patrol Training Academy to the southwest Texas border region; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

176. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Con-

current Resolution No. 10 memorializing the United States Congress to create a federal category under the NAFTA agreement, for NAFTA traffic-related infrastructure damage, to provide counties and municipalities with funding for commercial vehicle weigh stations within the 20-mile commercial border zone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

177. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37 memorializing the United States Congress to provide tax credits to individuals buying private health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

178. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 memorializing the United States Congress to amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by PL 106-230, to exempt state and local political committees that are required to report to their respective states from notification and reporting requirements imposed by PL 106-230; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

179. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 104 memorializing the United States Congress to pass legislation amending the Internal Revenue Code to give each person who serves on a jury under certain circumstances or in certain localities a \$40 tax credit per day of service and to give each person who is summoned and appears, but does not serve, a one-time \$40 tax credit for that day; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

180. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 98 memorializing the United States Congress to make the problem of subsidized Canadian lumber imports a top priority; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

181. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 226 memorializing the United States Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for the issuance of tax-exempt facility bonds for the purpose of financing air pollution control facilities in nonattainment areas and to provide that such tax-exempt facility bonds issued during the years of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, or 2007 for the construction of such air pollution control facilities not be subject to the volume cap requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

182. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 22 memorializing the United States Congress to urge the Environmental Protection Agency to provide maximum flexibility to the states in the implementation of federal environmental programs and regulations; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure.

183. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 210 memorializing the United States Congress to enact the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 17: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 36: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 51: Ms. MCKINNEY.
 H.R. 85: Mr. McNULTY.
 H.R. 101: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 123: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 144: Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 162: Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 210: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 413: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 420: Mr. HORN.
 H.R. 436: Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 458: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 476: Mr. KERNS.
 H.R. 482: Mr. KERNS.
 H.R. 488: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 649: Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 662: Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 663: Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 781: Mr. MASCARA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. WATSON, Mr. FALCOMA, and Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 797: Mr. KLECZKA.
 H.R. 798: Mr. KLECZKA.
 H.R. 810: Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. KOLBE.
 H.R. 822: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. FRANK.
 H.R. 853: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 854: Mr. BENTSEN.
 H.R. 921: Mr. FOLEY.
 H.R. 938: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 951: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 967: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. MATSUI.
 H.R. 981: Mr. ARMEY.
 H.R. 1007: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mrs. NORTHUP.
 H.R. 1024: Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 1043: Mr. SHERMAN and Ms. HARMAN.
 H.R. 1044: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 1070: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. KIND, and Mr. CAMP.
 H.R. 1090: Mr. WEINER, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.
 H.R. 1097: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. PETS, and Ms. PELOSI.
 H.R. 1101: Mr. PITTS and Mr. JEFFERSON.
 H.R. 1130: Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 1136: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. TIAHRT.
 H.R. 1192: Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 1198: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BACA, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 1202: Mr. WAMP, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GONZALES, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. FORD.
 H.R. 1212: Mr. BRADY of Texas and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.
 H.R. 1282: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. HAYES, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. DELAY.
 H.R. 1293: Mr. TURNER and Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 1343: Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 1354: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 1401: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 1412: Mr. PETRI, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GEKAS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 1476: Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 1494: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1509: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. OSBORNE, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 1511: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. LARGENT.
 H.R. 1517: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. BARCIA.
 H.R. 1556: Mr. BENTSEN.
 H.R. 1582: Mr. BONIOR.
 H.R. 1586: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1587: Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 1597: Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 1599: Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 1604: Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 1609: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 1624: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SWEENEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. LAFALCE.
 H.R. 1644: Mr. MOLLOHAN.
 H.R. 1669: Mr. McDERMOTT and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
 H.R. 1682: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1700: Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1711: Mr. DEFazio and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
 H.R. 1718: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. COYNE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. HILL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. MENENDEZ.
 H.R. 1723: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1726: Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1744: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
 H.R. 1750: Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 1751: Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 1810: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 1822: Mr. GORDON, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1827: Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 1832: Mr. GEKAS and Mr. JEFFERSON.
 H.R. 1861: Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 1897: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. Mr. BORSKI, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 1907: Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 1950: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. PICKERING.
 H.R. 1975: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 1979: Mr. UDALL of Colorado and Mr. WATKINS.
 H.R. 1984: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1990: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 1996: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.
 H.R. 2001: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 2071: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2073: Mr. BLUNT.
 H.R. 2081: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. HOBSON.
 H.R. 2088: Mr. MOORE and Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 2098: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 2117: Mr. LAFALCE.
 H.R. 2123: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 2125: Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 2145: Mr. BONIOR.
 H.R. 2152: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 2157: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 2178: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 2200: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 2219: Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 2220: Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 2221: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
 H.R. 2223: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 2263: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 2308: Mr. FROST and Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 2316: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. AKIN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NEY, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 2319: Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 2323: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. MASCARA.
 H.R. 2339: Mr. BRYANT.
 H.R. 2340: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 2343: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 2349: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 2380: Ms. NORTON, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. EHRLICH, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
 H.R. 2390: Mr. TERRY.
 H.R. 2417: Mr. LARGENT.
 H.R. 2418: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 2435: Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 2436: Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 2453: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 2456: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 2458: Mr. MATHESON and Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 2476: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2494: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. SANCHEZ, Mr. FROST, and Mr. FALCOMA.
 H.R. 2498: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 2503: Ms. MCKINNEY.
 H.R. 2527: Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 2540: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FALCOMA, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GONZALES, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. EDWARDS.
 H.R. 2550: Mr. HOUGHTON and Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 2560: Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 2563: Ms. SOLIS, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BALDACCIO, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.J. Res. 6: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.J. Res. 54: Mr. HYDE and Mr. PLATTS.
 H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. BEREUTER.
 H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. FROST, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FORD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. TOWNS.
 H. Con. Res. 116: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. KIRK.
 H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. RUSH.
 H. Con. Res. 177: Ms. WATERS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CAPPS, and Mr. BONIOR.
 H. Con. Res. 178: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. ISAKSON.
 H. Con. Res. 180: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HORN, Mr. FRANK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. WATSON, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.
 H. Con. Res. 181: Mr. HONDA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 144: Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mr. BEREUTER.
 H. Res. 152: Mr. OBEY.
 H. Res. 191: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KERNS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H. Res. 193: Mr. WEINER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.
 H. Res. 197: Mr. OSE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. NEY, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 202: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. OBEY, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr.

BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WU, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. GREENWOOD.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 21: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. KUCINICH

AMENDMENT No. 4: At the end of title I (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The Secretary of Treasury shall establish a commission to oppose the privatization of Social Security, the diversion of Social Security revenues to the stock market, and the reduction of Social Security benefits.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

AMENDMENT No. 5: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer or enforce part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (the Cuban Assets Control Regulations) with respect to any travel or travel-related transaction, after the President has certified to Congress that the Cuban Government has released all political prisoners and has returned to the jurisdiction of the United States Government all persons residing in Cuba who are sought by the United States Government for the crimes of air piracy, narcotics trafficking, or murder.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT No. 6: At the end of the bill (preceding the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c).

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. RANGEL

AMENDMENT No. 7: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the economic embargo of Cuba, as defined in section 4(7) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-114), except those provisions that relate to the denial of foreign tax credits or to the implementation of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT No. 8: Add at the end before the short title the following:

SEC. 6 _____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by increasing the amount provided for "FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES" by \$600,000,000 and by decreasing each other amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act which is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made avail-

able by a provision of law by such equivalent percentage as is necessary to reduce the aggregate amount appropriated for all such amounts by the amount of the increase provided under this section.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. INSLEE

AMENDMENT No. 9: Page 89, strike lines 18 through 20.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT No. 10: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act for the United States Customs Service may be used to allow the importation into the United States of any good, ware, article, or merchandise on which the United States Customs Service has in effect a detention order, pursuant to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, on the basis that the good, ware, article, or merchandise may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. SOUDER

AMENDMENT No. 11: In title III, in the item relating to "FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS—HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM", before the period at the end insert the following:

: *Provided further*, That the Director shall reduce by 5 percent funds expended in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas containing States that permit the use of Schedule I controlled substances under State law in a manner inconsistent with the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91-513)

H.R. 2590

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT No. 12: At the end of the bill (preceding the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to initiate the process of contracting out, outsourcing, privatizing, or converting any Federal Government services unless such process is carried out in accordance with the requirements regarding public-private competition set forth in OMB Circular A-76.

H.R. ____

[VA and HUD Appropriations, 2002]

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT No. 1: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. For an additional amount for the Environmental Protection Agency for grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) for State expenses of formulating source water assessment programs under section 1453 of such Act, and the amount otherwise provided in this Act for "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Management and Administration—Salaries and Expenses" is hereby reduced by, \$85,000,000.

H.R. ____

[VA and HUD Appropriations, 2002]

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT No. 2: In title III, in the item relating to "CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES", insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided*, That, of the amount provided under this heading for nonsalary expenses, \$2,500,000 shall not be available for obligation until June 1, 2002

H.R. ____

[VA and HUD Appropriations, 2002]

OFFERED BY: MR. KLECZKA

AMENDMENT No. 3: At the end of title I, insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. (a) AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PHARMACIES TO DISPENSE MEDICATIONS TO VETERANS ON PRESCRIPTIONS WRITTEN BY PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.—Subsection (d) of section 1712 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Subject to section 1722A of this title, the Secretary shall furnish to a veteran such drugs and medicines as may be ordered on prescription of a duly licensed physician in the treatment of any illness or injury of the veteran."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The heading of such section is amended by striking the sixth through ninth words.

(2) The item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of that title is amended by striking the sixth through ninth words.

H.R. ____

[VA and HUD Appropriations, 2002]

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT No. 4: In the item relating to "DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

In the item relating to "DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$56,000,000)".

In the item relating to "DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

In the item relating to "DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT", after the aggregate dollar amount in the first paragraph, insert the following: "(reduced by \$1,831,300,000.00) (increased by \$300,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT", after the aggregate dollar amount specified in the second paragraph for the development of a crew return vehicle, insert the following: "(reduced by \$275,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS AND TECHNOLOGY", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "[reduced by \$343,600,000] (increased by \$290,000,000) (increased by \$20,000,000) (increased by \$6,000,000) (increased by \$49,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$405,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—MAJOR RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$62,000,000)".

In the item relating to "NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$34,700,000)".

July 24, 2001

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In the item relating to “NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES”, after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$5,900,000)”.

H.R. ____

[VA and HUD Appropriations, 2002]

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—

(1) to obligate amounts for the International Space Station in contravention of the cost limitations established by section 202 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-391; 42 U.S.C. 2451 note); or

(2) to defer or cancel construction of the Habitation Module, Crew Return Vehicle, or Propulsion Module elements of the International Space Station.